JOHNSON'S

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. II. L—Z.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

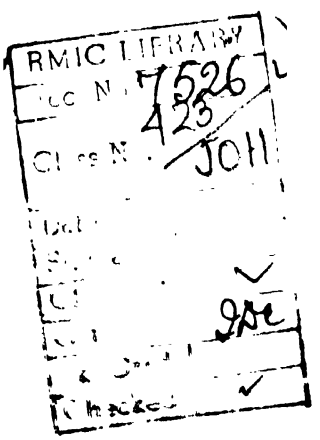
THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſinè pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc ſitus informis premit, et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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DICTIONARY

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Vol 2.

L A liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. In the Saxon it was aſpirated, as, hlaf, *loaf*; hlafdig, *lady*.

At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*, *ſtill*, *full*; except after a diphthong; as, *jail*, *feel*, *veal*, *cool*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*, *canal*, *tendril*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

LA. *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*; unleſs it be the French *la*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakſ. Twelfth Night.*

LA'BDANUM. *n. ſ.* A reſin, of a ſtrong not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taſte. This juice exudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my boſom; whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impreſſed from the papal ſeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. So alſo any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a *label* or codicil. *Harris.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo ſeal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakſ.*

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

Some particular affection of ſound in its paſſage to the lips, will ſeem to make ſome compoſition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental conſonants are very eaſy; and firſt the *labiodentals*, *f*, *v*, alſo the linguadentals, *t h*, *d h*. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *n. ſ.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymiſt. Not in uſe.

I can ſhew you a ſort of fixt ſulphur, made by an induſtrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *n. ſ.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chymiſt's workroom.

It would contribute to the hiſtory of colours, if chemiſts would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours obſerved in the ſteam of bodies, either ſublimed or diſtilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform thoſe miracles they of the furnace boaſt of, would they employ themſelves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laboricux*, French; *laboriojus*, Lat.]

1. Aſſiduous in work; aſſiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their profeſſions, unſpotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reſolute in oppoſing ſeducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, laſtly, to be gentle, courteous, and compaſſionate to all. *South.*

A ſpacious cave within its ſtarmoſt part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth conſum'd in war,
And laſting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy.

Do'ſt thou love watchings, abſtinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriouſly* in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Dec. of Piety.*

I chuſe *laboriouſly* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gain'eſſneſs, as well as the *laborioujneſs* of the work; thoſe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the infatiate miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; aſſidnity.

LA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, or wearifome perſeverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honeſt, I loſe not my *labour*; if ſhe be otherwiſe, it is *labour* well beſtowed. *Shakſ.*

I ſent to know your faith, leſt the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Theſſ.*

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of *Hercules*,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and ſav'd
Your huſband ſo much ſweat. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and curing many initial diſeaſes; but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of womens *labours* thou haſt charge,
And generation goodly doeſt enlarge,
Incline thy will to effect our wiſhful vow. *Spenſer.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conſcious nurſe ſuppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Serm.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shakſpeare.*

For your higheſs' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shakſpeare.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeſt
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.*

He is ſo touch'd with the memory of her beau-

violence and protection, that his foul *labours* for an expression to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that we may stand perfect. *Colos.*

2. To do work; to take pains.

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Ecclus.*

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Nehemiah.*

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Glanville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*.
B. Jonson.

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiseman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* skies *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryd.*

Thus exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and tos'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring god. *Pope.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2 Maccabees.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has accustomed mankind to *labour* the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope.*

To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

LA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*labourer*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their workfolks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*

The sun but seem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryd.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and cripples, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy sleep to *lab'rers* faint with pain,
Nor show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are clothed, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakspeare.*

The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Glanville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in use.

Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

He hath, my lord, by *laboursome* petition,
Wrung from me my slow leave. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

LA'BRA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A lip. Not used. *Hanmer.*

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froward lesson thou hast. *Shak.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There minotaurs and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakspeare.*

Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear
The ear's soft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandys.*

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world.
Denham.

LAC. *n. s.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. s.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Lat.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain:
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In limy snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had marred been in love's strong *lace*.
Fairfax.

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my *lace*, lest, my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakspeare.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word, now out of use.

If haply he the feet pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace*. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wiseman.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryd.*

These glitt'ring spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits, but suits in vain;
Mesthpus' helm he finds among the rest,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryd.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may *lace* it down before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's stays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shakspeare.*

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains tops. *Shak.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of rustic, makes a front.
Pope.

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash*.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estr.*

LACED *Mutton*. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. s.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator.*

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily be open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. n.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my sons *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howel.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Denham.*

Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear.
Vanity of Human Wishes.

LACERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small causes. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual influx of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels? *Addison.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. s.* [*lachrimatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacchen*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance,

and with him the force, of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and ſighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou ſhalt eat bread without ſcarceneſs, thou ſhalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.*

One dry we hope thou ſhalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the juſtice that we *lack*. *Daniel*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and ſuffer hunger. *Com. Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there ſhall *lack* five of the fifty righteous, wilt thou deſtroy all the city for lack of five? *Geneſis*

There was nothing *lacking* to them; David recovered all. 1 *Samuel.*

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have ſupplied. 1 *Corinthians.*

LACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

Many that are not mad
Have ſure more *lack* of reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles.*

The trenchant blade, toledo truſty,
For want of fighting was grown ruſty,
And eat into itſelf, for *lack*
Of ſomebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras.*

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CKER. *n. ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear over with lacker.

What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [*laquais*, Fr.] An attending ſervant; a footboy.

They would ſhame to make me
Wait elſe at door: a fellow counſellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys!* *Shakſ.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and ſix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden.*

Laquays were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. I know not whether *Milton* has uſed this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, *lackeying* the varying tide,
To rot itſelf with motion. *Shakſpeare.*

So dear to heav'n is ſaintly chaſtity,
That when a ſoul is found ſincerely ſo,
A thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of ſin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a footboy; to pay ſervile attendance.

Oft have I ſervants ſeen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their ſide. *Sandys.*

Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet, he *lackeys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

LA'CKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting ſhirts.

You poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate, away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakſ.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *luſtre*.] Wanting brightneſs.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklutre* eye,
Says very wiſely, It is ten o'clock. *Shakſpeare.*

LACO'NICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short, brief; from *Laconea*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM. *n. ſ.* [*laconiſme*, Fr. *laconiſmus*, Lat.] A conciſe ſtyle: called by *Pope*, *laconiciſm*. See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehenſive: no *laconiſm* can reach it. It is the ſhort hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

LACO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; conciſely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Camden's Remains.*

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *n. ſ.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-houſe.

LACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTE'OUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuſcles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lacteſcent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breaſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. ſ.* [leobe, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. *Lye*, a boy.]

1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakſpeare.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient ſo ms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy; a young man, in paſtoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy. *Spenſer.*

The ſhepherd *lad*,
Whoſe offspring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton.*

LA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [hlabne, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.

Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and carried in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thatch's *ladder* may climb. *Tuſſer.*

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount *ladder* to the fire
Dryden.

Eaſy in words thy ſtyle, in ſenſe ſublime,
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the ſkies. *Prior.*

I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took the help to her of a ſervant near about her huſband, whom ſhe knew to be of a haſty ambition; and ſuch a one, who wanting true ſufficiency to raiſe him, would make a *ladder* of any miſchief. *Sidney.*

I muſt climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakſpeare.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My couſin Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakſ.*

Lowlineſs is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakſ.*

3. A gradual riſe.

Endow'd with all theſe accompliſhments, we leave him in the full career of ſucceſs, mounting faſt towards the top of the *ladder* eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n. ſ.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon labe, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging; there being a diſcharge of the waters into the ſea, or into ſome greater river. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden*. [from hlaben, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burden.

And they *lad'd* their aſſes with corn, and departed thence. *Geneſis.*

The experiment which ſheweth the weights of ſeveral bodies in compariſon with water, is of uſe in *lading* of ſhips, and ſhewing what burden they will bear. *Bacon.*

The veſſels, heavy *laden*, put to ſea
With proſp'rous wind, a woman leads the way.
Dryden.

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not fairly, yet it is as eaſy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for thoſe his own hypotheſis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hlaban, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the ſea that ſunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakſp.*

They never let blood; but ſay, if the pot boils too faſt, there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and ſo they allay all heats of the blood by abſtinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be ſprings in the ſlate marl, there muſt be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer.*

LA'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burden.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The ſtorm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loſs of the ſhip: there is but one way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, ſo that the mariners caſt their whole *lading* overboard to ſave themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His *lading* little, and his ballaſt leſs. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [hlæble, Saxon, from hlaban; *leaugh*, Erſe.]

1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid from the veſſel containing it.

Some furn'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Spenſer.*

When the materials of glaſs have been kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our ſilver diſh
Is what I want, is what I wiſh *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. ſ.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a diſh of ſoup, let the cook with a *ladle-full* dribble his livery all the way up ſtairs *Swift.*

LA'DY. *n. ſ.* [hlæfdiz, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank; the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd falſe with a ſmith. *Shakſpeare.*

I would thy huſband were dead; I would make thee my lady.—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I ſhould be a pitiful *lady*. *Shakſpeare.*

I am ſorry my relation to ſo deſerving a *lady* ſhould be any occaſion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman.

O fooliſh fairy's ſon, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haſte thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadſt repented it too late? *Spenſer.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was ſcarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove
That ſhall divert me from Aſpaſia's love. *Waller.*

Should I ſhun the dangers of the war,
With ſcorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And theſe proud *ladies* with their ſweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the repreſentations of *ladies*, that have given occaſion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

3. A word of complaiſance uſed of women.

Say, good Cæſar,
That I ſome *lady* trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakſpeare.*

I hope I may ſpeak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian.*

4. Miſtreſs, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all theſe bounds, even from this line to this,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champaigns rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and wide-ſkirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [*gallium.*] A plant of the ſtellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. } *n. ſ.* A ſmall red inſect
LA'DY-COW. } vaginopennous.
LA'DY-FLY. }

Fly *lady-bird*, north, ſouth, or eaſt or weſt,
Fly where the man is found that I love beſt. *Gay.*

Thus *lady-fly* I take from off the graſs,
Whoſe ſpotted back might ſcarlet red ſurpaſs. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender conſtitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. ſ.* [*alchimilla.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady.

Mad'm, he ſends your *ladyſhip* this ring. *Shakſ.*

If they be nothing but mere flatchmen,
Your *ladyſhip* ſhall obſerve their gravity,
And their reſervedneſs, their many cautions,
Fitting their perſons. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to plead,
Make it my humble thanks expreſs
Unto your *ladyſhip* in theſe. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyſhip* but peep. *Dryden.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. ſ.* [*calceolus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [*cardamine.*] A plant. *Miller.*

When daiſies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-ſmocks* all ſilver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakſp.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-ſmocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowſlips all to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

LAG. *adj.* [læg, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swediſh, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling ſhort.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

The ſloweſt footed who come *lag*, ſupply the ſlow of a rearward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am ſome twelve or fourteen moonſhines
Lag of a brother. *Shakſpear's King Lear.*

2. Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. It is out of uſe, but retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple bad the countermand,
That came too *lag* to ſee him buried. *Shakſpeare.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag ſouls, and rubbiſh of remaining clay,
Which Heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us paſs for men. *Dryden.*

3. Laſt; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdneſs, and be laugh'd at. *Shakſpeare.*

LAG. *n. ſ.*

1. The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end.

The reſt of your foes, O gods, the ſenators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiſs in them, make ſuitable for deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*

2. He that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

The laſt, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

What makes my rank the *lag* of all the flock? *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move ſlowly.

She paſs'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurſe went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryd.*

The remnant of his days he lately paſt,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too ſlow, nor flow'd too faſt. *Prior.*

2. To ſtay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Qu.*

I ſhall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

The knight himſelf did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his ſide,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat againſt the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and laſhes into night. *Dryden.*

She hourly preſs'd for ſomething new;
Ideas came into her mind
So faſt, his leſſons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκὸς.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as diſtinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will natter as well as the *laical*. *Camden.*

LAID. Preterit participle of *lay.*

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherleſs children. 2 *Maccabees.*

A ſcheme which was writ ſome years ſince, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occaſion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterit participle of *lie.*

Mary ſeeth two angels in white, ſitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jeſus had *lain*. *John.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR. *n. ſ.* [*lai*, in French, ſignifies a wild ſow, or a foreſt: the derivation is eaſy in either ſenſe; or from *leger*, Dutch.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

Out of the ground uproſe,
As from his *lair*, the wild beaſt, where he wons
In foreſt wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton.*

But range the foreſt, by the ſilver ſide
Of ſome cool ſtream, where nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and tatt'ning clover for your fare,
And moſſy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd.*

LAIRD. *n. ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty peace pronounc'd with noiſe,
When confirm'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good ſober two-pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY. *n. ſ.* [λαὸς.]

1. The people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, ſince humility is a virtue that equally adorns every ſtation in life. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of a layman.

The more uſual cauſe of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LAKE. *n. ſ.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffuſion of inland water.

He adds the running ſprings and ſtanding *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall plaſh of water.

3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather ſweet than harſh. It is made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a ſheep.

I'm young; but ſomething
You may deſerve of him through me, and wiſdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
T' appeaſe an angry god. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb* thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy knowledge would he ſkip and play? *Pope*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takeſt away the ſins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

LA'MBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lambo*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, phyſicians make uſe of ſyrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE. *n. ſ.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I ſtitch'd up the wound; and let him blood in the arm, adviſing a *lambative*, to be taken as neceſſity ſhould require. *Wiſem. Surg.*

LA'MBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

His brows thick fogs, inſtead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulneſs play'd around his face. *Dryd.*

LA'MBKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they reft. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Pan thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takeſt keep. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down.
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.

LAMDOI'DAL. *n. f.* [λαμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or A.

The courſe of the longitudinal ſinus down through the middle of it, makes it adviſable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at leaſt upon the *lamdoidal* ſuture. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; diſabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, muſt go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouſe colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe.

Our authors write,
Whether in proſe, or verſe, 'tis all the ſame;
The proſe is luſtian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryd.*

3. Imperfect; unſatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into ſundry ſhapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too ſmall to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came ſneaking to the chariot ſide;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuſe,
He never meant the leaſt abuſe. *Swift.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I have ne'er heard of ſuch another encounter, which *lames* report to follow it, and undoes deſcription to do it. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſon and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or ſtruck him blind.
Dryden.

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confeſs. *Swift.*

LA'MELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of ſome inſects are ſurpriſingly beautiful when viewed through a microſcope. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Thoſe muſcles become callous, and, having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to ſee,
Some will be caſt in ſhades, and ſome will be
So *lamely* drawn, you ſcarcely know 'tis the. *Dryd.*

3. Weakly; unſteadily; poorly.

LA'MENESS. *n. f.* [from *lame*.]

1. The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs.

Let blindneſs, *lameneſs* come, are legs and eyes
Of equal value to ſo great a prize? *Dryden.*
Lameneſs kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakneſs.

If the ſtory move, or the actor help the *lameneſs* of it with his performance, either of theſe are ſufficient to effect a preſent liking. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimneys were blown down; and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange ſcreams of death. *Shakſpeare.*

Ye ſhall weep and *lament*, but the world ſhall rejoice. *John*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Joſiah, and all the ſinging-men and women ſpake of Joſiah in their lamentations. *2 Chronicles.*

For leſs I now *lament* for one whole world
O wicked ſons deſtroyed, than I rejoice.
For one man found ſo perfect and ſo juſt.
That God vouchſafes to raiſe another world
From him. *Milton.*

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Reſt you, while I *lament* king Henry's corſe. *Shak.*
The pair of ſages praiſe;
One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryd.*

LAMI'NT. *n. f.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance, or ſong!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milt.*
The loud *laments* ariſe
Of one diſtreſs'd, and multitude mingled cries *Dryd.*

2. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearſe,
I muſt inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'MENTABLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin, *lamentable*, French, from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the beſt;
The worſt returns to laughter. *Shakſpeare*

2. Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the tweeteſt muſick to a woful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their veſſels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryden*

3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable.

This biſhop, to make out the diſparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itſelf lamentable, *lamentably* expreſſed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compaſſion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cauſe ſorrow.

Our fortune on the ſea is out of breath,
And ſinks moſt *lamentably*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shakſp.*
His ſons buried him, and all Iſrael made great *lamentation* for him. *1 Maccabees.*

LAME'NTER. *n. f.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company muſt pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *n. f.* A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the fleſh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the appoſition of different coloured gravel ariſes, for the moſt part, the *laminated* appearance of a ſtone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS. *n. f.* [This word is ſaid by *Bailey*, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a cuſtom, by which the tenants of the archbiſhop of York were obliged, at the time of maſs, on the firſt of Auguſt, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are ſaid to wean lambs on this day. It may alſo be corrupted from *lattermath*.] The firſt of Auguſt.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Auſtria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. f.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* furnaces I uſe ſpirit of wine inſtead of oil, and the ſame flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes ſend forth a quick'ning ſpirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*
Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy ſilver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,
Direct my footſteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. f.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth, which riſes above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe poſſeſt with the glanders, troubled with the *lampaſs*, infected with the faſhions. *Shakſp.*

LA'MPBLACK. *n. f.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtriking it with a feather into ſome ſhell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LA'MPING. *adj.* [λαμπάδων.] Shining; ſparkling. Not uſed.

Happy lines, on which with ſtarry light
Thoſe *lamping* eyes will deign ſometimes to look.
Spenſer.

LAMPO'ON. *n. f.* [*Bailey* derives it from *lampons*, a drunken ſong. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals. *Trev.*] A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

They ſay my talent is ſatire; if ſo, it is a fruitful age: they have ſown the dragon's teeth themſelves, and it is but juſt they ſhould reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make ſatire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER. *n. f.* [from *lampoon*.] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

We are naturally diſpleaſed with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, becauſe we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *n. f.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lampreye*, Dutch.] Many fiſh much like the eel frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. f.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

Theſe rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fiſhes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

LANCE. *n. f.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] A long ſpear, which, in the heroick ages, ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were ſtrong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate fin with gold,
And the ſtrong *lance* of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pygmy's ſtraw doth pierce it. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſhall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jeremiah.*

Hector beholds his pavilion fall in vain,
Nor other *lance*, nor other hope remain;
He calls Deiphobus, demands a ſpear
In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. *Pope.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shakſp.*

In their cruel wanton play they *lance* themſelves with knives. *Glanville's Scepſis*

Th' infernal miniſter adv nc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmoſt heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diſeaſes in our bodies. *Shakſpeare*

Fell ſorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the ſore. *Shak.*

That differs as far from our uſual inventions, as the *lancings* of a phyſician do from the wounds of an adverſary. *Decay of Piety.*

Lance the ſore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The ſecret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd ſtands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in uſe.

He carried his lances, which were ſtrong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *n. ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal: not now in uſe among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with caſt and weſtern priſe,
Which, when he had in vain eſſay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepeſade*
With Spaniſh pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. ſ.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A ſmall pointed, chirurgical inſtrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and diſcharged white matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue, runneth along the body, and if dexterouſly pricked with a *lancet*, emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Hippocrates ſaith, blood-letting ſhould be done with broad *lancets* or ſwords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by ſtabbing or pertuſion, as in boſes. *Arbuthnot.*

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch*: it it only a vocal corruption of *lance*.] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whoſe arm can *lanch* the ſwifteſt bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread that interdicted ſhore,
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,
Lanch'd his red lightning at our feather'd ſhips. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. ſ.* [land, Gothick, Saxon, and ſo all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region diſtinct from other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite waſhed away whatſoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakſpeare.*

What had he done to make him fly the *land*? *Shakſpeare.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not deſpotick. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. Earth, diſtinct from water.

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

Yet if thou go'ſt by *land*, tho' grief poſſeſs
My ſoul ev'n then, my fears would be the leſs.
But, ah! be warn'd to ſhun the wat'ry way. *Dryd.*

They turn their heads to ſea, their ſterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian ſtrand. *Dryd.*

3. It is often uſed in compoſition, as oppoſed to *ſea*.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſeachiefeſt diff red from the *land* ſervice, they had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land carrack*;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakſ.*

With eleven thouſand *land-ſoldiers*, and twenty-ſix ſhips of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Neceſſity makes men ingenious and hardy, and if they have but *land-room* or *ſea-room*, they find ſupplies for their hunger. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

I will not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-ſervice*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The French are to pay the ſame duties at the dry ports through which they paſs by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Meſopotamia, and ſtopt not ſhort, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

The ſpecies brought by *land-carriage* were much better than thoſe which came to Egypt by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Ground; ſurface of the place. Unuſual.

Beneath his ſteely caſque he felt the blow,
And roll'd with limbs relax'd, along the *land*. *Pope.*

5. An eſtate real and immoveable.

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Caſtles, and goods whatſoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakſpeare.*

He kept himſelf within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from ſervile hands,
Of hope to riſe, or fear to fall:
Lord of himſelf, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land.

Theſe anſwers in the ſilent night receiv'd,
The king himſelf divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryd.*

7. Urine. [hlond, Saxon.] As

Probably *land-damn* was a coarſe expreſſion in the cant ſtram, formerly in common uſe, but ſince laid aſide and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *laut* is an old word for urine, and to ſtop the common paſſages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abuſed, and by ſome putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain;
I would *land-damn* him. *Shakſp. Win. Tale.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore.

The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner *landed*
In Britain. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind,
Thy committed pledge reſtore,
And *land* him ſafely on the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Another Typhis ſhall new ſeas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian ſhore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to ſhore.

Let him *land*,
And ſolemnly ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakſp.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coaſt, within ſixteen days. *Bacon.*

I *land*, with luckleſs omens: then adore
Their gods. *Dryden's Æneid.*

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real eſtate.

A landleſs knight makes thee a *landed* ſquire. *Shakſpeare.*

Men, whoſe living lieth together in one ſhire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than thoſe whoſe livings are diſperſed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for leveling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple*

A houſe of commons muſt conſiſt, for the moſt part, of *landed* men. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

LA'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *fall*.] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation.

Apprehenſions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LA'ND-FORCES. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

We behold in France the greateſt *land-forces* that have ever been known under any chriſtian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *holder*.] One who holds lands.

Money, as neceſſary to trade, may be conſidered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and ſo the trade is loſt. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and ſells lands for other men.

If your matter be a miniſter of ſtate, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventors of new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, } *n. ſ.* [from *land*.]
LA'NDING-PLACE. } The top of ſtairs.

Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing place* is the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, viz. the floor of the room you aſcend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a ſtair-caſe that ſtrangers are generally carried to ſee, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addiſon on Italy.*

What the Romans called veſtibulum was no part of the houſe, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the ſtreet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lady*.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The miſtreſs of an inn.

If a ſoldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under ſome difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Sham'd up a liſt of *landleſs* reſolutes. *Shakſ. Ham.*

A *landleſs* knight hath made a landed ſquire *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or incloſed with land.

There are few natural ports better *landlocked*, and cloſed on all ſides, than this ſeems to have been. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *loper*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lord*.]

1. One who owns lands or houſes, and has tenants under him.

This regard ſhall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there ſhall be many of them placed together, but diſperſed. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It is a generous pleaſure in a *landlord*, to love to ſee all his tenants look fat, ſtock, and contented. *Clariſſa.*

2. The maſter of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whiſtle *Addiſon.*

LA'NDMARK. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing ſet up to preſerve the boundaries of land.

I' th' midſt, an altar, as the *land-mark*, ſtood, Ruſtick, of graſſy ſod, *Milton.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed *Clarendon.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unqueſtionable deduction, they may ſerve as *land-marks*, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beſides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *n. ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the proſpect of a country.

Lovely ſeem'd,
That *landſcape!* and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton.*

The ſun ſcarce upriſen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Diſcovering in wide *landſcape* all the eaſt
Of paradiſe, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleaſures,
Whilſt the *lan ſcape* round it meaſures,
Ruſſet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do ſtray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious *landſcape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into an other. *Addiſon.*

2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landſcapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Addiſ.*

Oft in her glaſs the muſing ſhepherd ſpies
The wat'ry *landſcape* of the pendant woods,
And airy trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houſes.

If mortgages were regiſtered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knaviſh *land-waiter*, and he ſhall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner.*

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land.*] Toward the land.

They are invincible by reaſon of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortification of the other to *landward.* *Sandys' Journey.*

LANE. *n. ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a ſtraight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down ſome mortally. *Shakſp. Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every boſky burn. *Milton.*

Through a cloſe *lane* as I purſu'd my journey.
Otway.

A pack-horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley.

There is no ſtreet, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made the king a *lane.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LA'NERET. *n. ſ.* A little hawk

LA'NGUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*langage*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human ſpeech.

We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences; but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then *language* is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in,
Shakſpeare.

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expreſſion.

Though his *language* ſhould not be refin'd,
It muſt not be obſcure and impudent. *Roſcommon.*

Others for *language* all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtyle is excellent;
The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *language'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*language* and *maſter.*] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct them in the ſtyle proper for a miniſter. *Spectator*

LA'NGUET. *n. ſ.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſpoſeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, diſpoſeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No ſpace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived *Bentley*

2. Dull; heartleſs.

I'll haſten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue.
Addiſon

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The menſtruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *languid.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languco*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength.

Let her *languiſh*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes.
2 Eſdras.

What can we expect, but that her *languiſhings* ſhould end in death? *Decay of Piety.*

His ſorrows bore him off; and ſoftly laid
His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryd.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inſpir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe
But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out
For aſſur'd bondage? *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein, ſhall *languiſh.* *Hoſea.*

I have been talking with a ſuitor here,
A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shakſ.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure of an inexorable father. *Spectator.*

Let Leonora conſider, that, at the very time in which ſhe *languiſhes* for the loſs of her lover, there are perſons juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Spect.*

4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

What poems think you ſoft, and to be read
With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head?
Dryden.

LA'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allis's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,
With ſoften'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languiſhing.*]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs.

Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* flow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediouſly.

Alas! my Dorus, thou feeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*languiſſement*, French; from *languiſh.*]

1. State of pining.

By that count which lovers books invent,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,
That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenſ.*

2. Softneſs of mien.

Humility is expreſſed, by the ſtooping or bending of the head; *languiſhment*, when we hang it one ſide. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *n. ſ.* [*languor*, Latin; *langueur*, French.]

1. Faintneſs; wearineſs.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Spenſ.*

For theſe, theſe tribunes, in the duſt I write
My heart's deep *langour*, and my ſoul's ſad tears.
Shakſpeare.

2. Liſtleſſneſs; inattention.

Academical diſputation gives vigour and briſkneſs to the mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy and meditation. *Watts.*

3. Softneſs; laxity.

To iſles of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales
Diffuſing *langour* in the parting gales. *Dunciad.*

4. [In phyſick.]

Langour and laſſitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exerciſe; or from the additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languorcux*, French.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in uſe.

Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy caſe,
Whom late I left in *languorous* conſtraint? *Spenſ.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*lanificium*, Lat.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, eſpecially if they be laid up dankiſh and wet. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender.

The commons hait thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakſp.*

Name not Whitefface, whoſe ſkin's ſlack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purſe. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moiſt earth produces corn and graſs, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land ſo large a promiſe boaſt,
Leſt the *lank* ears in length of ſtem be loſt. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harveſt gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Tell his *lank* purſe declare his money gone *Dryd.*
Meagre and *lank* with faſting grown,
And nothing left but ſkin and bone;
They juſt keep life and ſoul together. *Swift*

2. *Milton* ſeems to uſe this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers ſtrew'd with aſphodel. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A ſpecies of hawk

LA'NSQUENET. *n. ſ.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot ſoldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTHERN. *n. ſ.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by miſtake often written *lanthorn.*]

1. A tranſparent caſe for a candle.

God ſhall be my hope,
My ſtay, my guide, *my lanth'rn* to my feet. *Shak.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bear'ſt the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the noſe of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakſpeare.*

A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongſt the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and inſtitution of a ſociety, which we call Solomon's houſe, the noble ſt foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's atlantis.*

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil? *Milton*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright ſide only to him that bears it, but looks black and diſmal in another's hand.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *Lantern-maker. More's Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas ſucceed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inſide of a *lanthorn*, turned roundby the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips.

Capreæ, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon.*

LA'NTERN *jaws.* A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Spect.*

LANUGINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginoſus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.

LAP. *n. ſ.* [lappe, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the diſh. *Swift.*

2. The part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid ſap,
And fills with flow'rs our Flora's painted *lap.*
Spenſer.

Upon a day, as love lay ſweetly ſlumb'ring
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring
About him flew by hap *Spenſer.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And wiſh ſweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakſpeare

She bids you
All on the wanton roſhes lay you down,
And reſt your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And ſhe will ſing the ſong that pleaſeth you.
Shakſpeare.

Our ſtarving
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er loſt wearied Antony. *Shakſpeare.*

Heaven's almighty fire
Melts on the boſom of his love, and pours
Himſelf into her *lap* in fruitful ſhow'rs. *Crashaw.*

Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps.* *Tillotſon.*

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpleſs, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Bids Acts of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and reſtleſs on the throne. *Dryd.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing.

He hath a long taſk which, as he deſcends from a tree, he *laps* round about the bough, to keep himſelf from falling. *Grew's Muſæum.*

About the paper, whoſe two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was ſtiff like thin paſteboard, I *lapped* ſeveral times a ſlender thread of very black ſilk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh ſhe fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did *lap*,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenſer.*

The thane of Cawdor 'gan a diſmal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakſ*

Ever againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And ſmiling, broods upon the naked boy,
Her garment ſpreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dry.*

Here was the repoſitory of all the wiſe contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up ſafely in the boſom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, tranſparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' ſide being thirſty, *lap* haſtily as they run along the ſhore. *Digby.*

They had ſoups ſerved up in broad diſhes, and ſo the fox fell to *lapping* himſelf, and bade his gueſt heartily welcome. *L'Eſtrange.*

The tongue ſerves not only for taſting, but for maſtication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping. Ray on Creation.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the reſt
They'll take ſuggeſtion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakſ.*

Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and fix'd, and tugg'd
oft, bellowing loſt,
Both men and dogs came; yet they bare the bulls,
and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad.*

LA'PDOG. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *dog.*] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his intereſt with the lady. *Collier.*

Theſe, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would have their *lap-dog* ſooner than their lord.
Dryden.

Lap-dogs give themſelves the rowſing ſhake,
And ſleepleſs lovers juſt at twelve awake. *Pope*

LA'PFUL. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *full*] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and ſhred them into the pot of pottage 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increaſe the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money theſe conjurers beſtow upon us, is but like the gold and ſilver which old women believe other conjurers beſtow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A ſtone-cutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. ſ.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in ſtones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he eſpied a diamond: Well (ſays he), this ſparkling toollery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any uſe of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of all the many ſorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a ſtone, ſome ſmall toad, which might remain there impriſoned, till the matter about it were condenſed. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Lat.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu foſſile, in ſubterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapideſcencies*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

Induration or *lapidification* of ſubſtances more ſoft is another degree of condenſation. *Bacon*

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as ſaline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lapides*, Lat.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary *lapidiſt.* *Ray.*

LA'PIS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.*

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is wrought into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour, to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli.* *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The part of a head dreſs that hangs looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas? *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. ſ.* [*lapſus*, Lat.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; ſmooth courſe.

Round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and ſunny plains,
And liquid *lapſe* of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, notwithſtanding *lapſe* of time. *Hale.*

2. Petty errour; ſmall miſtake; ſlight offence; little fault.

Theſe are petty errors and minor *lapſes*, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs; yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it, and it is eaſier to perſuade the moſt of it from other's *lapſes* than their own. *Hamilton's Sceptic*

This fcripture may be ufefully applied as a caution to guard againft thofe *lapfes* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expofe us. *Rogers.*

It hath been my conftant bufinefs to examine whether I could find the fmalleft *lapfe* in ftile or propriety through my whole collection, that I might fend it abroad as the moft finifhed piece. *Swift.*

3. Tranfition of right from one to another.

In a prefentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to prefent within four months, and a clergyman within fix, otherwife a devolution, or *lapfe* of right, happens. *Aylifie.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide flowly; to fall by degrees.

This difpofition to fhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elfe but a tendency to *lapfe* into the barbarity of thofe northern nations from whom we are defcended, and whofe languages all labour under the fame defect. *Swift.*

2. To fail in any thing; to flip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the fize that verity
Would without *lapfing* fuffer. *Shakfpeare.*
To *lapfe* in fulnefs
Is forer than to lie for need, and falfhood
Is worfe in kings than beggars. *Shakfpeare.*

3. To flip, as by inadvertency or miftake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therfites, has *lapfed* into the burlefque character, and departed from that ferious air effential to an epick poem. *Addifon.*

Let there be no wilful perverfion of another's meaning; no fudden feizure of a *lapfed* fyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

4. To lofe the proper time.

Myfelf ftood out:
For which if I be *lapfed* in this place,
I fhall pay dear. *Shakfpeare's Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferted by the appellant's *lapfing* the term of law, fo it may alfo be deferted by a lapfe of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbifhop fhall not fill it up within fix months enfuing, it *lapfes* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

Once more I will renew
His *lapfed* pow'rs, though forfeit, and inthrall'd
By fin to foul exorbitant defires. *Milton.*

A fprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakednefs of *lapfed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms fuppofe it the moft principal, univerfal, and daily requifite to the *lapfing* ftate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapfed* perfons, and great feverities of penance were prefcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'PWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I fay,
And yet would herein others eyes were worfe:
Far from her neft the *lapwing* cries away,
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curfe. *Shakfpeare.*
And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dry.*

LA'PWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapwork*, the quills of porcupines, not fplit, but of the young ones intire, mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Mufæum.*

LA'RBOARD. *n. f.* The left-hand fide of a fhip, when you ftand with your face to the head: oppofed to the *ftarboard. Har.*

Or when Ulyffes on the *larboard* fhunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool fteer'd. *Mil.*
Tack to the *larboard*, and ftand off to fea,
Veer ftarboard fea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Thofe laws would be very unjuft, that fhould chaftife murder and petty *larceny* with the fame punifhment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphofing the fifters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees, for that it is this kind of tree which fheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addif.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Lat. *lard*, French.]

1. The greafe of fwine.

So may thy paftures with their flow'ry feafts,
As fuddenly as *lard*, fat thy lean beafts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flefh of fwine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table fent the fmoking *lard*,
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A fav'ry bit, that ferv'd to relifh wine. *Dryden.*
The facrifice they fped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard.* *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To ftuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*
No man *lards* falt pork with orange peel,
Or garnifhes his lamb with fpitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falftaff fweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakf.*
Brave foldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Shakfpeare's Henry V.*

3. To mix with fomething elfe by way of improvement.

An exact command,
Larded with many feveral forts of reafons. *Shakf.*
Let no alien interpofe
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epfom profe. *Dryd.*
He *lards* with flourifhes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, fay'ft thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are fo much *larded* with it. *Collier.*

LA'RDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or falted.

This fimilitude is not borrowed of the *larder* houfe, but out of the fchool houfe. *Afcham.*

Flefh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I feen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorfet.*
Old age,
Morofe, perverfe in humour, diffident
The more he ftill abounds, the lefs content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too obferves,
And now, left he fhould want hereafter, ftarves. *King.*

LA'RDERER. *n. f.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. n. f. [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Lat.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II afked me, What could be the reafon, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all forts fmaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicefter, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned fheep of the beft fhape and deepeft ftaple. *Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extenfive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverifhing. *Carew.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein, for it is *large* enough for them. *Genefis.*

There he conquered a thoufand miles wide and *large.* *Abbot's Defcription of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou fhalt drink of thy fifter's cup deep and *large.* *Ezekiel.*

Vernal funs and fhowers
Diffufe their warmeft, *largeft* influence. *Thomfon.*

4. Copious; diffufive.

Shippon gave a *large* teftimony under his hand, that they had carried themfelves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and fay a great many things which have been faid before. *Felton on the Claffics.*

5. *At* LARGE. Without reftraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one fpeak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large.* *Brown.*

Thus incorporeal fpirits to fmalleft forms
Reduc'd their fhapes immenfe; and were *at large*,
Though without number ftill. *Milton.*

The children are bred up in their father's way, or fo plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large.* *Spratt.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*, but learn to keep it in,
Left it fhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addifon.*

6. *At* LARGE. Diffufely; in the full extent.

Difcover more *at large* what caufe that was
For I am ignorant, and cannot guefs. *Shakfpeare.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large.* *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large.*]

1. Widely; extenfively.

2. Copioufly; diffufely; amply.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the fhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts.*

3. Liberally; bounteoufly.

How he lives and eats,
How *largely* gives; how fplendidly he treats. *Dryd.*
Thofe, who in warmer climes complain
From Phœbus' rays they fuffer pain,
Muft own, that pain is *largely* paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the fhade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without fparing.

They their fill of love, and love's difport,
Took *largely*, of their mutual guilt the feal. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *n. f.* [from *large.*]

1. Bignefs; bulk.

London excells any other city in the whole world, either in *largenefs*, or number of inhabitants. *Spratt.*

Nor muft Bumaftus, his old honours lofe,
In length and *largenefs* like the dugs of cows. *Dry.*

2. Greatnefs; comprehenfion.

There will be occafion for *largenefs* of mind and agreeablenefs of temper. *Collier of Friendfhip.*

3. Extenfion; amplitude.

They which would file away moft from the *largenefs* of that offer, do in moft fparing terms acknowledge little lefs. *Hooker.*

The ample propofition that hope makes,
In all defigns begun on earth below,
Fails in the promis'd *largenefs.* *Shakfpeare.*

Knowing beft the *largenefs* of my own heart toward my people's good and juft contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largenefs* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far tranfcends the beafts in *largenefs* of defire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glan.*

If the largenefs of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illuftrious weaknefs. *L'Eftrange.*

4. Widenefs.

Suppofing that the multitude and *largenefs* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can eafily prove that the extent of the ocean could be no lefs. *Bentl.*

LA'RGESS. *n. f.* [*largeffe*, French.] A prefent; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largefs*, are grown fomewhat light. *Sha.*

He affigned two thoufand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largeffes* where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largeſs*
Among the ſoldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denh.*
The paltry *largeſs* too ſeverely watch'd,
That no intruding gueſts uſurp a ſhare. *Dryden.*
Irus's condition will not admit of *largeſſes*. *Add.*

LARGI'TION. *n.ſ.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LARK. *n.ſ.* [*lapence*, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *lavrack*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shakſ.*
Look up a-high the ſhrill-gorg'd *lark* ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakſp. King Lear.*
Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*
Mark how the *lark* and linnet ſing;
With artful notes
They ſtrain their warb'ling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER. *n.ſ.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKSPUR. *n.ſ.* [*delphinium*.] A plant.

LA'RVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Maſked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM. *n.ſ.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time. *Spenſ.*
The peaking cornute, her huſband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealouſy, comes to me in the inſtant of our encounter *Shakſpeare.*
How far off lie theſe armies?
—Within a mile and half.
—Then ſhall we hear their *larum*, and they ours.
Shakſpeare.
She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as ſhe puts every one to ſtand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howel.*

2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itſelf light a candle for him at any ſet hour. *Wilkins.*
I ſee men as luſty and ſtrong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have let their ſtomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke.*
The young Æneas, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Pope.*

LARYNGOTOMY. *n.ſ.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *n.ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quin.*
There are thirteen muſcles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

LASCI'VIENT. *adj.* [*laſciviens*, Latin.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.]

1. Lewd; luſtful.

In what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The looſe encounters of *laſcivious* men. *Shakſp.*
He on Eve
Began to caſt *laſcivious* eyes; ſhe him
As wantonly repaid; in luſt they burn. *Milton.*
Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable difficulties which, over their cups, they have againſt chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *laſcivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections againſt chriſtianity ſhall preſently vaniſh. *South.*

2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious.

Grim viſag'd war hath ſmooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *laſcivious* pleaſing of a lute. *Shakſpeare.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivious*.] Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *laſcivious*.] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs.

The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the *laſciviouſneſs* of his Elegies, and his Art of Love. *Dry.*

LASH. *n.ſ.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems to be that of *Skinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike; whence *flaſh* and *laſh*.]

1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding *laſhes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryd.*
Rous'd by the *laſh* of his own ſtubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *laſh* of film,
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakſ.*
I obſerved that your whip wanted a *laſh* to it.
Addiſon.

3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare. Out of uſe.

The farmer they leave in the *laſh*
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.

The moral is a *laſh* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.

Let's whip theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France.
Shakſpeare.
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd
He *laſh'd* to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, *laſh'd* on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryd. Horace.*
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *laſh* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*
Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,
His fiery courſers *laſhing* through the air. *Garth.*

2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.

The club hung round his ears, and butter'd brows;
He falls; and *laſhing* up his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden.

3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.

the winds grow high,
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And hoarſe waves *laſh* the reſounded ſhores. *Prior.*

4. To ſcourge with ſatire.

Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope.*

5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly to *lace*.

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.

They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little ſouls at ev'ry ſtroke. *Dryden.*
Gentle or ſharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryd. Perſ.*
Let men out of their way *laſh* on ever ſo faſt, they are not ſet all the nearer their journey's end. *South.*
Where claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;
The *laſhing* whip reſounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

LA'SHER. *n.ſ.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.

LASS. *n.ſ.* [from *lad* is formed *laddeſs*, by contraction *laſs*. *Hickes.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to ſhow
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *laſſes* crown'd. *Wal.*
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt, downright, plain-dealing *laſs* it was. *L'Eſtrange.*
They ſometimes an haſty kiſs
Steal from unwary *laſſes*; they with ſcorn,
And neck reclin'd reſent. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE. *n.ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.]

1. Wearineſs; fatigue; the pain ariſing from hard labour.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon.*
Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glan.*
She lives and breeds in air; the largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and grow tired. *Watts.*
From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. [In phyſick.]

Laſſitude generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion of that juice whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*

LA'SSLORN. *n.ſ.* [*laſs* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs. Not uſed.

Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,
Being *laſs-lorn*. *Shakſpeare.*

LAST. *adj.* [læreſt, Saxon; *laetſte*, Dutch.]

1. Lateſt; that follows all the reſt in time.

Why are ye the *laſt* to bring the king back? *Sam.*
O, may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial fire,
The *laſt*, the meaneſt, of your ſons inſpire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.

Merion purſued at greater diſtance ſtill,
Laſt came Admetus, thy unhappy ſon. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will ſtay the *laſt* of them with the ſword. *Amos.*
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a hell,
Unhappy to the *laſt* the knell relenting knell. *Cow.*
The ſwans, that on Cayſter often ply'd
Their tuneful ſongs, now tune their *laſt*, and dy'd.
Addiſon.
O! may ſam'd Brunſwick be the *laſt*,
The *laſt*, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*
But, while I take my *laſt* adieu,
Heave thou as high, nor heed a tear. *Prior.*
Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read.
Pope.
Wit not alone has ſhone in ages paſt,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt.

4. Loweſt; meaneſt. *Pope.*

Antilochus
Takes the *laſt* prize, and takes it with a jeſt. *Pope.*

5. Next before the preſent; as, *laſt* week.

6. Utmoſt.

Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r; their *laſt* endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

7. *At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end.

Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him; but he ſhall overcome *at the laſt*. *Genejis.*
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,
Grown old, and decrepit at laſt,
Reſt to a point, and fix *at laſt*. *Prior.*

8. *The* LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to *the laſt*. *Pope.*

LAST. *adv.*

1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.

How long is't now ſince *laſt* yourſelf and I
Were in a maſk? *Shakſpeare.*
When *laſt* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow.
Donne.

2. In concluſion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *laſt*, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryd.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [læſtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere.

All more *laſting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it more agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the eſſays: for the I am a volume of them, being in the univerſal language, may *laſt* as long as books *laſt*. *Bacon.*

With ſeveral degrees of *laſting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*

LAST. *n. ſ.* [læſt, Saxon.]

1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.

The cobler is not to go beyond his *laſt*. *L'Eſtra.*

A cobler produced ſeveral new grains, having been uſed to cut laces over his *laſt*. *Spectator.*

Should the big *laſt* extend the ſhoe too wide,
Each ſtone would wrench th'unwary ſtep aſide *Gay.*

2. [*laſt*, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

LA'STERY. *n. ſ.* A red colour.

The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,
That her became as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *laſtery*. *Spenſer.*

LA'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*laſtage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Dut. hlæſt. Sax. a load.]

1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.

2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING. *participial adj.* [from *laſt*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes ſometimes have *laſting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,
The ſeeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate,
And fix'd the cauſes of a *laſting* hate. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and the memory of it leaves a *laſting* caution in the mind, not to put the part quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*

LA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.

All more laſting than beautiful, but that the conſideration of the exceeding *laſtingneſs* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Conſider the *laſtingneſs* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.]

1. In the laſt place.

I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces; and, *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not adviſe the choice. *Bacon.*

2. In the concluſion; at laſt; finally.

LATCH. *n. ſ.* [*lecche*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Then comes roſy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never phyſician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a latch.

He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*

2. [*lecher*, French.] To ſmear.

But haſt thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakſp.*

LA'TCHES. *n. ſ.*

Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whoſe ſhoes I am not worthy to unlooſe. *Mark.*

LATE. *adj.* [læt, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* or *later*, in the ſuperlative *lateſt* or *laſt*. *Laſt* is abſolute and definite, more than *lateſt*.]

1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed.

My haſting days fly on with full career,
But my *late* ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſheweth. *Milton.*

Juſt was the vengeance, and to *lateſt* days
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* ſervants, and thoſe who ſtand in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentlemen. *Spectator.*

3. The deceaſed: as, the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is uſed often with *too*, when the proper time is paſt.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too ſoon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*. *Shakſp.*

A ſecond Silvius after theſe appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears:
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,
Who *late* reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear *too late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have theſe ideas, the *later* alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*

I might have ſpar'd his life,
But now it is *too late*. *Phillips' Diſtreſt Mother.*

2. In a later ſeaſon.

To make roſes, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleaſure; for the ancients eſteemed much of the roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late* in the year. *Bac.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleaſant iſle,
Where ſleeping *late*, the reſt her other knight. *Spenſ.*

In reaſon's abſence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long paſt or *late*. *Milt.*

The goddeſs with indulgent cares,
And ſocial joys, the *late* tranſform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* impriſon'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it ſo *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie ſo *late*?
—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakſpeare.*

Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning ſun. *Dryden.*

5. *Of late*; lately; in times paſt; near the preſent. *Late* in this phraſe ſeems to be an adjective.

Who but felt *of late*? *Milton.*

Men have *of late* made uſe of a pendulum, as a more ſteady regulator. *Locke.*

LA'TED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.

I am ſo *lated* in the world, that I
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakſpeare.*

The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

Lateneſs in life might be impróper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret *latent* ſprings, we may there trace out a ſteady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what were his *latent* is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

LATERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.

Why may they not ſpread their *lateral* branches till their diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them? *Ray.*

The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are leſs than the diameters of the blood-veſſels. *Arbuth.*

2. Placed, or acting on the ſide.

Forth ſaith the Levant, and the ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

We may reaſonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the ſide; ſidewiſe.

The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and peapb, Sax.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *n. ſ.* [latta, Sax. *late*, *latte*, Fr.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakſpeare.*

Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their houſes; binding it with a *lath* or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and pantile-lathing. *Moxon.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A ſmall kiln conſiſteth of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The plaiſterer's work is commonly done by the yard ſquare for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LATH. *n. ſ.* [læð, Saxon. It is explained by *Du Cange*, I ſuppoſe from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spenſer*, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not anſwerable to law. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The fee-farms reſerved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* ſilver anſwered by the ſheriffs. *Bacon.*

LATHE. *n. ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel.

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an edged tick upon the veſſel turned limbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To LATHER. *v. n.* [leðpian, Sax.] To form a foam.

Chuſe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Boyneard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

LA'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LATIN. *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LA'TIN. *n. ſ.* An exerciſe practiſed by ſchoolboys, who turn Engliſh into Latin.

In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the common order in ſchools for making of *Latins*. *Aſcham.*

LA'TINISM. *n. ſ.* [*latiniſme*, French; *latiniſmus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made uſe of frequent tranſpoſitions, *Latiniſms*, antiquated words and phraſes, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expreſſions. *Addiſon.*

LA'TINIST. *n. ſ.* [from *Latin.*] One ſkilled in Latin.

Oldham was conſidered as a good *Latiniſt*. *Oldh.*

LATI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin ſtyle; the Latin tongue.

If Shakſpeare was able to read Plautus with eaſe, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* [*latiniſer*, French; from *Latin.*] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

He uſes coarſe and vulgar words, or terms and phraſes that are *latinized*, ſcholaſtick, and hard to be underſtood. *Watts.*

LA'TISH. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *roſtum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at ſome diſtance; in *latiroſtrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally ſeated. *Ray.*

LA'TITANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid.

In vipers ſhe has abridged their malignity by their ſucceſſion or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LA'TITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long ſubſiſt without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the ſmall *latitant* bubbles of air to diſcloſe themſelves and break. *Boyle.*

It muſt be ſome other ſubſtance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really diſtinguiſhable from it. *More.*

LATITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long ſquare, be the better, I find not well determined; though I muſt prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton.*

2. Room; ſpace; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's underſtandings, to ſo great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between ſome men and others, than between ſome men and beaſts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: oppoſed to *longitude*.

We found ourſelves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes ſouth. *Swift.*

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the ſun here riſes later and ſets ſooner than it does to other places of the ſame *latitude*. *Addiſon.*

5. Unreſtrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In ſuch *latitudes* of ſenſe, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts aſunder all thoſe hard, pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and preciſe natural limits deſcribed, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verſe, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffuſion.

Albertus, biſhop of Ratiſbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, ſirnamed Magnus; beſides divinity, hath written many tracts in philoſophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it ſuffices to ſhew how the mind receives them, from ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expenſive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

Thy care be firſt the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A. n. ſ. [Latin; λατρία; *latrie*, Fr.] The higheſt kind of worſhip: diſtinguiſhed by the papiſts from *dulia*, or inferiour worſhip.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, proſtrations, ſupplications, and other acts of *latria* to the croſs. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattun*, Welſh.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* baſon, and, as it groweth black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though univerſally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the ſuperlative *lateſt*. When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*; as, *this fruit is* later *than the reſt*; but *latter* when no compariſon is expreſſed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *thoſe are* latter *fruits*.

——*Volet uſus*
Quem penes arbitrium eſt, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after ſomething elſe.
2. Modern; lately done or paſt.

Hath not navigation diſcovered, in theſe *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

3. Mentioned laſt of two.

The difference between reaſon and revelation, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the laſt part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was ſhort and thick. *Richardſon.*

LA'TTICE. *n. ſ.* [*lattis*, French; by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from *lece men*, a hindring iron, or iron ſlop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy caſement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakſpeare.*

The mother of Siſera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judges.*

Up into the watch-tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies:
Thou ſhalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the ſpy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate, or croſs; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing.

Such filthy ſtuff was by looſe lewd varlets ſung before the chariot on the ſolemn day of her *lavation*. *Holcwill.*

LA'VATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently prohibite, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtleſs, O gueſt, great *laud* and praiſe were mine,
Reply'd the ſwain, for ſpotleſs faith divine:
If, after ſocial rites, and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

We have certain hymns and ſervices, which we ſay daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Pſalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having conſidered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the ſtars which thou haſt ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiſeworthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, ſometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleaſing, though it always miſſes it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; ſalubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laudable*.] Praiſeworthineſs.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deſerving praiſe.

Obſolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are ſounding or ſignificant. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To waſh; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *love* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Milton.*
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [*lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Johnson.*
Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves eject on waves.
Dryden.

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.
Spenser.

LA'VER. *n. s.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies' blood, and from the stream
With *laves* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton's Agonistes.*
He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *laves* brew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*
Young Arctus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour.
Pope's Odyssey.

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you.
Shakspeare.
There's one did laugh in's sleep, and one cried
Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
At this fully stuff
The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause.
Shakspeare.
Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.
Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dryden.*
The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine.
Pope.

3. *To* LAUGH *at*. To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others lives may *laugh*.
Shakspeare.
'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laughed at*. *Shakspeare.*
The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison.*
No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclesiasticus.*

LAUGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakspeare.*
Cathubon confesses Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER. *n. s.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakspeare.*
Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughing-stock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenser.*
Pray you, let us not be *laughing stocks* to other men's humours. *Shakspeare.*
Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughing stock* at once. *L'Estrange.*

LA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakspeare.*
The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown.*
We find not that the *laughter*-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*
Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology. It may be plausibly derived from to *lave*, to *throw out*; as *profundere opes*, is to be *lavish*.]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dry.*
The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse: as, the cost was *lavish*.

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted *him*, curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shak.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands?
Addison.

LA'VISHER. *n. s.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*
Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. s.* [from *lavish*.]
LA'VISHNESS. } Prodigality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *F. Queen.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke.*
So short a stay prevails;
He soons equips the ships, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*
For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Dav.*
Whoever purfues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*
Spenser has not contented himself with submissive imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior.*
He had not acted in the character of a supplicant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome.*
I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuthnot.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*
With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope.

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better written *lanch* or *lance*.

The king of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep aby's the flaming fellow strook.
Dryden.

LAUND. *n. s.* [*lande*, French; *llan*, Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves;
For through this *launa* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shak.*

LA'UNDRESS. *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French: *Skinner* imagines that *lavandaresse* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress*. *Camden.*
Take up these cloaths here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet Mead. *Shakspeare.*
The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*

LA'UNDRY. *n. f.* [as if *lavanderie.*]
1. The room in which clothes are washed.
The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*
2. The act or state of washing.
Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon.*

LAVOLTA. *n. f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*
I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakspeare.*

LA'UREATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.
I'd Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies. *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION. *n. f.* [from *laureate.*] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LAUREL. *n. f.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, Fr.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.
The *laurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*
The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets sage. *Fairy Queen.*
The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer.*

LA'URELLED. *adj.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.
Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dry.*
Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*

LAW. *n. f.* [lagh, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse.]
1. A rule of action.
That which doth align unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a *law*. *Hooker.*
Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established as a rule of justice.
Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton.*
Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.
So many *laws* argue so many sins. *Milton.*
Laws politique among men presuming man to be rebellious. *Hooker.*
4. Judicial process.
When every cause in *law* is right. *Shakspeare.*
He hath refused *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of public power. *Shakspeare.*
Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Spectator.*
5. A distinct edict or rule.
One *law* is split into two. *Baker on Learning.*
6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.
In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
7. The rules or axioms of science: as, the *laws* of mechanicks.
8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism.
Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*
I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
9. The Mosaical institution: distinguished from the *gospel*.
Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy expiations. *Milton.*
10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the *prophets*.
11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging: as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile: the ecclesiastical *law* whereby we are governed.
12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of *law*.

LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.
It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Matthew.*
Glofter's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'tween *lawful* sheets. *Shak.*

LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law.
This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shakſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South.*
I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden.*

LA'WFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.
It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *n. f.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legislator; one that makes laws.
Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*
A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*. *Swift.*

LA'WGIVING. *adj.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legislative.
Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *law.*]
1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.
The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton.*
Orpheus did not, as poets feign, time savage, beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Roscom.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will hear
Thy *lawless* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryden.*
Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryd.*
He meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*
2. Contrary to law; illegal.
Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakſp.*
We cite our faults, &c.
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shak.*
Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law.
Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WMAKER. *n. f.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.
Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker.*

LAWN. *n. f.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]
1. An open space between woods.
Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton.*
His mountains were shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addison.*
Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*
Interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
2. [*linon*, Fr.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.
Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*
From high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*

LA'WSUIT. *n. f.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation.
The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift.*

LA'WYER. *n. f.* [from *law.*] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.
If it like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it? *Whitgifte.*
I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers*. *Bacon's Holy War.*
The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Loose; not confined.
Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton.*
2. Disunited; not strongly combined.
In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*
3. Vague; not rigidly exact.
Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*
4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool: *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*
5. Slack; not tense.
By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAX. *n. f.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION. *n. f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of loosening or slackening.
2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, Fr. *laxo*, Lat.] Having the power to ease costiveness.
Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of loadstones doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation.

Nought profits him to ſave abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compreſſion; not cloſe coheſion; ſlackneſs of contexture.

The former cauſes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of ſo great a *laxity* and thinneſs. *Bentley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion; as, *laxity* of expreſſion.

3. Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs.

If ſometimes it cauſe any *laxity*, it is in the ſame way with iron unprepared, which will diſturb ſome bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown.*

4. Slackneſs; contrariety to tenſion.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of coheſion in its parts which a ſmall force can alter, ſo as to increaſe its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In conſideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are ſubject to relapſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. Openneſs; not cloſeneſs.

Hold a piece of paper cloſe by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper ſome part of that which I ſee in the candle, and it grows ſtill leſs and leſs as I remove; ſo that if I would truſt my ſenſe, I ſhould believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LA'XNESS. *n. ſ.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched; otherwiſe the *laxneſs* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAY. Preterit of *lie.*

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shakſ.*

He was familiarly acquainted with him at ſuch time as he *lay* embaſſador at Conſtantinople. *Knoll.*

When Ahab had heard thoſe words, he faſted, and *lay* in ſackcloth. *1 Kings.*

I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*

He waits to rend the prey,
That ſhaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence diſlodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the firſt night at a village in the territories of the ancient Veii. *Addiſon.*

How could he have the retiredneſs of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his ſhoulders! *Francis Atterbury.*

The preſbyterians argued, that if the Pretender ſhould invade thoſe parts where the numbers and eſtates of the diſſenters chiefly *lay*, they would ſit ſtill. *Swift.*

To **LAY.** *v. a.* [lecgan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put; to repoſite. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extenſion*; a puniſhment *laid* is a puniſhment that *cannot be ſhaken off*; in *immobility* is included weight. One houſe *laid* to another, implies *extenſion*.

He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah.*

They have *laid* their ſwords under their heads. *Ezekiel.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me *laid*. *Milt.*

He ſacrificing *laid*
The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, left at any time thou fear the perſon of the mighty, and *lay* a ſtumbling-block in the way of thy uprightneſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

A ſtone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Dan.*

3. To beat down corn or graſs.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harveſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Let no ſheep there play,
Nor friſking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *May.*

4. To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill.

I'll uſe th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the ſummer's duſt with ſhowers of blood. *Shakſpeare.*

It was a ſandy ſoil, and the way had been full of duſt; but an hour or two before a refreſhing fragrant ſhower of rain had *laid* the duſt. *Ray.*

5. To fix deep; to diſpoſe regularly: either of theſe notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity ſeems rather implied; ſo we ſay, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* planks.

Schiſmaticks, outlaws, or criminal perſons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bac.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued *lays* thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

They ſhall *lay* hands on the ſick, and recover. *Mark.*

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no more but ſeparate and diſentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when ſo diſentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars ſacrifices *lay*. *Pope's Statius.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on ſleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and ſaw corruption. *Acts.*

8. To ſtation or place privily.

Lay thee an ambuſh for the city behind thee. *Joſhua.*

The wicked have *laid* a ſnare for me. *Pſalms.*

Lay not wait, O wicked man, againſt the dwelling of the righteous. *Proverbs.*

9. To ſpread on a ſurface.

The colouring upon thoſe maps ſhould be *laid* on ſo thin, as not to obſcure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any ſtate of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuſe, and *lay* aſleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to ſtill; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the eaſineſs that they are rais'd. *Johnſon.*

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger ſtill'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempeſt, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm ſea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

I fear'd I ſhould have found
A tempeſt in your ſoul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb, a riſing earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

13. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk.

The huſband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. To ſet on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hoſea.*

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

16. To wager; to ſtake.

But ſince you will be mad, and ſince you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer ſhall be full as good. *Dry. Vir.*

17. To repoſite any thing.

The ſparrow hath found an houſe, and the ſwallow a neſt for herſelf, where ſhe may *lay* her young. *Pſalms.*

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg is *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nouriſhment from the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A hen miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and ſits upon it; ſhe is inſenſible of an increaſe or diminution in the number of thoſe ſhe *lays*. *Spectator.*

19. To apply with violence; as, to *lay* blows.

Lay ſiege againſt it, and build a fort againſt it, and caſt a mount againſt it. *Ezekiel.*

Never more ſhall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taſte the gentle comforts of repoſe!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares ſurround me,
And *lay* ſtrong ſiege to my diſtracted ſoul. *Phillips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands hold the diſtaff. *Proverbs.*

It is better to go to the houſe of mourning than to go to the houſe of feaſting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that really *lays* theſe two things to heart, the extreme neceſſity that he is in, and the ſmall poſſibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Iſaiah.*

22. To put in a ſtate; implying ſomewhat of diſcloſure.

If the ſinus lie diſtant; *lay* it open firſt, and cure that aperture before you divide that in ano. *Wiſeman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waſte. *Add.*

23. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Every breaſt ſhe did with ſpirit inflame,
Yet ſtill freſh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, ſhaking Olympus; Virgil, like the ſame power in his benevolence, counſelling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it ſo, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land ſeems hard to the landholder, becauſe it is ſo much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the grain to voice him conſul,
Lay the fault on us. *Shakſpeare.*

How ſhall this bloody deed be anſwered?
It will be *laid* to us, whoſe providence
Should have kept ſhort, reſtrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Sh.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job.*

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradiſe Regained.*

The writers of thoſe times *lay* the diſgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceneſs of thoſe ſavage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You repreſented it to the queen as wholly innocent of thoſe crimes which were *laid* unjuſtly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerneſs on both ſides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

26. To impoſe, as evil or puniſhment.

The weariest and most loathed life,
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exodus.*

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land. *Deuteronomy.*

These words were not spoken to Adam: neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon *Eve*. *Locke.*

27. To enjoin as a duty, or rule of action.

It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts.*

Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile with his duty weigh'd.
Dryden.

You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

28. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him. *Acts.*

Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer. *Atterbury.*

29. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa.*

Brave Caeneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Caeneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*

He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

30. To place in comparison.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

31. *To* LAY *apart*. To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthiness. *James.*

32. *To* LAY *aside*. To put away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Hebrews.*

Amaze us not with that majestick frown,
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*

Roscommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aside*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Gran.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been *laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aside*. *Addison.*

33. *To* LAY *away*. To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther.*

34. *To* LAY *before*. To expose to view; to show; to display.

I cannot better testify your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid* before the commons. *Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation *before* him. *Addison.*

35. *To* LAY *by*. To reserve for some future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. *1 Corinthians.*

36. *To* LAY *by*. To put from one; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*

She went away and *laid by* her veil. *Genesis.*

Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him *by*? *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people *lay*,
When in your throne and robes you give the law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryd.*

Where Dedalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*.
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden.*

My zeal for you must *lay* the father *by*,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dry.*

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly *by*;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryd.*

Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryd.*

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*

37. *To* LAY *down*. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep. *John.*

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

38. *To* LAY *down*. To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the sword and spear.
Blackmore's Creation.

The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it *down*. *Dryd.*

39. *To* LAY *down*. To commit to repose.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep. *Psalms.*

And they *lay* themselves *down* upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar. *Amos.*

We *lay* us *down*, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*. *Dryden.*

40. *To* LAY *down*. To advance as a proposition.

I have *laid down*, in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillingfleet.*

I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unsinning obedience. *Wake.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that their had been abuses. *Swift.*

41. *To* LAY *for*. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

42. *To* LAY *forth*. To diffuse; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays* himself *forth* upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*

43. *To* LAY *forth*. To place when dead in a decent posture.

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak.*

44. *To* LAY *hold of*. To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deuteronomy.*

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *lain hold of*. *Locke.*

45. *To* LAY *in*. To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common stock; and *laid in*, and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

A vessel and provisions *laid in* large
For man and beast. *Milton.*

An equal stock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*

They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solicitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*

46. *To* LAY *on*. To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

47. *To* LAY *open*. To show; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakspeare.*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Proverbs.*

48. *To* LAY *over*. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.

Woe unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Habakkuk.*

49. *To* LAY *out*. To extend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treasure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out*. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*

A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*

When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addis.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

50. *To* LAY *out*. To display; to discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

51. *To* LAY *out*. To dispose; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

52. *To* LAY *out*. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

53. *To* LAY *to*. To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness *unto* him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

54. *To* LAY *to*. To apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*

We should now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford against the Cov.*

55. *To* LAY *to*. To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Both eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* sore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*

56. *To* LAY *together*. To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things *together*, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together*. *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison's Guard.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

57. *To* LAY *under*. To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views.
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the restraint of laws. *Addison.*

58. *To* LAY up. To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints; where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*

59. *To* LAY *up*. To store; to treasure; to reposite for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exodus.*

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all;
To *lay* this harvest *up*, and board with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*

To LAY. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel.*

3. *To* LAY *about*. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays*. *Spens.*

And *laid about* in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they *lay about* them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South.*

4. *To* LAY *at*. To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenser.*

The [illegible] of him that layeth at him cannot [illegible] *Job.*

5. [illegible]*AY in for*. To make overtures of [illegible] invitation.

I *have laid in* for these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. *To* LAY *on*. To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on*, as if it try'd
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame. *Dry.*

7. *To* LAY *on*. To act with vehemence: used of expences.

My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays* it *on*. *Shakspeare.*

8. *To* LAY *out*. To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the entrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. *To* LAY *upon*. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.

All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

LAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upward.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings struck'd might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A wager.

It is esteemed an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt.*

LAY. *n. s.* [ley, leaz, Saxon; *ley*, Scottish.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAY. *n. s.* [*lay*, French. It is said originally to signify *sorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *lessus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonick dialect: ley, leod, Saxon; *leey*, Danish.] A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*. *Fairy Queen.*

Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, the thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

This is a most majestick vision, and
Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays*. *Milton.*

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay*,
Now timely sing. *Milton.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Wal.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*. *Dry.*

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious spheres
To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

LAY. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they bad by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to [illegible]'s kind:

But when those *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Commands made it their inheritance. *Dryd.*

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It might well startle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

LA'YER. *n. s.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

3. A hen that lay eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best stores, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

LA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Gov. of the Ton.*

Since a trust must be the thought it best
To put it out of *laymen's* pow'r at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dry.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains? *Swift.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* about as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL. *n. s.* A heap of dung.

'Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*
Of murdered men, which therein strewed lay. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR. *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filth and pestilential disease.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser.*

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrowded any but *lazars*. *Shakspeare.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little flock denies
Fit alms to *lazars* merciful and meek. *Phillips.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *n. s.* [*lazaret*, Fr. *laz-*
LAZARE'TTO. } *zaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; a hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd. *Milton.*

LA'ZARWORT. *n. s.* [*lasarpitium*.] A plant.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inſtinctions; and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and liſtleſly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eaſtern nations view the riſing fires,
Whilſt night ſhades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; liſtleſſneſs; heavineſs in action; tardineſs.

That inſtance of fraud and *lazineſs*, the unjuſt ſteward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than ſtarve. *South.*

My fortune you have reſcued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modeſty and *lazineſs*. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggiſh; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied againſt the belly: they knew no reaſon, why the one ſhould be *lazing*, and pampering itſelf with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſot cried, *Ultimam hoc eſſet laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

LA'ZULI. *n. ſ.*

The ground of this ſtone is blue, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow: it appears to be compoſed of, firſt, a white ſparry, or cryſtalline matter; ſecondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a ſhining yellow ſubſtance; this fumes off in the calcination of the ſtone, and caſts a ſulphureous ſmell; fourthly, a bright blue ſubſtance, of great uſe among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-ſixth of copper, with a very little ſilver. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correſpondent, with great probability, from *à l'aiſe*, French; but it is however Teutonick; *liſſer* in Daniſh, and *loſigh* in Dutch, have the ſame meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut teſtatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & *Lazzos*; hoc eſt nobiles, ingenuos & ſerviles: quam & nos diſtinctionem dia retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem ſecundo pars ſervorum maxima ſe in libertatem vindicavit; ſic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur ſervus, qui mancipium dicitur. Reſtat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus.]

1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work.

Our ſoldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thraſher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakſpeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and ſpend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whoſe *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roſcom.*

The *lazy* glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and batten with his ſleep. *Dryd.*

Like Eaſtern kings a *lazy* ſtate they keep,
And cloſe confin'd in their own palace ſleep. *Pope.*

Or *lazy* lakes unconſcious of a flood,
Whoſe dull brown Naiads ever ſleep in mud. *Parn.*

What amazing ſtupidity is it, for men to be negligent of ſalvation themſelves! to ſit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to reſiſt this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA. *n. ſ.* [leȝ, Sax. a fallow; leaȝ, Sax. a paſture.] Ground incloſed, not open.

Greatly aghaſt with this pitiious plea;
Him reſted the good man on the *lea*. *Spenſer.*

Ceres, moſt bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, tetches, oats and peas. *Shak.*

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels unctuous, greaſes his pure mind. *Shak.*

Such court guiſe,
As Mercury did firſt deviſe,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

The lowing herds wind ſlowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [læd, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heavieſt metal except gold and quickſilver. *Lead* is the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile, though leſs ſo than gold: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. The ſpecifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11,322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fuſion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baſer metals, and carries them off, in form of ſcoriæ, to the ſides of the veſſel. The weakeſt acids are the beſt ſolvents for *lead*: it diſſolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as alſo in vinegar. The ſmoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and ſubjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal diſeaſe. *Hill.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do ſcald like molten *lead*. *Shakſpeare.*

Of *lead*, ſome I can ſhew you ſo like ſteel, and ſo unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it ſteel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and ſilver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruſs with vinegar; of ceruſs, red *lead*; of plumbum uſtum, the beſt yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, ſolder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; becauſe houſes are covered with *lead*.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakſpeare.*

I would have the tower two ſtories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raiſed with ſtatues interpoſed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He faſhioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himſelf to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

There is a traverſe placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glaſs *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother ſits. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*; part. *led*. [laban, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the miſery thou doſt bear,
With ſomething rich about me: from that place
I ſhall no *leading* need. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Doth not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox or his aſs from the ſtall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke.*

They thruſt him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Samuel.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.*

He maketh me to lie down in green paſtures; he *leadeth* me beſide the ſtill waters. *Pſalms.*

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army againſt the enemy, and ſeek him where he is to fight? *Spenſ.*

He turns head againſt the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and rev'rend biſhops; on
To bloody battles. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commiſſion, and ſet down
As beſt thou art experienc'd. *Shakſpeare.*

He *led* me on to mightieſt deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Againſt the uncircumciſ'd, our enemies:
But now hath caſt me off. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Chriſt took not upon him fleſh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or poſſeſs places. *South.*

He might muſter his family up, and *lead* them out againſt the Indians, to ſeek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going firſt.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numbers.*

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Heſperus that *leads* the ſun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining.

Human teſtimony is not ſo proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the eſſence of things, as to acquaint us with the exiſtence of things. *Watts.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakſpeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a maſter of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a miſtake, and then drive him into choler, and then expoſe him. *Clar.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my ſoul. *Shakſp.*

He was driven by the neceſſities of the times, more than *led* by his own diſpoſition, to any rigour of action. *King Charles.*

What I ſay will have little influence on thoſe whoſe ends *lead* them to wiſh the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner.

The ſweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shak.*

So ſhalt thou *lead*
Safeſt thy life, and beſt prepar'd endure
Thy mortal paſſage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy ſurviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a ſolitary life. *Dryd.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Francis Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practiſed in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanneſs. *F. Atterbury.*

This diſtemper is moſt incident to ſuch as *lead* a ſedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*

1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way.

I will *lead* on ſoftly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children, be able to endure. *Genęſis.*

2. To conduct as a commander.

Cyrus was beaten and ſlain under the *leading* of a woman, whoſe wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt.

He left his mother a counteſs by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before ſomewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome *leading* of this in muſk-melons ſown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The veſſels heavy-laden put to ſea
With proſp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way. *Dry.*

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place: a low deſpicable word.

Yorkſhire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſtann'd twiftneſs, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee muſick? *Shakſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A *leaden* bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns againſt a ſtone wall, the ſpace of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll ſtrive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Leſt *leaden* ſlumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakſ.*

LE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *lead.*]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength.
Shakſpeare.

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Iſaiah.*

Thoſe eſcaped by flight, not without a ſharp jeſt againſt their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, ſo it was good reaſon they ſhould follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians ſee
Our brave examples, they admiring ſay,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*

The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes firſt.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader*. *Shakſ.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the deteſtable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

The underſtandings of a ſenate are enſlaved by three or four *leaders*, ſet to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *participial adj.* Principal; chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by ſeed, the ſhape is the *leading* quality, and moſt characteriſtical part, that determines the ſpecies *Locke.*

Miſtakes ariſe from the influence of private perſons, upon great numbers ſtiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring.*] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may I ſee ſuch, ere they to ſtate are grown,
Like *leading-ſtrings*, till they can walk alone.
Dryden.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-ſtrings*, or ſwim without bladders, without being diſcovered by his bobbling and his ſinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *man.*] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That to a round like gristle ſtones. *Ben Jonſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *n. ſ.* [*plumbago.*] A plant.

LEAF. *n. ſ. leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms.
Shakſpeare.

A man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which his inciſion is made, if his graft have bloſſom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the ſecond ſeaſon. *Boyle.*

Thoſe things which are removed to a diſtant view, ought to make but one maſs; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the ſea. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Thy eye *leaves*, when as thoſe lily hands
Handle you. *Spenſer.*

Peruſe my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſeeſt my owner's heart
Scraw'l'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One ſide of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kgs.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence ſterling ought to be of ſo pure ſilver, as is called *leaf* ſilver, and then the melter muſt add of other weight ſeventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Moſt trees fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the ſolſtice. *Brown.*

LE'AFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Naked of leaves.

Bare honeſty, without ſome other adornment, being looked on as a *leafleſs* tree, nobody will take himſelf to its ſhelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the *leafleſs* trees o'erſhade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since ſummer was firſt *leafy*. *Shakſpeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
—Dim darkneſs, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the dow'ry plain,
The *leafy* foreſt, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundleſs reign. *Dr.*

Her *leafy* arms with ſuch extent were ſpread,
That hoſts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when ſome ſwelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* ſhades, near the cool ſunleſs verge
Of Paraba, Braſiliàn ſtream; her tail
A griſly hydra ſuddenly ſhoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ligue*, Fr. *ligo*, Lat.] A confederacy; a combination either of intereſt or friendſhip.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embaſſage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n.
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Sh.*

We come to be informed by yourſelves,
What the conditions of that *league* muſt be. *Shak.*

Thou ſhalt be in *league* with the ſtones of the field; and the beaſts of the field ſhall be at peace with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy *league* with Baaſha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chronicles.*

It is a great error, and a narrowneſs of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of ſociety and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I, a private perſon, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, preſum'd
Single rebellion, and did hoſtile acts. *Milton.*

Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this hated race; and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falſhood invade ſociety, the band preſently breaks, and men are put to a loſs where to *league* and to faſten their dependances. *South.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lieuë*, Fr.]

1. A league; *leuca*, Lat. from *lech*, Welſh; a ſtone that was uſed to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ſhips could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shakſp.*

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In diſtant echoes anſwer'd. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What ſhall retard the Britons bold deſigns? *Phil.*

LE'AGUER. *n. ſ.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adverſaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAK. *n. ſ.* [*lack*, *lcke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure, breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to ſtop. *Hooker.*

The water ruſhes in, as it doth uſually in the *leak* of a ſhip. *Wilkins.*

Whether ſhe ſprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was overſet with wind,
Or that ſome rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryd.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakſpeare.*

His feet ſhould be waſhed every day in cold water; and have his ſhoes ſo thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or diſcontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into ſeveral parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

Golden ſtars hung o'er their heads,
And ſeem'd ſo crowded, that they burſt upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

LE'AKAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LE'AKY. *adj.* [from *leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt ſo *leaky*,
That we muſt leave thee to thy ſinking; for
Thy dearеſt quit thee. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life ſunk through you like a *leaky* ſieve,
Accuſe yourſelf, you liv'd not while you might. *Dr.*

2. Loquacious; not cloſe.

Women are ſo *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than ſhe could keep a ſecret. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt.

Lean thine aged back againſt mine arm,
And in that eaſe I'll tell thee my diſeaſe. *Shakſp.*

Security is expreſſed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* againſt a pillar, a ſceptre in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed ſomewhat above their ordinary length, becauſe they *lean* unto ſo good ſupporters. *Wotton.*

Upon his ivory ſceptre firſt he *leant*,
Then ſhook his head, that ſhook the firmament.
Dryden.

Oppreſs'd with anguiſh, panting and o'erſpent,
His fainting limbs againſt an oak he *leant*. *Dryd.*

If God be angry, all our other dependences will profit us nothing; every other ſupport will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it moſt. *Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rail he muſing ſtood. *Gay.*

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in ſolemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomſon.*

2. To propend; to tend toward.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more inconvenient. *Spenſer.*

Truſt in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own underſtanding. *Proverbs.*

A deſire *leaning* to either ſide, biaſſes the judgment ſtrangely. *Watts.*

3. To be in a bending poſture.

She *leans* me out at her miſtreſs's chamber window, bids me a thouſand times good night. *Shak.*

Starved with length of ways, and sore with toil;
She laid her down; and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*
The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Stoop'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars.
Dryden.

LEAN. *adj.* [hlæne, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; barebboned.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.
Shakspeare.
Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity? *Shakspeare.*
Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change.
Shakspeare.
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakf.*
Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Genesis.*
Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a lean body, without preparation. *Bacon.*
And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the *lean*, and sallow, abstinence. *Milton.*
Swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee.*
Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggar'd grief, *lean*-looking sallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.
There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich*.
That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *lesser* action rend us. *Shakf. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.

LEAN. *n. f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.
With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *n. f.* [from *lean*.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness.
If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *Ben Jonson.*
The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejections, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.
The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakfp.*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon; *loup*, Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*
A mean *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In a narrow pit
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley.*
Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To rush with vehemence.
God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her to his arms, till she came to herself again. *Esther.*
After he went into the tent, and found her not, he leaped out to the people.
He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*
Strait *leaping* from his horse, he rais'd me up.
Rowe.

3. To bound; to spring.
Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke.*
I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. To fly; to start.
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakfp. Henry VIII.*
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job.*

To LEAP. *v. n.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.
Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*
As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
She dares pursue if they dare lead:
As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts.
Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*

LEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.
After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.
Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*
The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.
The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.
How she cheats her bellowing lover's eye;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.
Methinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.
Shakspeare.
You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakfp. Hen. VIII.*
Behold that dreadful downfal of a rock,
Where you old miser views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.
If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*
Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:
Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*
The reason of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.
That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap-year*. *Brown.*

To LEARN. *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain knowledge or skill of.
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Matthew.*
He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, *learned* both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*
Learn, wretches! *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of human kind. *Dryden.*
You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can *learn* of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips.*

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.] This sense is now obsolete.
He would *learn*
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*
You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shakfp. Tempest.*
A thousand more misfortunes than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shak.*
Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern: with *of*.
Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. *Matthew*
In imitation of sounds, that Man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LE'ARNED. *adj.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature.
It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*
Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile.
Pope.
The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*
The best account is given of them by their own authors: but I trust more to the table of the *learned* bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing: with *in*.
Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd in* martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from other knowledge.
Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned*.] With knowledge; with skill.
The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*
Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakfp.*
Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LE'ARNING. *n. f.* [from *learn*.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.
Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid, and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*
To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*
As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.
An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *n. f.* [from *learn*.] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.
The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*
Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful practise artist can. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. s.* [*laisser*, French. *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, cousin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shaksp.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Den.*

I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishop's *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Thou to give the world increase,
Short'ned hast thy own life's *lease*. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;
But harvest done, to chare work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *n. s.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH. *n. s.* [*lesse*, French; *letse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their Christian names. *Shaksp.*

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils. *Dennis' Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakspeare's Henry v.*

LE'ASING. *n. s.* [leaſe, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasing*? *Psalms.*

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell. *Hubb.*

He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

That false pilgrim which that *leasing* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever verified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stampt the *leasing*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasing*,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lie deserted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor leasings lewd affright the swain. *Gay.*

LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [leaſt, Saxon. This word *Wallis* would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.

I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Genesis.*

A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play *least* in sight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope.*

At LEAST.
At the LEAST.
At LEASTWISE.
} To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.

He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*

He from my side subducting, took perhaps
More than enough; *at least* on her bestowed
Too much of ornament, in outward show
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton.*

Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, *at leastwise* resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*

Honour and fame *at least* the thund'rer ow'd,
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued *at least* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, *at least* by the tacit permission of the Omniscient Being. *Dryden.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at least*
Are his created. *Milton.*

Let useful observation be *at least* some part of the subject of your conversation. *Watts.*

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *loisir*, French, or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

LE'ATHER. *n. s.* [leðeɲ, Saxon; *leadr*, Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. *2 Kings.*

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*? *Prior.*

2. Skin: ironically.

Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leathern*.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. s.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you. *Shaks.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *dresser*.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one [illegible] a *leatherdresser*.

LEATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth*.]

By a *leather-mouth'd* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'ATHERN. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a *leathern* hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his *leathern* coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

In silken or in *leathern* purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *seller*.] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin. *Grew.*

LEAVE. *n. s.* [leaꝼe, Saxon; from lyfan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring *leave* to dye. *Spenser.*

I make bold to press upon you.
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shaks.*

The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep; we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryd.*

Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about syllogism, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this *leave*. *Pope.*

2. Farewel; adieu. In this sense *leave* is *permission to depart*.

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shaks.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave*. *Shakspeare.*

But, my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave unto his wife. *Genesis.*

If they love lees, and *leave* the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Jon.*

2. To desert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. To depart from, without action: as, I *left* things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diseases. *2 Chronicles.*

4. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Ecclesiasticus.*

5. Not to deprive of.

They still have *left* me the providence of God,

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and all the promiſes of the goſpel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

6. To ſuffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth leſs that which is ſet down; and beſides, it *leaveth* a ſuſpicion, as if more might be ſaid than is expreſſed. *Bacon.*

Theſe things muſt be *left* uncertain to farther diſcoveries in future ages. *Abbot.*

Who thoſe are, to whom this right by deſcent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to diſcover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.

They encamped againſt them, and deſtroyed the increaſe of the earth, and *left* no ſuſtenance for Iſrael. *Judges.*

He ſhall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which alſo ſhall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.*

Vaſtius gave ſtrict commandment, that they ſhould *leave* behind them unneceſſary baggage. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

8. To reject; not to chooſe.

In all the common incidents of life,
I am ſuperiour, I can take or *leave.* *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I *leave* with my reader, as an occaſion for him to conſider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou *leav'ſt* to thy imperial line,
That peace, O! happy ſhade! be ever thine.
Dryden.

11. To give up; to reſign.

Thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard; thou ſhalt *leave* them for the poor and the ſtranger. *Leviticus.*

If a wiſe man were *left* to himſelf, and his own choice, to wiſh the greateſt good to himſelf he could deviſe; the ſum of all his wiſhes would be this, That there were juſt ſuch a being as God is. *Tillotſon.*

12. To permit without interpoſition.

Whether Eſau were a vaſſal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from.

Let us return, leſt my father *leave* caring for the aſſes, and take thought for us. *1 Samuel.*

14. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt from; to forbear.

If, upon any occaſion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you muſt be ſure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age come on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Spectator.*

15. *To* LEAVE *off.* To forſake.

He began to *leave off* ſome of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the ſtreets; he put on a ſerious air. *Arbuthnot.*

16. *To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect.

I am ſo fraught with curious buſineſs, that I *leave out* ceremony. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

You may partake. I have told 'em who you are.
—I ſhould be loth to be *left out*, and here too.
B. Jonſon.

What is ſet down by order and diviſion doth demonſtrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmoſt end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere dice morn on the Indian ſteep
From her cabin'd loop hole peep. *Milton.*

We aſk, if thoſe ſubvert
Reaſon's eſtabliſh'd maxims, who aſſert
That we the world's exiſtence may conceive
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave*? *Blackm.*

I always thought this paſſage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Lucca and Varius, as it ſeems to contradict a part in the ſixth Æneid. *Addiſon.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt.

She is my eſſence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shakſ.*

And ſince this buſineſs ſo far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakſp.*

He began at the eldeſt, and *left* at the youngeſt. *Genejis.*

2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt.

Gritus, hoping that they in the caſtle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave of, and for another ſummons wait. *Roſcom.*

3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To top.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But ſtill beget new miſchiefs in their courſe. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy; lever*, French.] To levy; to raiſe: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenſer*, for a rhime.

An army ſtrong he *leav'd*,
To war on thoſe which him had of his realm
bereav'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*]

1. Furniſhed with foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will looſe the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Iſaiah.*

LE'AVEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, Fr. *levare*, Lat.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread.

It ſhall not be baked with *leaven.* *Leviticus.*

All fermented meats and drinks are eaſieſt digeſted; and thoſe unfermented, by harm or *leaven*, are hardly digeſted. *Flower.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs: it generally means ſomething that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

Many of their propoſitions favour very ſtrongly of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles*

To LE'AVEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by ſomething mixed.

You muſt tarry the *leav'ning.* *Shakſp.*

Whoſoever eateth *leavened* bread, that ſoul ſhall be cut off. *Exodus.*

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings*, and ſeaſonings; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel ſomething unpoſſeſt,
Corrodes, and *leavens* all the reſt. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] One who deſerts or forſakes.

Let the world rank me in regiſter
A maſter-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *leaf.*

Parts fit for the nouriſhment of man in plants are, ſeeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nouriſhment at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LE'AVINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuſe: it has no ſingular.

My father has this morning called together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman ſenate,
The *leavings* of Pharſalia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or ſtop and light at Chloe's head,
With ſcraps and *leavings* to be fed? *Swift.*

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves: *leafy* is more uſed.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitſontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your *leavy* ſcreens throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakſpeare*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over. *Hanmer.*

Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eye
With the love juice? *Shakſpeare.*

LE'CHER. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe.] A whoremaſter.

I will now take the *leacher*; he's at my houſe; he cannot 'ſcape me. *Shakſpeare.*

You, like a *letcher*, out of whoriſh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakſp.*

The *lecher* ſoon transforms his miſtreſs; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The ſleepy *teacher* ſhuts his little eyes,
About his chearning chaps the frothy bubbles riſe.
Dryden.

She yields her charms
To that fair *letcher*, the ſtrong god of arms. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the ſmall gilded fly does *letcher* in my ſight. *Shakſ.*

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night.
B. Jonſon.

LE'CHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher.*] Lewd; luſtful.

The ſapphire ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald ſhould fly to pieces, if it touch the ſkin of any unchaſte perſon. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *lecher.*] Lewdneſs; luſt.

The reſt welter with as little ſhame in open *lechery*, as ſwine do in the common mire. *Aſcham.*

Againſt ſuch lewdſters, and their *lechery*,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakſp.*

LE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critick has his own hypotheſis; if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* ſhall be made authentick. *Watts' Logick.*

LE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his ruſtick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beaſts before noon, and where to ſhade them in the extreme heat. *Sidn.*

Wrangling pedant,
When in muſick we have ſpent an hour,
Your *lecture* ſhall have leiſure for as much. *Shakſ.*

When letters from Cæſar were given to Ruſticus, he refuſed to open them till the philoſopher had done his *lectures.* *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the ſolid good, which tutors ſhould not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education ſhould furniſh the mind with, and faſten there. *Locke.*

2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal.

In the *lecture* of holy ſcripture, their apprehenſions are commonly confined unto the literal ſenſe of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magiſterial reprimand; a pedantick diſcourſe.

Numidia will be bleſt by Cato's *lectures. Addiſon.*

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct formally.

2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick; to inſtruct an audience by a formal explanation or diſcourſe: as, Wallis *lectured* on geometry.

LE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*]

1. An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture.

2. A preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar.

If any miniſter refuſed to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was preſently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureſhip* in town of ſixty pounds a-year, where he preached conſtantly in perſon. *Swift.*

LED. The part. pret. of *lead.*

Then ſhall they know that I am the Lord their God, which cauſed them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezekiel.*

The leaders of this people cauſe them to err, and they that are *led* of them are deſtroyed. *Iſaiah.*

As in vegetables and animals, ſo in moſt other bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on, and are moſt *led* by. *Locke.*

LEDGE. *n. f.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; ftratum.

The loweft *ledge* or row fhould be merely of ftone, clofely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge rifing above the reft, or projecting beyond the reft.

The four parallel fticks rifing above five inches higher than the handkerchief, ferved as *ledges* on each fide. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rifing part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above a fafe retreat provides.
Dryden.

LEDHORSE. *n. f.* [*led* and *horfe.*] A fumpter horfe.

LEE. *n. f.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; fediment; refufe: commonly *lees.*

My cloaths, my fex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee.* *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; fuppofed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that fide which is oppofite to the wind, as the *lee* fhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the fhore, is to be clofe under the weather fhore. A *leeward* fhip is one that is not faft by a wind, to make her way fo good as the might. To lay a fhip by the *lee*, is to bring her fo that all her fails may lie againft the mafts and fhrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadfide, fo that fhe will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, in the bay of Bifcay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our tranfporting fhips with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north-weft, making a *lee* fhore in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to fea by a ftorm; yet better do fo than venture fplitting and finking on a *lee* fhore. *K. Charles.*

Him, haply flumb'ring on the Norway foam,
To pilot of fome fmall night-founder'd fkiff,
Deeming fome ifland, oft, as feamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his fcaly rind,
Moors by his fide under the *lee*, while night
Invefts the fea. *Milton.*

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The paffing winds through their torn canvafs play.
Dryden.

LEECH. *n. f.* [læce, Saxon.]

1. A phyfician; a profeffor of the art of healing: whence we ftill ufe *cowleech.*

A *leech*, the which had great infight
In that difeafe of grieved confcience,
And well could cure the fame; his name was Patience. *Spenfer's Fairy Queen.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand 'gan his wounds to lay,
And all things elfe the which his art did teach.
Fairy Queen.

Phyfick is their bane.
The learned *leeches* in defpair depart,
And fhake their heads, defponding of their art.
Dryden.

Wife *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till fome fafe crifis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-reftoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful fkill in vain. *Rowe.*

A fkilful *leach*,
They fay, had wrought this bleffed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Paftorals.*

2. A kind of fmall water ferpent, which faftens on animals, and fucks the blood: it is ufed to draw blood where the lancet is lefs fafe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wifem.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burft with blood,
Without remorfe infatiably. *Rofcommon.*

To **LEECH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*leech* and *craft.*] The art of healing.

We ftudy fpeech, but others we perfuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF. *adj.* [*lieve*, *lere*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all thefe were low and *leefe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never ftrove to be the chief,
And fimple was their weed. *Spenfer's Paftorals.*

LEEK. *n. f.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erfe; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'ft thou Fluellen?—Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakfpeare.*

Leek to the Welfh, to Dutchmen butter's dear.
Gay.

We ufe acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the fcurvy, water-creffes, horfe-radifh, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

LEER. *n. f.* [hleape, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I fpy entertainment in her; fhe gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakfp. Merry Wives of Windfor.*

Afide the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them afkance. *Milton.*

2. A laboured caft of countenance.

Damn with faint praife, concede with civil *leer.*
Pope.

I place a ftatefman full before my fight;
A bloated monfter in all his geer,
With fhamelefs vifage, and perfidious *leer.* *Swift.*

To **LEER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakf.*

I wonder whether you tafte the pleafure of independency, or whether you do not fometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with fmiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.
Dryden.

LEES. *n. f.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; fediment: it has feldom a fingular.

The memory of king Richard was fo ftrong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the veffel was but ftirred, it would come up.
Bacon's Henry VII.

If they love *lees*, and leave the lufty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the fwine. *B. Jon.*

Th[illegible] that trouble it, refine
The agitated foul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To **LEESE.** *v. a.* [*lefen*, Dutch.] To lofe: an old word.

Then tell to thy profit both butter and cheefe,
Who buieth it fooner the more he fhall *leefe.* *Tuffer.*

No caufe, nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leefe*,
But as they come on both fides he takes fees;
And pleafeth both: for while he melts his greafe
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace.
B. Jonfon.

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leefe*,
Withering like prifoners, which lie but for fees.
Donne.

LEET. *n. f.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwife called a law-day. The word feemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurifdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwife called thirfhing, and contained the third part of a province or fhire: thefe jurifdictions, one and other, be now abolifhed, and fwallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

Who has a breaft fo pure,
But fome uncleanly apprehenfions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in feffions fit
With meditations lawful? *Shakfpeare.*

You would prefent her at the *leet*,
Becaufe fhe bought ftone jugs, and no feal'd quarts.
Shakfpeare.

LE'EWARD. *adj.* [lee and peaɲb, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See LEE.

The clafficæ were called long fhips, the onerariæ round, becaufe of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the ftowage of goods, was not the fitteft for failing, becaufe of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they failed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Let no ftatefman dare,
A kingdom to a fhip compare;
Left he fhould call our commonweal
A veffel with a double keel;
Which juft like ours, new rigg'd and man'd
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* fide,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFT. The participle preter. of *leave.*

Alas, poor lady! defolate and *left*;
I weep myfelf to think upon thy words. *Shakfp.*

Had fuch a river as this been *left* to itfelf, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it muft have formed feveral little feas. *Addifon.*

Were I *left* to myfelf, I would rather aim at inftructing than diverting, but if we will be ufeful to the world, we muft take it as we find it. *Spec.*

LEFT. *adj.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Siniftrous; not right.

That there is alfo in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with conftancy affirm, if we make obfervation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do ofttimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty reftrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus defcends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they fheathe the right. *Dry.*

The man who ftruggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HA'NDED. *adj.* [*left* and *hand.*] Ufing the left hand rather than right.

The limbs are ufed moft on the right fide, whereby cuftom helpeth; for we fee that fome are *left-handed*, which are fuch as have ufed the left hand moft. *Bacon.*

For the feat of the heart and liver on one fide, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect fo common: for the feat of the liver on the left fide is very monftrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LEFT-HA'NDEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *left-handed.*] Habitual ufe of the left hand.

Although a fquint *left-handednefs*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand.
Donne.

LEG. *n. f.* [*leg*, Danifh; *leggur*, Iflandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They hafte; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The trufty ftaff, their better *leg* fupply'd. *Dryden.*

Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almoft brought him off his *legs.* *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addifon.*

2. An act of obeifance; a bow with the leg drawn back.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kifs his hand, and fay nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakfpeare.*

Their horfes never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*

If the boy fhould not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-mafter will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. *To ftand on his own* LEGS. To fupport himfelf.

Perſons of their fortune and quality could well have ſtood upon their own legs, and needed not to lay hold for countenance and ſupport. *Collier.*

4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY, *n. ſ.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament. *Cowel.*

If there be no ſuch thing apparent upon record, they do as if one ſhould demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of ſome written teſtament, wherein there being no ſuch thing ſpecified, he pleadeth that there it muſt needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the teſtator bore him; imagining, that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a teſtament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to cut off ſome charge in *legacies*. *Shakſp.*

Good counſel is the beſt *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Eſtrange.*

When he thought you gone
T'augment the number of the bleſs'd above,
He doom'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd his brother's portions to invade,
But to defend the preſent you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vaſt treaſure knew,
How large a legacy was left to you,
He wiſely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LE'GAL. *adj.* [*legal*, Fr. *leges*, Lat.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatſoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is ſince, is, in a *legal* ſenſe, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

3. According to the law of the old diſpenſation.

His merits
To ſave them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY *n. ſ.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, Fr. from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it ſhould be injury from an extremely obliged perſon: but revenge is ſo abſolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no conſideration can impower, even the beſt men, to aſſume the execution of it. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much leſs may inferior judges, deny juſtice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *n. ſ.* [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor ſhall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the preſence of fit perſons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*legatus*, Lat. *legat*. Fr. *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambaſſadour.

The *legates* from th' Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the coſt,
And care employ'd, their embaſſy is loſt. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of ſpiritual ambaſſadour from the pope; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Look where the holy legate comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shak.*

Upon the *legate's* ſummons, he ſubmitted himſelf to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E *n. ſ.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juv.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* ſhould die before me, that then the reſpective legacies ſhall revert to myſelf. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE. *adj.* [from *legate*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is abſolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* conſtitution, that ſome one ſhall publiſh ſuch abſolution. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

All thoſe you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compaſs of a præmunire. *Shakſpeare.*

LEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refuſal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeneſs, and upon occaſion coſtly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppoſe debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair eſtate,
Bequeath'd by ſome *legator's* laſt intent. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND. *n. ſ.* [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing elſe but heaps of trivolous and ſcandalous vanities, they have been even with diſdain thrown out, the very neſts which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two ſets of antiquities, the chriſtian and the heathen; the former, though of a freſher date, are ſo embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilſt you arm you; arm you whilſt you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can ſhow the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables ſo abſurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to Heaven, that makes profane ſcorners ſo willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is ſuch an inconſiſtent incredible *legend*. *Bentley.*

4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehenſiveneſs of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Medals.*

LE'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambaſſador, a reſident, one that continues at the court to which he is ſent; a *leger*-book, a book that lies in the counting-houſe.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to Heav'n,
Intends you for his ſwift ambaſſador,
Where you ſhall be an everlaſting *leiger*. *Shakſp.*

I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, ſhall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her ſweet. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If *leiger* ambaſſadors or agents were ſent to remain near the courts of princes, to obſerve their motions, ſuch were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endear
Thy praiſe too much? thou art Heav'n's *leiger* here,
Working againſt the ſtates of death and hell. *Herb.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of thoſe who attended his perſon, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the ſpirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to reſt, in one certain place, when you ſhall be abſent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGERDEMA'IN. *n. ſ.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He ſo light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again.
Hubberd.

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impoſe upon their own ſouls, there is none ſo common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs; quickneſs. Not in uſe.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With caſted ſlough and freſh *legerity*. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'GGED. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.

LE'GIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You obſerve ſome clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cuſhion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; diſcoverable.

People's opinions of themſelves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it ſtamps value and ſignificancy upon his face. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *n. ſ.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand.

The moſt remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius ſending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the Chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shak.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one ſin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY. *adj.* [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.

2. Containing a legion.

3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themſelves betwixt jeſt and earneſt, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable ſanction to the laws he preſcribed. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it ſhould make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and thoſe qualities are proper to the *legiſlative* ſtyle. *Dryden.*

LEGISLATOR. *n. ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſlateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*: the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legiſlators* ſeem to think in ſtone. *Pope.*

LEGISLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*, no law is, or can be made. *Hale.*

In the notion of a *legiſlature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and ſuſpend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addiſon.*

By the ſupreme magiſtrate is properly underſtood the legiſlative power; but the word magiſtrate ſeeming to denote a ſingle perſon, and to expreſs the executive power, it came to paſs that the obedience due to the *legiſlature* was, for want of conſidering this eaſy diſtinction, miſapplied to the adminiſtration. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulneſs of birth.

In reſpect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs.

The legitimacy or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward.*

LEGITIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shaks.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

To **LEGI'TIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

Legitimate him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfully.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat;
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakspeare.*

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *n. s.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*,
LEGU'MEN. } Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes.* *Arbuthnot.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*leguminenx*, Fr. from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as oats, barley, and wheat: or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as, pease or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leisurable.*] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leisure.*] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *n. s.* [*loisir*, French.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You may enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure

to [illegible] nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shakspeare.*

They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakspeare.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reserve so fair a bride:
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure.* *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

LE'ISURELY. *adj.* [from *leisure.*] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*
That, if the rule be true, he should be gracious. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Heyward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten intire arches. *Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *adv.* [from *leisure.*] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we past,
Their numerous gross might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, Fr. but imagined by *Junius*, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dut. or leop, Sax. *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman.*] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hanmer.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Spenser.*

A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakspeare.*

LE'MMA. *n. s.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, French.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *n. s.* [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONA'DE. *n. s.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade.* *Arbut.*

To **LEND.** *v. a.* preterit, and part. pass. *lent.* [læenan, Sax. *leenen*, Dut.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent;
Much more to be thus opposite with Heaven. *Shaks.*

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Leviticus.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryd.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspeare.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may *lend.* *Dryden.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Painting and poesy are two sisters so like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poesy, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addis.*

Cephisa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *Phil.*

LE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the *lender*; if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the *lender*: he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers doors,
To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

LENGTH. *n. s.* [from leng, Sax.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shaksp.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudib.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths.* *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss,
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryd.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryd.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced. *Watts.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.
If Lucius, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

8. Distance.
He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.
Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the, *length*, unto that wherein we now stand. *Hooker.*
A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written *at the length.*] At last; in conclusion.
At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.
Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot.*
Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,
And the low sun had *lengthen'd* every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.
Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shakspeare.*
Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor: if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Daniel.*
It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity. *Atter.*

3. To protract pronunciation.
The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, besides helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.
What if I please to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*
I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*
It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.
One may as well make a yard, whose parts *lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*
Still his further from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wise.*] According to the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [*leniens*, Latin.]

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating.
In the one passion man can strength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last land. *Pope.*

2. With *of.*
Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

3. Laxative; emollient.
Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamick, and dilute acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT. *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive application.
I dressed it with *lenients*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] To assuage; to mitigate.
Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*

All soft'ning simples, known of *lenitive* use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] Assuasive; emollient.
Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive*. *Bacon.*
There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the faeces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *n. s.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative.
There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to decretory rigours. *South.*

LE'NITY. *n. s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.
Henry gives consent,
Of meer compassion, and of *lenity*,
To ease your country. *Shakspeare.*
Lenity must gain
The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*
Albeit to simple a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*
These jealousies
Have but one root, the old imprison'd king,
Whose *lenity* first pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

LENS. *n. s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a *lentil.*]
A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton.*
According to the difference of the *lenses*, I used various distances. *Newton.*

LENT. The part. pass. from *lend.*
By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,
And what to those we give, to Jove is *lent*. *Pope.*

LENT. *n. s.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ashwednesday to Easter.
Lent is from spring, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent*. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent.*] Such as is used in lent; sparing.
My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you! *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salted cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

LENTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex: of the form of a lens.
The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LE'NTIFORM. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; scurfuraceous.

LENTI'GO. n. s. [Latin.] A freckly or lenty eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in childbearing. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *n. s.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, Fr.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*
The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentils*. *2 Samuel.*

LE'NTISK. *n. s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat. *lentisque*, Fr.] *Lentisk* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*
Lentisk is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LE'NTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict.*

LE'NTNER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners*. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'NTOR. n. s. [*lentor*, Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.
Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.
The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In physick.] That fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.
Quincy.

LE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.
In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrestrious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *n. s.* *Leod* signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'OF. *n. s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin* is a winner of love; *leoftan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'ONINE. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. *Leonine* verses are those of which the end rhimes to the middle; so named from *Leo* the inventor: as
Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

LE'OPARD. *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.
Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shaksp.*
A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew.*
Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

LE'PER. *n. s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy.
I am so loathsome *leper*; look on me. *Shak.*
The *leper* in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Leviticus.*

LE'PEROUS. *adj.* [formed from *leprous*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.
Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

LE'PORINE. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous disease.
If the crudities, impurities, and *leprositics* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY. *n. s.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Rebus, blains,
So all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop
Be general *leprosy*. *Shakspeare's Timon of Athens.*
It is a plague of *leprosy*. *Leviticus.*
Between the malice of my enemies and other mens mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leprosy* of disloyalty. *King Charles.*
Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

LE'PROUS. *adj.* [*lepre*, Lat. *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy.
The silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LERE. *n. s.* [læpe, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. This sense is still retained in Scotland.
The kid pitying his heaviness,
Asked the cause of his great distress;
And also who, and whence, that he were,
Though he that had well ycond his *lere*,
Thus melled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

LE'RRY. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [lear, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*, deprived of a father; *penny-less*, wanting money.

LESS. *adj.* [lear, Sax.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*; not so much, not equal.
Mary, the mother of James the *less*. *Mark.*
He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*
All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*
'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.
Halifax.

LESS. *n. s.* Not so much: opposed to *more*, or to *as much*.
They gathered some more, some *less*. *Exodus.*
Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more.
1 Samuel.
Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,
Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

LESS. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.
This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity.
Decay of Piety.
The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryden.*
Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude.
Collier on Pride.
The *less* they themselves want from others, they will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Smalridge.*
Happy, and happy still, he might have prov'd,
Were the *less* beautiful, or *less* belov'd. *Pope.*

LE'SSEE. *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from *less*.]
1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.
2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.
Kings may give
To beggars, and not *lessen* their own greatness,
Denham.
Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy's Sermons.*
Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*
This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Spectator.*
Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury.*
3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.
Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*
St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To LESSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.
All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*
The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

LE'SSER. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterward adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom.
What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light?
Fairy Queen.
It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds? *Shakspeare.*
The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roofs of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*
Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*
Any heat promotes the ascent of mineral matter, but more especially of that which is subtile, and is consequently moveable more easily, and with a *lesser* power. *Woodward.*
The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams.
Pope.

LE'SSER. *adv.* [formed by a corruption from *less*.]
Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakspeare.*

LE'SSES. *n. s.* [*laissées*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON. *n. s.* [*leçon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat.]
1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.
I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated.
This day's ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That blis may not abide in state of mortal men.
Fairy Queen.
Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.*
3. Portions of scripture read in divine service.
Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniencies whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take,
then in other they must give the hand which beareth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*
4. Tune pricked for an instrument.
Those good laws were like a good *lesson* set for a lute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the lute be made fit to be played on. *Davies.*
5. A raking lecture.
She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight, *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct.
Even in kind love, I do conjure thee
To *lesson* me. *Shakspeare.*
Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do. *Shak.*
Children should be fashioned betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *Tillot.*

LE'SSOR. *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.
Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease.
Denham.
If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.]
1. This particle may sometimes be resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.
Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, *lest* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deuteronomy.*
Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*
My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*
King Luitprand brought hither their corps, *lest* it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison.*
2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.
One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton.*

LE'STERCOCK. *n. s.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]
1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.
Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your strife and doubt.
Fairfax.
Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bishop Sanderson.*
On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dry.*
Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora? *Dryden.*
We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*
One who fixes his thoughts steadily on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*
A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton.*
2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular

it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh.

Let me die with the Philiſtines. *Judges.*
Here *let* me lie,
And hold high converſe with the mighty dead.
Thomſon.

3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Riſe; *let* us go. *Mark.*
Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate ſhade. *Shakſp.*

4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion.

Let Euclid reſt, and Archimedes pauſe. *Milton.*

5. Or precept.

Let the ſoldiers ſeize him from one of the aſſaſſinates. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies conceſſion.

O'er golden ſands *let* rich Pactolus flow,
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn.
Pope.

7. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be ſeparated, and *let* thoſe which ought to be ſeparated be apparently ſo to us; but *let* this be done by a ſmall and pleaſing difference. *Dryden.*

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

But one ſubmiſſive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all.
Dryden.

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt *let* it reſt and lie ſtill. *Exodus.*

9. To leave: in this ſenſe it is commonly followed by *alone*.

They did me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I hearken'd to your death.
If it were ſo, I might have *let alone*
To' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakſp.*

The public outrages of a deſtroying tyranny are but childiſh appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungoverнable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Let me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.*

This is of no uſe, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to reſolve all into preſent poſſeſſion. *Locke.*

Neſtor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have ſhortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient ſtandard. *Addiſon.*

This notion might be *let alone* and deſpiſed, as a piece of harmleſs unintelligible enthuſiaſm. *Rogers.*

10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakſpeare.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles.*

Nothing deadens ſo much the compoſition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the ſubject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden.*

She *let* her ſecond floor to a very genteel man. *Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

12. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence. In this ſenſe it is commonly joined with a particle.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. *Joſhua.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught. *Luke.*

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Geneſis.*

The beginning of ſtrife is as when one *letteth out* water. *Proverbs.*

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth pricking vines or trees after they be of ſome growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears. *Bacon.*

And if I know which way to do't,
Your honour ſafe, I'd *let* you *out*. *Hudibras.*

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak.
And every ſhaken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting down* the ſprings of life. *Dryd.*

From this point of the ſtory, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

You may *let* it *down*, that is, make it ſofter by tempering it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe.

Finding an eaſe in not underſtanding, he *let* looſe his thoughts wholly to pleaſure. *Sidney.*

Let reaſon teach impoſſibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker.*

He was *let* looſe among the woods as ſoon as he was able to ride on horſeback, or carry a gun. *Spect.*

14. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakſ.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adverſaries
To-morrow are *let blood* in Pomfret caſtle. *Shakſ.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened ſeveral veins at a time. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* LET *blood*, is uſed with a dative of the perſon whoſe blood is let.

As terebration doth meliorate fruits, ſo doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

16. *To* LET *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakſp.*

Roſcetus preſented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raiſe ſome tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquiſh'd? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The more tender our ſpirits are made by religion, the more eaſy we are to *let in* grief, if the cauſe be innocent. *Taylor.*

They but preſerve the aſhes, thou the flame,
True to the ſenſe, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'ſt it low,
Let'ſt in thine own to make it riſe and flow. *Denh.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

17. If a noun follows, for let *in*, let *into* is required.

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*

There are pictures of ſuch as have been diſtinguiſhed by their birth and miracles, with inſcriptions, and *let* you *into* the name and hiſtory of the perſon repreſented. *Addiſon.*

Moſt hiſtorians have ſpoken of ill ſucceſs, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the ſecrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addiſon.*

Theſe are not myſteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*. *Addiſon.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addiſon.*

18. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admiſſion.

They ſhould ſpeak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other mens minds the more eaſily. *Locke.*

As ſoon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rock, they *let in* their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. *Addiſon.*

19. *To* LET *off*. To diſcharge. Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring: now applied to guns.

Charging my piſtol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

20. *To* LET *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]

1. To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe.

Their ſenſes are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blaſphemed; nothing whereby the ſalvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Chriſt, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſoul's tranquillity! *Fairy Q.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their work? go you unto your burdens. *Exodus.*

The myſtery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Theſſalonians.*

I will work, and who will *let* it? *Iſaiah.*

And now no longer *letted of* his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide ſurvey,
And nods at every houſe his threatening fire. *Dryd.*

2. *To* LET, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterit and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me.*
Introduction to Grammar.

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himſelf.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the perſon of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counſel the king. *Bacon.*

LET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment.

The ſecret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without *let* preſented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.*

It had been done ere this, had I been conſul;
We had had no ſtop, no *let*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Juſt judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys.*

To theſe internal diſpoſitions to ſin, add the external opportunities and occaſions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of deſtruction plain before the ſinner's face; ſo that he may run his courſe freely. *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little*, *ſmall*; as, *rivulet*, a *ſmall* ſtream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETHA'RGICK. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy by diſeaſe, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, till they awake from the *lethargick* ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* ſleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the ſame cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatic caſe, ſuch being the conſtitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lethargick*.] Morbid ſleepineſs; drowſineſs to a diſeaſe.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleneſs,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickneſs*. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGIED. *adj.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid aſleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his diſcernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

LETHARGY. *n. ſ.* [Λαθαργία; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* muſt have his quiet courſe;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to ſavage madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,
Towards luſts and pleaſures; yet ſo faſt a *lethargy*
Has ſeiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,
He ſleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued from it but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A lethargy is a lighter fort of apoplexy, and demands the fame cure and diet. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'THE. *n. ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath ſteept our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakſpeare.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
His wat'ry labyrinth, which whoſo drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter*.

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*lettre*, Fr. *litera* Lat.]

1. One of the elements of ſyllables; a character in the alphabet.

A ſuperſcription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke.*

Thou whoreſon Zed! thou unneceſſary *letter*! *Shakſpeare.*

2. A written meſſage; an epiſtle.

They uſe to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakſ.*

I have a *letter* for her
Of ſuch contents as you will wonder at. *Shakſp.*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it ſhould be poſſible, that he, to whom he came, ſhould be able to know all things. *Abbot.*

The aſſes will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Eſtran.*

The ſtile of *letters* ought to be free, eaſy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar converſation as poſſible: the two beſt qualities in converſation are, good humour and good breeding; thoſe *letters* are therefore certainly the beſt that ſhew the moſt of theſe two qualities. *Walſh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the beſt *letter* writers I know; very good ſenſe, civility, and friendſhip, without any ſtiffneſs or conſtraint. *Swift.*

3. The verbal expreſſion; the literal meaning.

Touching tranſlations of holy ſcripture, we may not diſallow of their painful travels herein, who ſtrictly have tied themſelves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we muſt obſerve the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reaſon of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Tay.*

Thoſe words of his muſt be underſtood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expreſſion. *South Serm.*

What! ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
And left me freely at my own diſpoſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the *letter* of the law? *Dryden.*

4. *Letters* without the ſingular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, ſaying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *John.*

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at beſt but a dead *letter*. *Addiſ.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladles that *letter* founders uſe to the caſting of printing *letters*, are kept conſtantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To ſtamp with letters.

I obſerved one weight *lettered* on both ſides; and I found on one ſide, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other ſide was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

LE'TTERED. *adj.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not ſweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of fourneſs. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE. *n. ſ.* [*lactuca*, Latin.]

The ſpecies are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Sileſia *lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purſeline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreſhing roſemarine. *Spenſer.*

Lettuce is thought to be poiſonous, when it is ſo old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicaments proper to diminiſh milk, are *lettuce*, purſlane, endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LEVANT. *adj.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eaſtern.

Thwart of thoſe, as fierce
Forth rush the *levant*, and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LE'VANT. *n. ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

Some ſurgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be ſafer to raiſe it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in ſome part. *Wiſem.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropſies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the habit, or raiſes white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and ſuch are commonly aſthmatick and dropſical. *Quincy.*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right ſanguification are *leucophlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'VEE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. The time of riſing.
2. The concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Would'ſt thou be firſt miniſter of ſtate;
To have thy *levees* crouded with reſort,
Of a depending, gaping, ſervile court? *Dryden.*

None of her Sylvan ſubjects made their court,
Levees and couchees paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL. *adj.* [læpel, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors
Diſcover ample ſpaces o'er the ſmooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton.*

The garden, ſeated in the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden's Boccace.*

2. Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is addreſs'd, our pow'r collected,
And ev'ry thing lies level to our wiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

Now ſhaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human underſtanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotſon.*

3. Having no gradations of ſuperiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will ſoon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he *levels* the walks.
2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe.

Leſs bright the moon,
But oppoſite in *level'd* weſt was ſet, *Milton.*

He will thy foes with ſilent ſhame confound;
And their proud ſtructures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore diſcover the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the ſwelling and mountainous billows of the ſea. *Raleigh.*

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And not regarding diff'rence of degrees,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reaſon can never aſſent to the admiſſion of thoſe bruiſh appetites which would over-run the ſoul, and *level* its ſuperior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Beſt at the head
Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bid 'em for ſhame *level* their cannon lower. *Dry.*

Iron globes which on the victor hoſt
Level'd with ſuch impetuous fury ſmote. *Milton.*

The conſtruction I believe is not, globes *level'd on* the hoſt, but globes *level'd* ſmote *on* the hoſt.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whoſe deſigns from the firſt were *levelled* to deſtroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To ſuit; to proportion.

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *level'd* uſe of humankind. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL. *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apoſtles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we alſo *level*. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs.

I pray thee overname them; and, as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them; and, according to my deſcription, *level* at my affection. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *level'd* right,
Againſt the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakſ.*

5. To efface diſtinction or ſuperiority: as, infamy is always trying to *level*.

LE'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonſhire, innumerable mice did upon a ſudden ariſe. *Hale.*

Thoſe bred in a mountainous country overlive thoſe that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys.*

2. Rate; ſtandard; cuſtomary height.

Love of her made us raiſe up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, ſo as great clerks do not diſdain our converſe. *Sidney.*

The praiſes of military men inſpired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds ſo far
Above the *level* of ſubjection, as
T' aſſume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A ſtate of equality.

The time is not far off when we ſhall be upon the *level*; I am reſolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is ſo that neither ſeeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence, for the moſt part, ſets us upon a *level*, and obſerves proportion in its diſpenſations towards us. *Spectator.*

I ſuppoſe, by the ſtile of old friends, and the like, it muſt be ſomebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wiſh. *Swift.*

5. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a conſiderable length of the work; if the plumb-line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either ſide the perpendicular, the floor or work muſt be riſed on that ſide, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon.*

6. Rule; plan; ſcheme: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As ſtrength or chance wills, and prudence may perſuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed.

I ſtood i' th' *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that chok'd it. *Shakſpeare.*
As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did miſs her. *Shakſpeare.*
Three happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the ſight paſſes.
Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor ſee the lengths behind.
Pope.

LE'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.
You are an everlaſting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier*

LE'VELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.
2. Equality with ſomething elſe.
The river Tiber is expreſſed lying along, for ſo you muſt remember to draw rivers, to expreſs their *levelneſs* with the earth. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French. Commonly though leſs properly, written *leaven*; ſee LEAVEN.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed with bread makes it riſe and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs.
The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
The peſtilential *levains* conveyed in goods. *Arb.*

LEV'ER. *n. ſ.* [*levier*, French.]
The ſecond mechanical power, is a balance ſupported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reaſon it is uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight; whence comes the name *lever*. *Harris*
Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being down? *Shakſpeare.*
Some draw with cords, and ſome the monſter drive
With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*
In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulciment and the weight; which is always by ſo much leſſer, as the diſproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itſelf more eaſy. *Wilk. Mat. Magick.*
Some hoiſting *levers*, ſome the wheels prepare.
Dryden.

LE'VERET. *n. ſ.* [*lievret*, Fr.] A young hare.
Their travels o'er that ſilver field does ſhow,
Like track of *leverets* in morning ſnow. *Waller.*

LE'VET. *n. ſ.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blaſt on the trumpet; probably that by which the ſoldiers are called in the morning.
He that led the cavalcade
Wore a ſowgelder's flageolet,
On which he blew as ſtrong a *levet*;
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK. *n. ſ.* [laeppe, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland and denotes the lark.
The ſmaller birds have their particular ſeaſons; as, the *leverook*. *Walton's Angler.*
It the luft in 'twill ſmoore aw the *leverooks*.
Scotch. Prov.

LE'VIABLE. *adj.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied.
The taxes which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LEVIATHAN. n. ſ. [לויתן] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.
We may, as boatleſs, ſpend our vain command
Upon th' enraged ſoldiers in their ſpoil,
As ſend our precepts to the *leviathan*,
To come aſhore. *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.
Canſt thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*
More to embroil the deep, *leviathan*,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful ſport
Tempeſt the foam'd briny. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To LEVIGATE. *v. n.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]
1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.
The chyle is white, as conſiſting of ſalt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or ſmooth. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *levigate*.]
Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious ſtones, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unleſs the inſtruments are extremely hard, they will ſo wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LE'VITE. *n. ſ.* [*levita*, Lat. from *Levi*.]
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.
In the Chriſtian church, the office of deacons ſucceeded in the place of the *levites* among the Jews, who were as miniſters and ſervants to the prieſts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.
By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were ſtoned to death; ſo heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

LE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.]
1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs; the quality by which any body has leſs weight than another.
He gave the form of *levity* to that which aſcended; to that which deſcended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*
This bubble, by reaſon of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloſes it, would aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*
2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs.
They every day broached ſome new thing; which reſtleſs *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.*
Where wigs with wigs, with ſword-knots ſword-knots ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*
3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind.
I unboſom'd all my ſecrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-power'd
By thy requeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
4. Idle pleaſure; vanity.
He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or oſtentation, but as the neceſſities of men required. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gayety; want of ſeriouſneſs.
Our graver buſineſs frowns at this *levity*. *Shakſ.*
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he ſaw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*
That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed, and a ſpirit of *levity* and libertiniſm, infidelity and profaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

To LEVY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]
1. To raiſe; to bring together: applied to men.
He reſolved to finiſh the conqueſt of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies.*
2. To raiſe: applied to money.
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numbers.*
Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould *levy* upon his county ſuch a ſum of money. *Clarendon.*
3. To raiſe: applied to war. This ſenſe, though *Milton's*, ſeems improper.
They live in hatred, enmity, and ſtrife,
Among themſelves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

LE'VY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raiſing money or men.
They have already contributed all their ſuperfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make muſt be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addiſ.*
2. War raiſed.
Treaſon has done his worſt: nor ſteel, nor poiſon,
Malice domeſtick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

LEWD. *adj.* [laepde, Saxon.]
1. Lay; not clerical: from leod, *people*. It is ſometimes groſs; ignorant. Obſolete.
For *lewd* men this book I writ. *Bp. Groſthead.*
So theſe great clerks their little wiſdom ſhew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; diſſolute.
If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*
Before they did oppreſs the people only by colour of a *lewd* cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame oppreſſions by warrant. *Davies.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous.
He is not lolling on a *lewd* love-bed;
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakſpeare.*
Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his Rep-dame's bed with impious luſt.
Dryden.

LE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *lewd*.]
1. Wickedly; naughtily.
A ſort of naughty perſons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerouſly againſt your ſtate. *Sha.*
2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully.
He lov'd fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd;
Whoſe wanton pleaſures him too much did pleaſe.
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd.
Spenſer.
So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deſerve no comments here. *Dry.*

LE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lewd*.] Luſtful licentiouſneſs.
Suffer no *lewdneſs*, nor indecent ſpeech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dry.*
Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdneſſes* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures.
Againſt ſuch *lewdſters*, and their lechery,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakſ.*

LEWIS D'OR. n. ſ. [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now ſettled at ſeventeen ſhillings. *Dict.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω; *lexicographe*, Fr.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words.
Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given theſe hints in their writings on ſcripture. *Watts.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the ſignification of words.
Though a linguiſt ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel clerk the world into, yet if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n. ſ.* *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon leaz, a field or paſture, by the uſual melting of the letter z or g.
Gibſon's Camden.

LI'ABLE. *adj.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old Fr.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject: with *to*.
But what is ſtrength without a double ſhare
Of wiſdom? vaſt, unwieldy, burthenſome,
Proudly ſecure, yet *liable to* fall

By weakeſt ſubtleties. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The Engliſh boaſt of Spenſer and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many cenſures. *Dry.*

This, or any other ſcheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LI'AR. *n. ſ.* [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *lier* but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of diſtinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is ſufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falſehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her; *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

I do not reject his obſervation as untrue, much leſs condemn the perſon himſelf as a *liar*, whenſoever it ſeems to be contradicted, *Boyle.*

Thy better ſoul abhors a *liar's* part,
Wiſe is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope.*

LI'ARD. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired: as, he's a *liard* old man,

LIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity.

In digging new earth pour in ſome wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the ſpirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen ſacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The wine ſo poured.

They had no other crime to object againſt the Chriſtians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the ſmoke of ſacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfl.*

The goblet then he took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the firſt *libations* on the ground. *Dryd.*

LI'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* fierce,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenſer.*

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a *libbard's* ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots, repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*libellus*, Lat. *libelle*, Fr.]

1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Chriſt? that ignominy ſerves but to advance our future glory, every ſuch *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety*

Good heav'n! that ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain,
To with their vile reſemblance may remain!
And ſtand recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days, a *libel* or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon exhibited in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation, written or printed: it is now commonly uſed as an active verb, without the preposition *againſt*.

Sweet ſtreaks fly about the ſtreets of Rome. What's this but *libelling againſt* the ſenate? *Shak.*

He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, *libels* now *againſt* each great man. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatiriſe; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England diſhonoured when a peer ſuffers for his treaſon? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his ſcandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what ſo pure which envious tongues will ſpare
Some wicked wits have *libell'd* all the fair. *Pope*

LI'BELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who, in the common phraſe are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an inſatiable deſire of power and wealth; equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'BELLOUS. *adj.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the moſt malicious ſcurrile that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Lat. *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parſimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well-known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenſer.*

Sparing would ſhew a worſe ſin than ill doctrine. Men of his way ſhould be moſt *liberal*,
They're ſet here for examples. *Shakſpeare.*

Needs muſt the pow'r
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite, *Milton.*

The *liberal* are ſecure alone,
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

4. It has *of* before the thing, and *to* before the perſon.

There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praiſe and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's ſelf hath any perfection. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, are, in their ſermons, very *liberal of* all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers, as if it were our duty to underſtand them. *Swift.*

LIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *libéralité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion.

Why ſhould he deſpair, that knows no court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakſp.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but caſt away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Dyn.*

LI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James.*

2. Not meanly; magnanimouſly.

LI'BERTINE. *n. ſ.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To feed his ſweet and honied ſentences. *Shakſp.*

2. One who lives without reſtraint or law.

Man, the lawleſs *libertine*, may rove,
Free and unqueſtion'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the ſex. *Clariſſa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like *libertines* of ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

That word may be applied to ſome few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman.

Some perſons are forbidden to be accuſers on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others on the ſcore of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the ſcore of their condition, as *libertines* againſt their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are many that marry not, but chuſe rather a *libertine* and impure ſingle life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent inquiry, if any perſon about her ſhould happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals? *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM. *n. ſ.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of liberty and *libertiniſm*, of infidelity and profaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons*

LI'BERTY. *n. ſ.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery.

My maſter knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlaſting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he ſwears he'll turn me away. *Shakſpeare.*

O *liberty!* thou goddeſs, heav'nly bright,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleaſures in thy preſence reign. *Addiſon.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Juſtly thou abhorr'ſt
The ſon, who, on the quiet ſtate of man
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational *liberty*; yet know withal,
Since thy original lapſe, true *liberty*
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells. *Milton.*

3. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, ſo it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is ſuch, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majeſty gave not an inſolve country to any, much leſs did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

5. Relaxation of reſtraint: as, he ſees himſelf at *liberty* to chooſe his condition.

Licenſe they mean when they cry *liberty*. *Milt.*

6. Leave; permiſſion.

I ſhall take the *liberty* to conſider a third ground, which, with ſome men, has the ſame authority. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *n. ſ.* [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] Lewd; luſtful.

None revolt from the faith, becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are much more reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton gladneſs and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have apoſtatized nevertheleſs. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LI'BRAL. *adj.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*librarius*, Lat.]

1. One who has the care of a library.

2. One who tranſcribes or copies books.

Chryſoſtom's thrice ſwallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this muſt be underſtood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Brownes.*

LI'BRARY. *n. ſ.* [*librarie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they open his *library* to view,
And antique regiſters for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to riſe
An ancient book, hight Pritons' monuments. *Fairy Queen.*

I have given you the *library* of a prince, and a catalogue of ſuch books as he ought to read. *Dry.*

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*libratio*, Lat. *libration*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being balanced.

This is what may be ſaid of the balance, and the *libration* of the body. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Their pinions ſtiff
In looſe *librations* ſtretch'd, to truſt the toil
Trembling refuſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. [In aſtronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. Aſtronomers likewiſe aſcribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, becauſe that at full moon they ſometimes diſcover parts of her diſk which are not diſcovered at other times. Theſe kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Beſides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which conſiſts in this, that when the moon is at her greateſt elongation from the ſouth, her axis being then almoſt perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the ſun muſt enlighten towards the north pole of the moon ſome parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, ſome parts of thoſe which he enlightened towards the oppoſite pole are obſcured; and this produces the ſame effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Thoſe planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louſe*.

Red bliſters riſing on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noiſome ſweat,
And clammy dews, that loathſome *lice* beget;
Till the ſlow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden.*

LI'CEBANE. *n. ſ.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint.

Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With ſuch full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They baul for freedom in their ſenſeleſs moods,
And ſtill revolt when truth would ſet them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licenſe* by too juſt a name. *Roſcom.*

Though this be a ſtate of liberty, yet it is not a ſtate of *licence*; though man, in that ſtate, have an uncontroulable liberty to diſpoſe of his perſon or poſſeſſions, yet he has not liberty to deſtroy himſelf. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permiſſion.

They ſent ſome to bring them a *licence* from the ſenate. *Judith.*

Thoſe few abſtract names that the ſchools forged, and put into the mouths of their ſcholars, could never yet get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permiſſion.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have *licence* to anſwer for himſelf. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's Titans brav'd the ſkies,
And the *preſs* groan'd with *licenſ'd* blaſphemies. *Pope.*

2. To diſmiſs; to ſend away. Not in uſe.

He would play well, and willingly, at ſome games of greateſt attention, which ſhe wiſhed, that when he liſted he could *licenſe* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER. *n. ſ.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permiſſion; commonly a tool of power.

LICE'NTIATE. *n. ſ.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uſes licenſe. Not in uſe.

The *licentiates* ſomewhat licentiouſly, leſt they ſhould prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themſelves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the ſenſe fall aptly. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

A man might, after that time, ſue for the degree of *licentiate* or maſter in this faculty. *Ayliffe.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe.

We may not hazard either the ſtilling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentioſus*, Latin.]

1. Unreſtrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed ſteed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat ſwoln encreaſe,
To all *licentious* luſt, and 'gan exceed
The meaſure of her mean, and natural firſt need.
Fairy Queen.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'ſt thou but hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, conſecrate to thee,
With ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate? *Shakſp.*

2. Preſumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whoſe *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a ſmooth and inoffenſive courſe. *Roſcom.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

The licentiates, ſomewhat *licentiouſly*, will pardon themſelves. *Camden's Remains.*

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *licentious*.] Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint.

One error is ſo fruitful, as it begetteth a thouſand children, if the *licentiouſneſs* thereof be not timely reſtrained. *Raleigh.*

This cuſtom has been always looked upon, by the wiſeſt men, as an effect of *licentiouſneſs*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greateſt *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs, the character of the queen was inſulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. ſ.* [lic, Saxon.] A dead carcaſs; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred chriſtians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is ſtill retained in Scotland in the ſame ſenſe.

LI'CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A ſort of owl, by the vulgar ſuppoſed to foretel death.

To LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To paſs over with the tongue.

Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat, both which he uſed much in his cures; the firſt for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a ſavage beaſt;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into ſhape and frame. *Hudibras.*

He with his tepid rays the roſe renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.
Dryden.

I have ſeen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to diſtinguiſh the age of it by its taſte. *Addiſon.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not *lick*
The ſweet which is their poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour.

Now ſhall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the graſs. *Numbers.*

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy truſtees, thyſelf:
Think how poſterity will treat thy name. *Pope.*

LICK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough uſage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chaſed boar, and gave me a *lick* acroſs the face. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *adj.* [liccian, a glutton,
LI'CKEROUS. } Saxon. This ſeems to be the proper way of ſpelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*, but with *like*.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

Voluptuous men ſacrifice all ſubſtantial ſatisfactions to a *liquoriſh* palate. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to ſwallow; eager not with hunger but guſt.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is ſo *lickeriſh*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Stephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that ſhin'd in ſhining maid;
But *lick'rous*, poiſon'd, fain to her would go. *Sid.*

Certain rare manuſcripts, ſought in the moſt remote parts by Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, had been left to his widow, and were upon ſale to the jeſuits, *liquoriſh* chapmen of all ſuch ware. *Wot.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to ſave
His body, deſtin'd to that living grave;
The *liquoriſh* hag rejects the pelf with ſcorn,
And nothing but the man would ſerve her turn. *Dry.*

In ſome provinces they were ſo *liquoriſh* after man's fleſh, that they would ſuck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This ſenſe I doubt.

Would'ſt thou ſeek again to trap me here
With *lickeriſh* baits, fit to enſnare a brute? *Milton.*

LI'CKERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lickeriſh*.] Niceneſs of palate.

LI'CORICE. *n. ſ.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of ſweet taſte.

Liquorice root is long and ſlender, externally of a duſky reddiſh brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taſte ſweeter than ſugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inſpiſſated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the firſt of which places it obtained the name of Spaniſh juice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

LI'CTOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A beadle that attended the conſuls to apprehend or puniſh criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets. *Shakſpeare.*

Proconſuls to their provinces
Haſting, or on return, in robes of ſtate,
Lictors and rods the enſigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his ſpleen, and ſhake
His ſides and ſhoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden.*

LID. *n. ſ.* [hlib, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; any ſtopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, inſtead of flying off with the reſt, ſtuck ſo cloſe to the *lid* of the cup, that it was ſhut down upon her. *Addiſon.*

2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the duſt. *Shakſp.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears ſtill ope we keep.
Davies.

That eye dropp'd ſenſe diſtinct and clear,
As any muſe's tongue could ſpeak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To ſleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed ſouls to Styx:
That rod was juſt a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a Britiſh ſenate's *lids*
Could ſcatter opium full as well,
And drive as many ſouls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakſp.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow, as *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Lie. *n. s.* [lize, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

Thou liest, obstinate tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou gav'st me. *Shakspeare.*

A *lie* is properly an adverse signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts.*

2. A charge of falsehood: *to give* the *lie*, is a formulary phrase.

That *lie* shall *lye* so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shaksp.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously *give* the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lie*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To Lie. *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, He lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakspeare.*

If a soul *lie* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job.*

2. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and papers *lie*? *Swift.*

To Lie. *v. n.* pret. I *lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [liegan, Saxon; *ligger*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely flow'r
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shaksp.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Van.*

3. To be repositted in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own house. *Isaiah.*

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying-place. *Genesis.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so;
their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is?
Shakspeare.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryd.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted flie;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repositted.

I have seen, where copperas is made, great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If they dwell well, shall thou not be accepted? and if thou dwell not well, sin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.*

9. To be placed or situate, with respect to something else.

Deserts, where there *lay* no way. *Wisdom.*

I fly
To those happy climes that *lie*
Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home.
Dryden.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Crece.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Sha.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shak.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life? *L'Estr.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Est.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addis.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious; and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prodigious perfection.
—It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakspeare.*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early riding and hard riding of huntsmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men? *Dryden.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to black it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost: as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* Lie *at*. To importune; to tease.

23. *To* Lie *by*. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare.*

24. *To* Lie *down*. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid. *Isaiah.*
The needy shall *lie down* in safety. *Isaiah.*

25. *To* Lie *down*. To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust. *Job.*

26. *To* Lie *in*. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie in* and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spen.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakspeare.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised by sea and land, and therefore cures the green sickness and *lyings in*. *Spec.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately *in*;
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* Lie *under*. To be subject to; to be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie under* a great disadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered *lie* noble a genius to *lie under* necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be relieved but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* Lie *upon*. To become the matter of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls, *lies upon* them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon.*

It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Serm.*

29. *To* Lie *with*. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,
For by this ring the *lay with* me. *Shakspeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or steadiness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

Lief. *adj.* [leof, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liefest* lord the thus beguiled had,
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spen.*

You, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Lief. *adv.* Willingly: now used only in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare.*

Liege. *adj.* [*lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]

1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject: whence *liegeman* for ſubject.
2. Sovereign. [This ſignification ſeems to have accidently riſen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by miſtake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII. for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenſer.*

My lady *liege*, ſaid he,
What all your ſex deſire is ſovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be ſtiled natural religion; that is to ſay, a devotedneſs unto God our *liege* lord, ſo as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Coſmography.*

Liege. *n. ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperiour lord: ſcarcely in uſe.

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shak.*

The other part reſerv'd I by conſent,
For that my ſovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shak.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in conſternation wait
Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their *liege*. *Phil.*

Li'egeman. *n. ſ.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A ſubject. Not in uſe.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himſelf unfold. *Spenſer.*

Sith then the anceſtors of thoſe that now live, yielded themſelves then ſubjects and *liegemen*, ſhall it not tye their children to the ſame ſubjection? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakſpeare.*

Li'eger. *n. ſ.* [more proper *legier*, or *leger*.] A reſident ambaſſadour.

His paſſions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breaſt, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

Li'en. The participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Geneſis.*

Liente'rick. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; eſpecially in obſtructions, and to ſtrengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Li'entery. *n. ſ.* [from λεῖος, *leve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut; *lienterie*, Fr.] A particular looſeneſs or diarrhœa, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

Li'er. *n. ſ.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambuſh againſt him behind the city. *Joſhua.*

LIEU. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Place; room: it is only uſed with *in*: *in lieu*, inſtead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to beſtow the ſame by the rule of that juſtice which beſt beſeemeth him. *Hooker.*

In lieu of ſuch an increaſe of dominion, it is our buſineſs to extend our trade. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Lieve. *adv.* [See **Lief.**] Willingly.

Speak the ſpeech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town-crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakſpeare.*

Action is death to ſome ſort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Lieute'nancy. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenance*, Fr. from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If ſuch tricks as theſe ſtrip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kiſſed your three fingers ſo oft. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The liſt of undiſputed maſters, is hardly ſo long as the liſt of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the tower.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Sha.*

I muſt put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper uſe is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppoſe an invaſion from abroad, or a rebellion or ſedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is conſidered in itſelf without all undue circumſtances, was never prohibited to the lawful magiſtrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And ſince from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philip's Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* general, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain ſimply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that ſuch captains only were employed as have formerly ſerved in that country, and been at leaſt *lieutenants* there. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

According to military cuſtom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip. *Wotton.*

The earl of Eſſex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the moſt popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the ſwordmen. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging againſt his poſitive orders, being beaten by Lyſander, Alcibiades was again baniſhed. *Swift.*

Canſt thou ſo many gallant ſoldiers ſee,
And captains and *lieutenants* ſlight for me? *Gay.*

Lieute'nantship. *n. ſ.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

Life. *n. ſ.* plural *lives*, [lifian, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; vitality; animation, oppoſed to an *inanimate ſtate*.

On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage againſt thy foes. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

She ſhews a body rather than a *life*,
A ſtatue than a breather. *Shakſpear.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Geneſis.*

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in nothing but a participation of the ſame continued *life*, by conſtantly fleeting particles of matter, in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame organized body. *Locke.*

2. Preſent ſtate; as diſtinct from other parts of human exiſtence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a ſhadow! a reflection made
From the falſe glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a ſolid thing than thou!
Thou weak built iſthmus, that doſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I conſider *life*, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lies more; and when it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joy, takes off what we poſſeſt.
Strange cozenage! none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life's* perverſe meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*

So peaceful ſhalt thou end thy bliſsful days,
And ſteal thyſelf from *life* by ſlow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of exiſtence, as oppoſed to *death*.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inſpire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Spenſer.*

Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor love thy *life*, nor hate: but what thou liv'ſt
Live well, how long or ſhort permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a ſum of money. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life.

His guſhing entrails ſmoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came iſſuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in ſome nice tenets might
Be wrong; his *life* I'm ſure was in the right. *Cowley.*

Henry and Edward, brighteſt ſons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a ſigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden.*

7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate: as, half his *life* was ſpent in ſtudy.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*. *Locke.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon.*

8. The living form: oppoſed to *copies*.

That is the beſt part of beauty which a picture cannot expreſs, no, nor the firſt ſight of the *life*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him viſit eminent perſons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a maſter, muſt draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier.*

9. Exact reſemblance: with *to* before it.

I believe no character of any perſon was ever better drawn *to* the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure *to* the *life* expreſs'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He ſaw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to* the *life*, and every leader known. *Dryden.*

10. General ſtate of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton.*

All that cheers or ſoftens *life*.
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my ſtudy, but alſo by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

12. Living perſon.

Why ſhould I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own ſword? whilſt I ſee *lives* the gaſhes
Do better upon them. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a life paſt.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent their guard with a new life of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure, is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and life,
With which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animal; animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson.*

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all life. *Pope*

17. *Life* is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. s.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprize. *Shakspeare.*
How couldst thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child? *Shakspeare.*

His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood.* *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

LIFEEVERLA'STING. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *adj.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spen.*

He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *n. s.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's person.

LI'FELESS. *adj.* [from *life.*]

1. Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milton.*

Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton.*

The power which produces their motions, springs from something without themselves: if this power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless* unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless!* idol void and vain. *Pope.*

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakspeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*

LI'FELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeless.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *adj.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living person.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthema the fair. *Pope.*

LI'FESTRING. *n. s.* [*life* and *string.*] Nerve; string imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *n. s.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addison.*

LI'FEWEARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shaks.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*lyffta*, Swedish; *lofter*, Danish. I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*, or *lift.*]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakspeare.*

Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakspeare.*

Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift.* *Fairy Q.*

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter.*

So weary bees in little cells repose,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lifts* the soul to heav'n. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclesiasticus.*

6. To raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man! *Addison.*

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.

Lifted up with pride. *Timothy.*

Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift.*

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew at one time. *2 Samuel.*

Arise, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be past. *Tusser.*

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes the speed. *Bacon.*

2. The act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs. *L'Estrange.*

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift.* *Hudibras.*

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand,
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift.* *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing; as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, *He has got a great* lift.

5. [In Scottish.] The sky: for in a starry night they say, *How clear the* lift *is!*

6. *Lifts* of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *lift.*] One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Psalms.*

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait,
For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser.*

LI'GAMENT. *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denham.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *n. s.* [from *ligament.*]
LIGAME'NTOUS. } Composing a ligament.

The urachos or *ligamental* passage, is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown.*

The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LI'GATURE. *n. s.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on the Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my armpits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbut.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LIGHT. *n. s.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newt.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*.

God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*.

My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

If it be true that *light* is in the soul,
She all in every part, what was the sight
To such a slender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the poor. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milt.*

5. Life.

Infants that never saw *light*. *Pope.*

Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon.*

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton.*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dry.*

If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryd.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Daniel.*

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon.*

10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in his confusion. *Spectator.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*?
Heav'ns! was I born for nothing but to write. *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bring vice to *light*,
Such as a king might send, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavoured, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That *light* you see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shaksp.*

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in and fell down before Paul. *Acts.*

I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts.*

Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glanville.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which the ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He must still mourn
The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Spectator.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gaine. *Tuss.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light suff'ring gives us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dry.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryd.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bechitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He so *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spen.*

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam.*

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numbers.*

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shak.*

These *light* vain persons still are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Dav.*

They are *light* of belief, great listeners after news. *Howel.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

14. [from *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away. *Genesis.*

The horses ran up and down with their tails and manes on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the *light* and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindrick bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set *light* by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville.*

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought, or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addis.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls
From from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting in eternity. *Crashaw.*
Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn.
Pope.

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.
The sun was set, and vesper, to supply
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.
No sun was lighted up the world to view. *Dryd.*

5. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burden.
Land some of our passengers,
And light this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Q.*

To LIGHT, *v. n.* [*lickt*, chance, Dutch; preter. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*.]

1. To happen to find, to fall upon by chance: it has *on* before the thing found.
No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had lighted on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*
The prince, by chance, did on a lady light,
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Spen.*
Haply your eye shall light upon some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakspeare.*
As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough; so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*
Of late years, the royal oak did light upon count Rhodophil. *Howel.*
The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough lighted on, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle.*
He sought by arguments to sooth her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he lights on one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If Heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*
Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*
Whosoever first lit on a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*
As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to light;
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*
A weaker man may sometimes light on notions which had escaped a wiser. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To fall in any particular direction: with *on*.
The wounded steed curvets; and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before; his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with *on*.
He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*
At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved on whomsoever it lighteth. *Hooker.*
They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. *Revelations.*
On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame lights due. *Milton.*
A curse lights upon him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [alighten, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage.
When Naaman saw him running after him, he lighted down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings.*
I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they lighted, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she lighted off the camel. *Genesis.*
The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then lighted from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stop from flight.
I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That they will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*
Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustiness and gay,
Her lights on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth rise, and soar away.
Davies.
Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a lighting place.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [lie, lixe, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.
This dreadful night,
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*
Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it lightens. *Shakspeare.*
The lightning that lighteneth out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke.*

2. To shine like lightning.
Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

3. To fall; to light. [from *light*.]
O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us, as we do put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole. *Shaksp.*
O Light! which mak'st the light which makes the day,
Which lett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*
A fey of fire ran all along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the lighten'd air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light*, *adj.*]
The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to lighten it of them. *Jonah.*

3. To make less heavy.
Long sluce with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton.*
Strive
In offices of love how we may lighten
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.
A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shaksp.*
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they are not lightened with a course of mirth. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER. *n. f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.]
A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.
They have cock boats for passengers, and lighters for burthen. *Carew.*
He climb'd a stranded lighter's height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope*

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. f.* [*lighter*, and *man*.]
One who manages a lighter.
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and lightermen. *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.]
Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LI'GHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active.
Him so far had born his lightfoot steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Q.*
And all the troop of lightfoot Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

LI'GHTFOOT. *n. f.* Vertigo. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.
The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed, had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon lightheaded, weak men, yet learned men excepted against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *n. f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
He charged himself with the risque of such vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or lighthouse. *Arbuthnot.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.
Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.
This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover lightly gentle earth. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.
If they write or speak publickly but five words, one of them is lightly about the dangerous estate of the church of England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker.*
Believe 't not lightly that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shak. Coriol.*
Short summer lightly has a forward spring. *Shak.*

4. Without reason.
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or lightly appear before great personages. *Taylor.*
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursuance of its employment, so as not lightly, or without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.
Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it lightly. *Shakf. Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Not chastely.
If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have offers, that some who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden, Tyrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the further shore. *Dry*

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unfriendly.
He that is lastly to give credit is lightminded. *Ecclesiasticus.*

LI'GHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *light*.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight: the contrary to *heaviness*.
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and lightness. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Suppose many degrees of littleness and lightness in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than lightness and inconstancy in love. *F. Queen.*
Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether they would, to their own great disgrace, with

ridiculous *lightneſs*, diſmiſs him, whoſe reſolution they had in ſo importunate manner deſired, or elſe condeſcend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greateſt guſt;
Such is the *lightneſs* of you common men. *Shakſp.*

3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct of women.

Is it the diſdain of my eſtate, or the opinion of my *lightneſs*, that emboldened ſuch baſe fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modeſty may more betray our ſenſe,
Than woman's *lightneſs*! *Shakſp. for Meaſ.*

4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI'GHTNING. *n. ſ.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]

1. The fiaſh that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great diſtance, ſuddenly darting upwards, and there ending, ſo that it is only momentaneous. *Muſchenbroek.*

Senſe thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are?
Davies.

Salmoneus, ſuff'ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the ruthleſs ſound
Of mimick thunder, and the glitt'ring blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays.
Dryden.

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like ſudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. [from to *lighten*, to make leſs heavy.]

How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shakſ. Romeo and Juliet.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind meſſage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Spectator.*

LIGHTS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing: we ſay, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick ſenſe, ſo no feat for any ſharp diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake.

Neither the ſun, nor any thing ſenſible is that light itſelf, which is the cauſe that things are *lightſome*, though it make itſelf, and all things elſe, viſible; but a body moſt enlightened, by whoſe the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the ſuppoſed element of fire, is effected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightſome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal poſture, and quick ſpirits, are required to make colours *lightſome*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſun
His courſe exalted through the Ram had run,
Through Taurus, and the *lightſome* reals of love.
Dryden.

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It ſuiteth ſo fitly with that *lightſome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his ſaints praiſe him. *Hooker.*

The *lightſome* paſſion of joy was not that which now often uſurps the name; that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lightſome*.]

1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs.

It is to our atmoſphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the ſkies, the *lightſomeneſs* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Cheyne.*

2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *n. ſ.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood.

The *valleys* ſpread forth as gardens by the river's ſide, as the trees of *lign-aloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beſide the waters. *Num.*

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Lat. *ligneux*, Fr.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood.

It ſhould be tried with ſhoots of vines, and roots of red roſes; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ten thouſand ſeeds of the plant hurts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each ſeed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of thoſe parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thouſand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LIGNUMVITÆ. n. ſ. [Lat.] Guiacum; a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyſt. *Exodus.*

LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]

1. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatneſs? *Ezekiel.*

His ſon, or one of his illuſtrious name,
How *like* the former, and almoſt the ſame! *Dryd.*

As the earth was deſigned for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uſes, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an univerſal art than a diſtinct logick. *Baker.*

2. Equal; of the ſame quantity.

More clergymen were impoveriſhed by the late war, than ever in the *like* ſpace before. *Spratt.*

3. [for *likely*.] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon.*

4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent uſe.

If the duke continues theſe favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakſpeare.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jeremiah.*

The yearly value thereof is already increaſed double of that it was within theſe few years, and is *like* daily to riſe higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton reſolved to viſit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to purſue his purpoſe. *Clarendon.*

Many were not eaſy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themſelves to ſtrict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reaſon be not better ſuited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker.*

LIKE. *n. ſ.* [This ſubſtantive is ſeldom more than the adjective uſed elliptically; *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like perſon*.]

1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I ſhall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakſpeare.*

Every *like* is not the ſame, O Cæſar! *Shakſp.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ſhips never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a ſtay;
Another forward ſets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His deſire
By converſation with his *like* to help,
Or ſolace his defects. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Two *likes* may be miſtaken. *L'Eſtrange.*

She'd ſtudy to reform the men,
Or add ſome grains of folly more
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy ſtrike,
Since ev'ry being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Uſed with *had*; near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. A ſenſe common, but not juſt: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was*.

Report being carried haſtily from one to another in my ſhip, had like to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as: it is not always eaſy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their maſick ſweet,
Now hearing them ſo heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenſer.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, ſo the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Pſalms.*

Are we proud and paſſionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Chriſt, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotſon.*

What will he do, thankful when he ſees me
Neglected, and forſaken like himſelf? *Philips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had ſeen the like he murther'd on the ſhore. *Waller.*

2. In ſuch a manner as befits.

Be ſtrong, and quit yourſelves *like* men. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular uſe not analogical.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakſp.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lican, Sax. *liken*, Dut.]

1. To chooſe with ſome degree of preference.

As nothing can be ſo reaſonably ſpoken as to content all men, ſo this ſpeech was not of them all *liked*. *Knolles.*

He gave ſuch an account as made it appear that he *liked* the deſign. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our preſent circumſtances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then to marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For ſeveral virtues
I have *lik'd* ſeveral women; never any
With ſo full ſoul. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakſp.*

Scarce any man paſſes to a *liking* of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf. *South.*

Beaſts can *like*, but not diſtinguiſh too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. Now diſuſed.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy gueſt,
If ever covetous hand, or luſtful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him beſt,
Should be his prey, *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubberd.*

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it *liked* her to include the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

He ſhall dwell where it *liketh* him beſt. *Deut.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to deſpiſe
God and Meſſiah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleaſed with: with *of* before the thing approved. Obſolete.

Of any thing more than of God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatſoever they knew beſides God, they apprehended it not in itſelf without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young ſoldiers did with ſuch cheerfulneſs *like of* this reſolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

2. To chooſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.*

He that has the priſon-doors ſet open is perfectly at liberty, becauſe he may either go or ſtay, as he beſt *likes*. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. } *n. f.* [from *likely*.]
LI'KELINESS.

1. Appearance; show. Obsolete.
What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?
—That with no man here he is offended. *Shakſp.*

2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete.
The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
Like to the ſenators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæſar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit
To welcome him? *Shakſpeare's Henry* v.
There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkneſs, or between righteouſneſs and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verſimilitude; appearance of truth.
As it noteth one ſuch to have been in that age, ſo had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker.*
Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung ſo tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor miſdoubt. *Shakſpeare.*
I never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakſ.*
As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be ſo altered, ſo there is no probability that theſe rivers were turned out of their courſes. *Raleigh.*
Where things are leaſt to be put to the venture, as the eternal intereſts of the other world ought to be; there every, even the leaſt, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, ſhould be provided againſt. *South.*
There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangeliſts, which were not completed till after their death, and had no *likelihood* of being ſo when they were pronounced by our bleſſed Saviour. *Add.*
Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who ſhould have a viſit from the other world: the firſt horror it raiſed would go off, as new diverſions come on. *Atterbury.*

LI'KELY. *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete.
Theſe young companions make themſelves believe they love at the firſt look ng of a *likely* beauty. *Sidn.*
Sir John, they are your *likelieſt* men; I would have you ſerved with the beſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed; ſuch as may be thought more reaſonably than the contrary: as, a *likely* ſtory, that is, a credible ſtory.

LI'KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought.
While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare.
The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a ſinging man of Windſor. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.
For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate; or to what things
Liken on earth conſpicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to ſuch height
Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LI'KENESS. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude.
They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeneſs* of their kind. *Spenſer.*
A tranſlator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and make him not unlike himſelf. Tranſlation is a kind of drawing after the life, where this is a double ſort of *likeneſs*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*
There will be found a better *likeneſs*, and a worſe; and the better is conſtantly to be choſen. *Dryden.*

2. Form; appearance.
Never came trouble to my houſe in the *likeneſs* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort ſhould remain. *Shakſpeare.*
It is ſafer to ſtand upon our guard againſt an enemy in the *likeneſs* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeneſs* of an enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. One who reſembles another; a copy; a counterpart.
Poor Cupid, ſobbing, ſcarce could ſpeak.
Indeed, mamma, I do not know, ye:
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake?
I took you for your *likeneſs* Cloe. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE. *adv.* [*like* and *wiſe*.] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too.
Jeſus ſaid unto them, I alſo will aſk you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewiſe* will tell you by what authority I do theſe things. *Matthew.*
So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewiſe* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon.*
Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed ſerum, congulates as if it had been boiled. Spirit of ſea-ſalt makes a perfect congulation of the ſerum *likewiſe*, but with ſome different phenomena. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'KING. *adj.* [perhaps becauſe plumpneſs is agreeable to the ſight.] Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs.
I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why ſhould he ſee your faces worſe *liking*, than the children which are of your ſort? *Daniel.*

LI'KING. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs.
I'll repent, and that ſuddenly, while I'm in ſome *liking*; I ſhall be out of heart ſhortly, and then I ſhall have no ſtrength to repent. *Shakſpeare.*
Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job.*
Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their luſtineſs; and, being in good *liking*, were ſet on a ſtall, when expoſed to ſale, to ſhew the good habit of their body. *Dryden's Notes to Perſ.*

2. State of trial.
The royal ſoul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forced with regret to leave her native ſphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.
Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *F. Queen.*

LI'KING. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Delight in; pleaſure in: with *to*.
There are limits to be ſet betwixt the boldneſs and raſhneſs of a poet; but he muſt underſtand thoſe limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in reaſon to be excluded from cenſuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH. *n. f.* [*lilac*, *lilas* Fr.] A tree.
The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

LI'LIED. *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embelliſhed with lilies.
Nymphs and ſhepherds dance no more
By ſandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *n. f.* [*lilium*, Latin.]
There are thirty-two ſpecies of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, and martagons of various ſorts. *Miller.*
Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe *lily* hands
Tremble, like aſpen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the ſilken ſtrings delight to kiſs them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life!
Shakſpeare.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almoſt no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was miſtreſs of the field, and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head, and periſh. *Shakſpeare.*
Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right ſide a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham.*
Take but the humbleſt *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reaſon yield,
It muſt by ſure compariſon be ſhown,
That on the regal ſeat great David's ſon,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with leſs glory than that ſimple flow'r. *Prior.*
For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *n. f.* [*lilio-narciſſus*.] A foreign flower.

LILY-HYACINTH. *n. f.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.] It hath a *lily* flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped like the flower of hyacinth; the knots are ſcaly, and ſhaped like thoſe of the *lily*. There are three ſpecies of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LILY *of the Valley, or May lily.* *n. f.* [*lilium convallium*.]
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is ſhaped like a bell, and divided at the top into ſix ſegments; the ovary becomes a ſoft globular fruit, containing ſeveral round ſeeds. It is very common in ſhady woods. *Miller.*
Lily of the valley has a ſtrong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LILYLI'VERED. *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.
A baſe, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shakſ.*

LI'MATURE. *n. f.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *n. f.* [lim, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.
A ſecond Hector, for his grim aſpect,
And large proportion of his ſtrong knit *limbs*.
Shakſpeare.
O! that I had been here, to tear her *limb* meal!
Shakſpeare.
Now am I come each *limb* to ſurvey,
If thy appearance anſwer loud report. *Milton.*

2. [*limbe*, Fr. *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a border: a philoſophical word.
By moving the priſms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteneſs, the violet and the blue at its outward *limb*, and at the outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with limbs.
As they pleaſe,
They *limb* themſelves, and colour, ſhape, and ſize
Aſſume, as likes them beſt, condenſe, or rare. *Milt.*

2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK. *n. f.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A ſtill.
Her cheeks, on which this ſtreaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes.
Fairfax.
Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whoſe countries *limbecks* make our bodies be,
Canſt thou for gum bear? *Donne.*
Call up, unbound,
In various ſhapes, old Proteus from the ſea,
Drawn'd through a *limbeck* to this naked form. *Milt.*
The earth, by ſecret conveyances, lets in the ſea, and ſends it back freſh, her bowels ſerving for a *limbeck*. *Howel.*
He firſt ſurvey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* riſe,
It would in richer ſhowers deſcend again. *Dryden.*
The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.
A fleer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe.
You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakſpeare.*
I wonder how, among theſe jealouſies of court and ſtate, Edward Atheling could ſubſiſt, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; to us though he might have ſome place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and ſmalleſt lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's pride. *Milt.*
She durſt never ſtand at the bay, having nothing but her long ſoft *limber* ears to defend her. *More.*
The muſcles were ſtrong on both ſides of the aſpera arteria, but on the under ſide, oppoſite to that of the œſophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

Li'mbo. *n. ſ.* [*Eo quod ſit limbus inferorum. Du Cange.*]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. Popularly hell.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worſe than hell,
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel.
Shakſpeare.

Oh what a ſympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliſs. *Sandys.*

All theſe up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backſide of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, ſince call'd
The paradiſe of fools. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint.

For he no ſooner was at large,
But Trulla ſtraight brought on the charge;
And in the ſelf ſame *limbo* put
The knight and ſquire, where he was ſhut. *Hudib.*

Friar, thou art come off thyſelf, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Lime. *n. ſ.* [lim, zelyman, Sax. to glue.]

1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

You muſt lay *lime*, to tangle her deſires,
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shak.*

Juſtice of the ſtate
Than are new-benefic'd miniſters, he throws,
Like nets or *lime* twigs, whereſoe'er he goes,
His title of barriſter on every wench. *Donne.*

A thruſh was taken with a buſh of *lime* twigs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then toils for beaſts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Or court a wife, ſpread out his wily parts,
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows' hearts. *Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement.

There are ſo many ſpecies of *lime* ſtone, that we are to underſtand by it in general any ſtone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noiſe on being thrown into water, falling into a looſe white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is uſually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of ſtone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

They were now, like ſand without *lime*, ill bound together, eſpecially as many as were Engliſh, who were at a gaze, looking ſtrange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their ſide. *Bacon.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the ſtones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any ſort of ſtone that is not ſandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

3. The linden tree. [lind, Sax. *tilia*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a roſe, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footſtalk of each cluſter of flowers, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a turbinated, of one capſule, containing an oblong ſeed. The timber is uſed by carvers and turners. Theſe trees continue ſound many years, and grow to a conſiderable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one in Norfolk ſixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.*

For her the *limes* their pleaſing ſhades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

4. A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon.*

To Lime. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]

1. To entangle; to enſnare.

O boſom, black as death!
O *limed* ſoul, that, ſtruggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakſpeare.*

Example, that ſo terribly ſhews in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakſpeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a buſh,
With trembling wings miſdoubteth ev'ry buſh,
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſmear with lime.

Myſelf have *lim'd* a buſh for her,
And plac'd a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakſp.*

Thoſe twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all loſt if you do but touch them. *L'Eſt.*

3. To cement. This ſenſe is out of uſe.

I will not ruinate my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of intereſt gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

All ſorts of peaſe love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

Li'mekiln. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime-kiln*. *Shakſpeare.*

They were found in a *lime-kiln*, and having paſſed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

Li'mestone. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone of which lime is made.

Fire ſtone and *lime ſtone*, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer.*

Lime-water. *n. ſ.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quicklime, with ſome other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great ſervice internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diſeaſes of the lungs. *Hill.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infuſed in *lime-water* alone, and ſome in brandy and *lime-water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increaſe. *Mortimer.*

Li'mit. *n. ſ.* [*limité*, French; *limitor*, Lat.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about ſhall be moſt holy. *Exodus.*

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmoſt *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground. *Dryd.*

To Li'mit. *v. a.* [*limiter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Iſrael. *Pſalms.*

Thanks I muſt you con, that you
Are thieves profeſt; for there is boundleſs theft
In *limited* profeſſions. *Shakſpeare.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification: as, *the univerſe is here* limited *to this earth*.

Limita'neous. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

Li'mitary. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton.*

Limita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*limitation*, Fr. *limitatio*, Lat.]

1. Reſtriction; circumſcription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preſervation thereof. *Hooker.*

Am I yourſelf,
But, as it were, in ſort of *limitation*? *Shakſpeare.*

I deſpair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and poſterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour, who would look for him among the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery amongſt men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards conſent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cauſe of error is ignorance, what reſtraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

Li'mmer. *n. ſ.* A mongrel.

To Limn. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr. to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witneſs,
Moſt truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shakſp.*

Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field ſpun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

Li'mner. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a diſtance, without either copy or deſign, ſhould draw the ſame picture to an undiſtinguiſhable exactneſs, is more conceivable than that matter, which is ſo diverſified, ſhould frame itſelf ſo unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind; [ſhown,
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

Li'mous. *adj.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They eſteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or ſlimy fœculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

Limp. *adj.* [*limpio*, Latin.]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in uſe.

The chub eats waterith, and the fleſh of him is not firm, *limp*, and taſteleſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. It is uſed in ſome provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

To Limp. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary ſtep
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakſpeare.*

Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* ſire. *Shakſpeare.*

How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In underpriſing it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth *limp* behind the ſubſtance. *Shakſpeare.*

When Plutus, with his riches, is ſent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes ſlowly; but when he is ſent by Pluto, he runs, and is ſwift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden.*

The *limping* ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryd.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No: majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The conſequence *limps* falſe behind. *Prior.*

Li'mpet. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhellfiſh. *Ainſw.*

Li'mpid. *adj.* [*limpide*, Fr. *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; tranſparent.

The ſprings which were clear, freſh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with ſulphur as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward.*

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomſon.*

Li'mpidness. *n. ſ.* [from *limpid*.] Clearneſs; purity.

Li'mpingly. *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *adj.* [from *lime*.]
1. Viſcous; glutinous.
Striving more, the more in looſe ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* ſnares the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*
2. Containing lime.
A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome *limy* ſoil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Sax.] To yield; to give over.
Unto his foe he came,
Reſolv'd in mind all ſuddenly to win,
Or ſoon to loſe before he once would *lin*. *Spenſer.*

LI'NCHPIN. *n. ſ.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

LI'NCTUS. *n. ſ.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *n. ſ.* [linb, Sax.] The lime tree. See LIME.
Hard box, and *linden* of a ſofter grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighb'ring trees with walls encompaſs'd round,
One a hard oak, a ſofter *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE. *n. ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extenſion.
Even the planets, upon this principle, muſt gravitate no more towards the ſun; ſo that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but flyaway in direct tangents, till they ſtruck againſt other planets. *Bentley.*
2. A ſlender ſtring.
Well ſung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of deareſt value, hang on ſlender ſtrings;
O ſee the then ſole hope, and in deſign
Of heav'n our joy, ſupported by a *line*. *Waller.*
A *line* ſeldom holds to ſtrain, or draws ſtreight in length, above fifty or ſixty feet. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations.
We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whoſe paths ſhall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*
4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook.
Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fiſhes and the men their prize. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.
Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakſpeare.*
I ſhall have good fortune; go to, here's a ſimple *line* of life; here's a ſmall triſle of wives. *Shakſp.*
Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; ſketch.
You have generous thoughts turned to ſuch ſpeculations: but this is not enough towards the riſing ſuch buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unleſs the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*
The inventors meant to turn ſuch qualifications into perſons as were agreeable to his character, from whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope.*
7. Contour; outline.
Oh laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine,
Free as thy ſtroke, yet faultleſs as thy *line*! *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verſe.
In the preceding *line*, Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words to the maſculine gender. *Broome.*
In moving *lines* theſe few epiſtles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garth.*
9. Rank of ſoldiers.
They pierce the broken foe's remoteſt *lines*. *Addiſon.*
10. Work thrown up; trench.
Now ſnatch an hour that favours thy deſigns,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden.*
11. Method; diſpoſition.
The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all *line* of order. *Shakſp.*
12. Extenſion; limit.
Eden ſtretch'd her *line*
From Auran eaſtward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle.
When the ſun below the *line* deſcends,
Then one long night continued darkneſs joins. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.
He chid the ſiſters
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them ſpeak to him; then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakſp.*
He ſends you this moſt memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonſtrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakſpeare.*
Some *lines* were noted for a ſtern, rigid virtue, ſavage, haughty, parſimonious and unpopular; others were ſweet and affable. *Dryden.*
His empire, courage, and his boaſted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roſcommon.*
A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*. *Dryden.*
The years
Ran ſmoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wiſe heroick kings. *Philips.*
15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.
16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read your *lines*.
17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.]
1. To cover on the inſide.
A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be ſpilt. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inſide: a ſenſe rather ludicrous.
The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purſe, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*
Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*
He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purſe was *lin'd*. *Suckl.*
3. To guard within.
Notwithſtanding they had *lined* ſome hedges with muſqueteers, they were totally diſperſed. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſtrengthen by inner works.
Line and new repair your towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To cover with ſomething ſoft.
Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping ſire. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To double; to ſtrengthen with help.
Who *lin'd* himſelf with hope,
Eating the air, on promiſe of ſupply. *Shakſpeare.*
My brother Mortimer doth ſtir
About his title, and hath ſent for you
To *line* his enterpriſe. *Shakſpeare.*
The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and aſſured to the ſtate, than martial men; yet *lined* and aſſiſted with ſubordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating.
Thus from the Tyrian paſtures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and ſtill keeps his love. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *n. ſ.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.
Both the *lineage* and the certain fire
From which I ſprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenſer.*
Joſeph was of the houſe and *lineage* of David. *Luke.*
The Tirſan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and females following him; and if there be a woman from whoſe body the whole *lineage* is deſcended, there is a traverſe where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*
Men of mighty fame,
And from th'immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dry.*
No longer ſhall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boaſt her royal progeny's increaſe,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addiſ.*
This care was inſuſed by God himſelf, in order to aſcertain the deſcent of the Meſſiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury.*

LI'NEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of lines; delineated.
When any thing is mathematically demonſtrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more eaſily in the management of groſs materials than *lineal* deſigns. *Wotton.*
2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy.
To re-eſtabliſh, de facto, the right of *lineal* ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* ſucceſſion had a right to. *Locke.*
3. Hereditary; derived from anceſtors.
Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our juſt and *lineal* entrance to our own *Shakſp.*
4. Allied by direct deſcent.
Queen Iſabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakſpeare.*
O that your brows my laurel had ſuſtain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had deſcended for the ſon;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line.
If he had been the perſon upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully deſcended, it was a good law. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*lineament*, Fr. *lineamentum*, Lat.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form.
Noble York
Found that the iſſue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakſpeare.*
Six wings he wore, to ſhade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton.*
Man he ſeems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpſes of his father's glory ſhine. *Milton.*
There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the diſtinguiſhing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar phyſiognomy of the mind is moſt diſcernible in children. *Locke.*
I may advance religion and morals, by tracing ſome few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath ſpent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*
The utmoſt force of boiling water is not able to deſtroy the ſtructure of the tendereſt plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'NEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.
Wherever it is freed from the ſand ſtone, it is covered with *linear* ſtrias, tending towards ſeveral centers, ſo as to compoſe flat ſtellar figures. *Woodw.*

LINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines.
There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *n. ſ.* [*linum*, Lat.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.
Here is a baſket, he may creep in; throw ſoul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakſp.*
Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſwims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden.*

LI'NEN. *adj.* [*linens*, Latin.]
1. Made of linen.
A *linen* ſtock on one leg, and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shak.*
2. Reſembling linen.

Death of thy ſoul! thoſe *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What ſoldiers, whey-face?
Shakſpeare.

LINEN-DRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. ſ.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.]

1. Heath. This ſenſe is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* ſeems to diſtinguiſh them.
Heath, and *ling*, and ſedges. *Bacon.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.
When harveſt is ended, take ſhipping, or ride,
Ling, ſalt fiſh, and herring, for Lent to provide.
Tuſſer.
Our Engliſh bring from thence good ſtore of fiſh, but eſpecially our deepeſt and thickeſt *ling*, which are therefore called iſland *lings*. *Abbot.*

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*: ſometimes a quality; as, firſt*ling*, in which ſenſe *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, *to belong*.

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from leng, Sax. *long*.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.
Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll ſnatch the ſtrongeſt cordial of our love. *Dry.*
Better to ruſh at once to ſhades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourith woe. *Pope.*

2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.
Perhaps thou *ling'reſt*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize ſo hazardous and high.
Paradiſe Regained.

3. To remain long. In an ill ſenſe.
Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a ſtage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakſpeare.*
Ye breth'ren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live ſecure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dry.*
Your very fear of death ſhall make ye try
To catch the ſhade of immortality;
Wiſhing on earth to *linger*, and to ſave
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.
We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my couſin Slender, and this day we ſhall have our anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.
I muſt ſolicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he ſhould not ſue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden.*

6. To be long in producing effect.
She doth think, ſhe hath ſtrange *ling'ring* poiſons.
Shakſpeare.

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe.
I can get no remedy againſt this conſumption of the purſe. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the diſeaſe is incurable. *Shakſpeare.*
She *lings* my deſires. *Shakſpeare.*
Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our ſure deſtruction on. *Shakſp.*

LI'NGERER. *n. ſ.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LI'NGERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tardily.
Of poiſons, ſome kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and ſpeedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LI'NGET. *n. ſ.* [from *languet*; *lingot*, Fr.] A ſmall maſs of metal.
Other matter hath been uſed for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar, that they may ſerve to no other uſe. *Camd.*

LI'NGO. *n. ſ.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue, ſpeech. A low cant word.
I have thoughts to learn ſomewhat of your *lingo*, before I croſs the ſeas. *Congreve.*

LINGUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*. Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
The *linguadentals*, *f*, *v*, as alſo the *linguadentals*, *th*, *dh*, he will ſoon learn. *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lingua*, Lat.] A man ſkilful in languages.
Though a *linguiſt* ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradeſman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*
Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Spectator.*

LI'NGWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

LI'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*liniment*, Fr. *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balſam; unguent.
The noſtrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balſam. *Harvey.*
The wiſe author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray.*

LI'NING. *n. ſ.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.
Was I deceived, or did a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*
The fold in the griſtle of the noſe is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew.*
The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
Looks charming with a ſlighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.
The *lining* of his coffers ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakſp.*

LINK. *n. ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A ſingle ring of a chain.
The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand curbs
Of more ſtrong *links* aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakſpeare.*
The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermoſt *link* of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies an uſeful truth. *Hale.*
Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*
While ſhe does her upward flight ſuſtain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length ſhe is oblig'd and forc'd to ſee
A firſt, a ſource, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.
Make a *link* of horſe hair very ſtrong, and faſten it to the end of the ſtick that ſprings. *Mortimer.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.
Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakſp.*
I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; fleſh of fleſh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation
crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition.
The thread and train of conſequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by ſome attributed to brutes. *Hale.*

5. A ſeries: this ſenſe is improper. *Addiſon* has uſed *link* for chain.
Though I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among thoſe names which are ſtill extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a ſucceſſive tradition. *Addiſ.*

6. [from λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.
O, thou art an everlaſting bonefire light; thou haſt ſaved me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.
Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Howel.*
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*
One that bore a *link*
On a ſudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like linſtock, to the horſe's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

7. Perhaps in the following paſſage it may mean lampblack.
There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shakſp.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.
Deſcending tread us down,
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Tranſfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*
Againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verſe,
Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of *linked* ſweetneſs long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.
They're ſo *linked* in friendſhip,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To join; to connect.
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*
So from the firſt eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.
Pope.

4. To join by confederacy or contract.
They make an offer of themſelves into the ſervice of that enemy, with whoſe ſervants they *link* themſelves in ſo near a bond. *Hooker.*
Be adviſed for the beſt,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown gueſt *F. Queen.*
Blood in princes *link'd* not in ſuch ſort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel.*

5. To connect, as concomitant.
New hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*.
Milton.
God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together.
Decay of Piety.
So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our intereſt, and to make thoſe very things the inſtances of our obedience, which are the natural means and cauſes of our happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.
Theſe things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as ſeed ſown, with reference unto a future harveſt *Hooker.*
Tell me, which part it does neceſſitate?
I'll chuſe the other: there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themſelves project!
Dryden.
By which chain of ideas thus viſibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and ſelf-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

LI'NKBOY. } *n. ſ.* [*link* and *boy*.] A boy
LI'NKMAN. } that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.
What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous diſcluſions of light, to prevent the officiouſneſs of the *linkboy*. *More.*
Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet truſt him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*
In the black form of cinder-wench the came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Gay.*

LI'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*linot*, Fr. *linaria*, Lat.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

The ſwallows make uſe of celandine, the *flower* of euphragia, for the repairing of their ſight. *More.*
Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat? *Pope.*

LINSEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſemen lini*, Lat.] The ſeed of flax, which is much uſed in medicine.
The joints may be cloſed with a cement of lime, *linſeed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LI'NSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.
A lawleſs *linſeywoolſie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linſeywoolſey* brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *ſtock*.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*
The nimble gunner
With *linſtock* now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakſpeare.*
The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize,
The *linſtocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT. *n. ſ.* [*linteum*, Lat. *llin*, Welſh and Erſe.]
1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.
2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.
I dreſſed them up with unguentum baſilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wiſeman.*

LI'NTEL. *n. ſ.* [*linteal*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.
Take a bunch of hyſſop, and dip it in the blood that is in the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide-poſts. *Exodus.*
When you lay any timber or brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of timber. *Moron.*
Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*

LI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.]
1. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts.
King Richard's ſurname was Cor-de-Lion, for his *lion*-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*
Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conſpirers are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſphinx, a famous monſter in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioneſs;
So fitly them in pairs thou haſt combin'd. *Milton.*
See *lion* hearted Richard,
Piouſly valiant, like a torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its ſweep, trees, houſes, men, he preſs'd,
Amidſt the thickeſt battle. *Philips.*
2. A ſign in the zodiack.
The *lion* for the honour of his ſkin,
The ſqueezing crab, and ſtinging ſcorpion ſhine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threat'ned ſtars. *Creech's Manilius.*

LI'ONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *lion*.] A ſhe lion.
Under which buſh's ſhade, a *lioneſs*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch,
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir. *Shakſp.*
The furious *lioneſs*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*
The greedy *lioneſs* the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browſe. *Dryden.*
If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very ſevere manner, puniſh the adulteries of the *lioneſs*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'ONLEAF. *n. ſ.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] A plant.

LI'ON'S-MOUTH.
LI'ON'S-PAW.
LI'ON'S-TAIL.
LI'ON'S-TOOTH.
n. ſ. [from *lion*.] The name of an herb.

LIP. *n. ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.]
1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech.
Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes. *Shakſpeare.*
No falſehood ſhall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a veil of truth diſguiſe. *Sandys.*
Her *lips* bluſh deeper ſweets. *Thomſon's Spring.*
2. The edge of any thing.
In many places is a ridge of mountains ſome diſtance from the ſea, and a plain from their roots, to the ſhore; which plain was formerly covered by the ſea, which bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet.*
In wounds, the *lips* ſink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the fleſh within withers. *Wiſeman.*
3. *To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.
A letter for me! It gives me an eſſate of ſeven years health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the phyſician. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete.
A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakſpeare.*
Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakſp.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments.
Faſting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpoſes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.
If the patient be ſurpriſed with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*

LIPO'THYMY. *n. ſ.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.
The ſenators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep ſwooning, made up this pageantry of death with a repreſenting of it unto life. *Taylor.*
In *lipothymys* or ſwoonings, he uſed the fixation of this finger with ſaffron and gold. *Brown.*

LI'PPED. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Lat.] Blearedneſs of eyes.
Diſeaſes that are infectious are, ſuch as are in the ſpirits and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body, ſuch are peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bacon.*

LI'PWISDOM. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *wiſdom*.] Wiſdom in talk without practice.
I find that all is but *lipwiſdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *liquo*, Lat.]
1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.
The common opinion hath been, that cryſtal is nothing but ice and ſnow concreted, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*. *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] To melt; to liquefy.
If the ſalts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, Fr.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.
Heat diſſolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their ſpirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and ſo doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or diſſolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LI'QUEFIABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.
There are three cauſes of fixation, the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme comminution of ſpirits; the two firſt may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the laſt not. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefacio*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve.
That degree of heat which is in lime and aſhes, being a ſmothering heat, is the moſt proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid.
The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the ſaint's head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Lat.] Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *adj.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

LI'QUID. *adj.* [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.]
1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid.
Gently rolls the *liquid* glaſs. *Dr. Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear.
Her breaſt, the fug'red neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of *liquid* melody. *Craſhaw.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs.
The many *liquid* conſonants give a pleaſing ſound to the words, though they are all of one ſyllable. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Let Carolina ſmooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*
4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law.
If a creditor ſhould appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corſe, his appeal ought not to be received, ſince the buſineſs of burial requires a quick diſpatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe.*

LI'QUID. *n. ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor.
Be it thy choice, when ſummer heats annoy,
To ſit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Philips.*

To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid*.] Subtilty; thinneſs.
The ſpirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor of ſounds, to perſevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.
Oil of annifeeds, in a cool place, thickened into the conſiſtence of white butter, which with the leaſt heat, reſumed its former *liquidneſs*. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *n. ſ.* [*liquor*, Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.]
1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly uſed of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with ſomething, or made by decoction.
Nor envy'd them the grape
Whoſe heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*
Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a *liquor* pour'd into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo ſeaſons. *South's Sermons.*
2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten.
Cart wheels ſqueak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

LIRIOCONPA'NCY. *n. ſ.* A flower.

LISNE. *n. ſ.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *liſne* of a rock at Kingſcote in Glouceſterſhire, I found a buſhel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fiſt. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hliſpp, Sax.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and ſay, thou art this and that, like a many of theſe *liſping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakſpeare.*

Scarce had ſhe learnt to *liſp* a name
Of martyr, yet ſhe thinks it ſhame
Life ſhould ſo long play with that breath,
Which ſpent can buy ſo brave a death. *Craſhaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to *liſp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulſe partial, giving ſome paſſage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and cauſes a *liſping* ſound, the breath being ſtrained through the teeth. *Holder.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *liſp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping.

I overheard her anſwer, with a very pretty *liſp*.
O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler*

LI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

LIST. *n. ſ.* [*liſte*, Fr.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ableſt emperor of all the *liſt*. *Bacon.*

Some ſay the loadſtone is poiſon, and therefore in the *liſts* of poiſons we find in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *liſt* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Pr.*

2. [*lice*, Fr.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations ſtrove,
The reſt, at eaſe, without the *liſts* did ſtand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy ſon, and Sparta's king advance,
In meaſur'd *liſts* to toſs the weighty lance;
And who his rival ſhall in arms ſubdue,
His be the dame, and his the treaſure too. *Pope.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *liſt*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

She within *liſts* my ranging mind hath brought
That now beyond myſelf I will not go. *Davies.*

4. [lyſtan, Saxon.] Deſire; willingneſs; choice.

Alas, ſhe has no ſpeech!
—Too much;
I find it full when I have *liſt* to ſleep. *Shakſp.*

Nothing of paſſion or peeviſhneſs, or *liſt* to contradict, ſhall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He ſaw falſe reynard where he lay full low;
I need not ſay he had no *liſt* to crow. *Dryden*

5. [*lucium*, Lat. *liſſe*, Fr.] A ſtrip of cloth.

A lame ſtock on one leg; and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue *liſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

Inſtead of a *liſt* of cotton, or the like ſtuff, we made uſe of a ſiphon of glaſs. *Boyle.*

A *liſt* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them ſtand as a *liſt*, or marginal border, unto the Old Teſtament. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyſtan, Sax.] To chooſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *liſt*, I nought refuſe at all. *Fairy Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *liſteth*, and make God's will ſubmit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's ſake, unto them it ſeemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to ſpeak as they *liſt*. *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *liſt*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Whitgifte.*

Now by my mother's ſon, and that's myſelf,
It ſhall be moon, or ſtar, or what I *liſt*. *Shakſp.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occaſions, may
Take their advantage when, and how they *liſt*. *Daniel.*

When they *liſt*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.]

1. To enlift; to enrol or regiſter.

For a man to give his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to *liſt* himſelf a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleaſures, but alſo to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *liſt* with women each degen'rate name
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryd.*

2. To retain and enrol ſoldiers; to enliſt.

The lords would, by *liſting* their own ſervants, perſuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raiſed this wall appointed a million of ſoldiers, who were *liſted* and paid for the defence of it againſt the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horſe he ſhall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-choſen band,
They in my name are *liſted*. *Dryden.*

3. [from *liſt*, incloſed ground.] To incloſe for combats.

How dares your pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a *liſted* field to fight your cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

4. [from *liſt*, a ſhred or border.] To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a party-coloured ſhow.

Some may wonder at ſuch an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *liſting* of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

5. [contracted from *liſten.*] To hearken to; to liſten; to attend.

Then weigh, what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too credent ear you *liſt* his ſongs:
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his unmaſter'd importunity. *Shakſpeare.*

I, this found I better know:
Liſt! I would I could hear mo. *Ben Jonſon.*

LI'STED. *adj.* Striped; party-coloured in long ſtreaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conſpicuous, with three *liſted* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new *Milton.*

As the ſhow'ry arch
With *liſted* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obſolete.

Lady, vouchſafe to *liſten* what I ſay. *Shakſp.*

One cried, God bleſs us! and, amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands,
Liſtening their fear I could not ſay, amen! *Shakſ.*

He, that no more muſt ſay, is *liſtened* more
Than they whom youth and eaſe have taught to glo ſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidſt the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous diſſonance,
At which I ceas'd and *liſten'd* them a while. *Milt.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Liſten to me, and if you ſpeak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakſpeare.*

Antigonus uſed often to go diſguiſed, and *liſten* at the tents of his ſoldiers; and at a time heard ſome that ſpoke very ill of him: whereupon he ſaid, If you ſpeak ill of me, you ſhould go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Liſten, O iſles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Iſaiah.*

When we have occaſion to *liſten*, and give a more particular attention to ſome ſound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tenſion. *Holder.*

On the green bank I ſat, and *liſten'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be recciv'd with more regard,
And *liſten'd* to, than modeſt truth is heard. *Dryd.*

To this humour moſt of our late comedies owe their ſucceſs: the audience *liſtens* to nothing elſe. *Addiſon.*

LI'STNER. *n. ſ.* [from *liſten.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *liſtners* after news. *Howel.*

Liſtners never hear well of themſelves. *L'Eſt.*

If ſhe conſtantly attends the tea, and be a good *liſtener*, ſhe may make a tolerable figure, which will ſerve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hiſh word, when ſpoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the reſt to have a care of *liſteners*, *Swift.*

LI'STLESLY. *adv.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he lazily and *liſtleſsly* dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LI'STLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire.

It may be the palate of the ſoul is indiſpoſed by *liſtleſsneſs* or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

LI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *liſt.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and ſenſuality clog men's ſpirits, make them groſs, *liſtleſs*, and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maia with her ſiſters firſt deſcend,
Before you truſt in earth your future hope;
Or elſe expect a *liſtleſs*, lazy crop. *Dryden.*

Lazy lolling ſort
Of ever *liſtleſs* loit'rers, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt. *Pope.*

I was *liſtleſs*, and deſponding. *Gulliver.*

2. Careleſs; heedleſs: with *of.*

The ſick for air before the portal gaſp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *liſtleſs* of their gain. *Dry.*

LIT, the preterit of *light*; whether *to light* ſignifies *to happen*, or *to ſet on fire*, or *guide with light.*

Believe thyſelf, thy eyes,
That firſt inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love;
Thoſe ſtars, that ſtill muſt guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addiſon.*

LI'TANY. *n. ſ.* [λιτανια; *litanie*, French.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with ſolemnity for the appeaſing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your ſins that you have done that week, and all your lifetime; and recite humbly and devoutly ſome penitential *litanies*. *Taylor.*

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, Fr. *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we ſee that the words which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical uſe, and are as ſo many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did ſignify in the letter, is accompliſhed in the truth. *Hooker*

A foundation being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an houſe, or other building; nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch as, following a middle courſe between the rigour of *literal* tranſlations and the liberty of paraphraſts, do with greater ſhortneſs and plainneſs deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Conſiſting of letters: as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.

LI'TERAL. *n. f.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is to trouble things to use metaphorical expreſſions unto the people, and what abſurd conceits they will ſwallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profeſſion. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true denteroſcopy and ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not ſometimes perſuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one fleſh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impoſſible. *Swift.*

2. With cloſe adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Niſus and Euryalus as cloſe as I was able, I have performed that epiſode too *literally*; that giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Laufus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his conciſeneſs. *Dry.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be tranſlated *literally*; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY. *adj.* [*literarius*, Latin.] Reſpecting letters; regarding learning.

Literary hiſtory, is an account of the ſtate of learning and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* converſation, is talk about queſtions of learning. *Literary* is not properly uſed of miſſive letters. It may be ſaid, this *epiſtolary* correſpondence was political oftener than *literary*.

LITERATI. *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.

I ſhall conſult ſome *literati* on the project ſent me for the diſcovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

LI'TERATURE. *n. f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deſervers, there will not want ſupplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its uſefulneſs. *Addiſon.*

LITHARGE. *n. f.* [*litharge*, Fr. *lithargyrum*, Lat.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. *Hill.*

I have ſeen ſome parcels of glaſs adhering to the teſt or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the ſilver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkiſh powder; which, becauſe it is blown off from ſilver, they call *litharge* of ſilver. *Boyle.*

LITHE. *adj.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent.

Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, uſ'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboſcis. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LI'THENESS. *n. f.* [from *lithe*.] Limberneſs; flexibility.

LI'THER. *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* ſky,
In thy deſpight ſhall 'ſcape mortality. *Shakſp.*

3. [lyðer, Saxon.] Bad; ſorry; corrupt.

It is in the work of Robert of Glouceſter written *luther*.

LITHO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [λίθος and γράφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LI'THOMANCY. *n. f.* [λίθος and μαντία.] Prediction by ſtones.

As ſtrange muſt be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this ſtone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the deſtruction of Troy. *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *n. f.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTO'MIST. *n. f.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *n. f.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT. *n. f.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a ſuit of law.

The caſt *litigant* ſits not down with one croſs verdict, but recommences his ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of ſome third intereſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

LI'TIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

Judicial acts are thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are ſpent in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe.

The appellant, after the interpoſition of an appeal, muſt *litigate* in the ſame cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*litigatio*, Lat. from *litigate*.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not conteſted, he had rather have three ſuits in Weſtminſter hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to lawſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out ſtill
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law had not affected his temper with any thing pofitive or *litigious*. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted cauſes, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds
Diſtinguiſh'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling diſpoſition; inclination to vexatious ſuits.

LI'TTER. *n. f.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horſes.

To my *litter* ſtrait;
Weakneſs poſſeſſeth me. *Shakſpeare.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter*-wiſe, with two horſes at each end. *Bacon.*

The drowſy frighted ſteeds,
That draw the *litter* of cloſe curtain'd ſleep. *Milton.*

Here modeſt matrons in ſoft *litters* driv'n,
In ſolemn pomp appear. *Dryden.*

Litters thick beſiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtraw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your ſtable planks. *Shakſp.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*
Their *litter* is not toſs'd by ſows unclean. *Dryd.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a ſow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakſpeare.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of ſtrange, fruitleſs opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a ſow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor ſince in Cambria ſeen:
The laſt of all the *litter* 'ſcap'd by chance,
And from Geneva firſt infeſted France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the ſow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dry.*

5. Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about.

Stephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a ſlight ſurvey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this iſland,
Save for the ſon that he did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *litter'd* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewiſe a ſnapper up of unconſidered trifles. *Shakſpeare.*

The whelps of bears are, at firſt *littering*, without all form or faſhion. *Hakewill.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, becauſe we obſerve they were *littered* ſo with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or ſluttiſhly ſcattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with ſtraw.

He found a ſtall where oxen ſtood,
But for his eaſe well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To ſupply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE. *adj.* comp. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*, [*leitel*, Gothick; lytel, Saxon.]

1. Small in extent.

The coaſt of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Joſh.*

2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk.

He ſought to ſee Jeſus, but could not for the preſs, becauſe he was *little* of ſtature. *Luke.*

His ſon, being then very *little*, I conſidered only as was, to be moulded as one pleaſes. *Locke.*

One wou'd have all things *little*, hence has try'd
Turkey poults, freſh from the egg, in butter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance.

When thou waſt *little* in thine own ſight, waſt thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 *Samuel.*

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is paſt ought to ſeem *little* to thee, becauſe it is to no uſe. *Taylor.*

4. Not much; not many.

He muſt be looſed a *little* ſeaſon. *Revelations.*

A *little* ſleep, a *little* ſlumber, a *little* folding of the hands to ſleep; ſo ſhall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* ſpace
The confines met. *Milton.*

By fad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Mil.*

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring. *Pope.*

5. Some; not none: in this ſenſe it always ſtands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile theſe contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall ſpace.

Much was in *little* writ: and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryd.*

2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion.

He that deſpiſeth little things, ſhall periſh by *little* and *little*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

The poor remnant of human ſeed which remained in their mountains peopled their country again ſlowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon.*

By forcing the precipitated matter from the reſt by filtration, and diligently grinding the white

You'll like a foul miſ-ſhapen ſtigmatick
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful things. *Sha.*
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'ZARDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*lizard* and *ſtone.*] A kind of ſtone.

LI'ZARDTAIL. *n. ſ.* A plant.

LL.D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interj.* [la, Sax.] Look; ſee; behold. It is a word uſed to recal the attention generally to ſome object of ſight; ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakſpeare.*
Now muſt the world point at poor Catherine,
And ſay, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shak.*
Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itſelf ſuſtain
Upon a ſoldier's thigh. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou did'ſt utter,
I am yours for ever.
Why *lo* you now, I've ſpoke to the purpoſe twice. *Shakſpeare.*
For *lo!* he ſung the world's ſtupendous birth. *Roſcommon.*
Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To bleſs our bold deſign. *Dryden's Albion.*

LOACH. *n. ſ.* [*loche*, Fr.]
The *loach* is a moſt dainty fiſh; he breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the ſharpeſt ſtreams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is ſuitable to that length: he is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his ſides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown ſpots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his noſe. This fiſh is uſually full of eggs or ſpawn, and is by Geſner, and other phyſicians, commended for great nouriſhment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and ſtomach of ſick perſons, and is to be fiſhed for with a ſmall worm, at the bottom, for he ſeldom riſes above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

LOAD. *n. ſ.* [hlabe, Sax.]

1. A burden; a freight; lading.
Fair plant with fruit ſurcharg'd,
Deigns none to eaſe thy *load*, and taſte thy ſweet? *Milton.*
Then on his back he laid the precious *load*.
And ſought his wonted ſhelter. *Dryden.*
Let India boaſt her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are born,
And realms commanded which theſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

2. Weight; preſſure; encumbrance.
Jove lighten'd of its *load*
Th' enormous maſs, the labour of a god. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.
Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Chevy Chace.*
For heavier *load* thyſelf expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*
And Mneſtheus laid hard *load* upon his helm. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing that depreſſes.
How a man can have a quiet and chearful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unleſs he be very ignorant. *Ray.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.
There are thoſe that can never ſleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one eaſy thought, till they have laid all their cares to reſt with a bottle. *L'Eſtrange.*
The thund'ring god,
Ev'n he withdrew to reſt, and had his *load*. *Dryd.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* preterit *loaded*; par. *loaden* or *laden*. [hlaban, Sax.]

1. To burden; to freight.
At laſt, *laden* with honour's ſpoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakſp.*
Your cuſtomers were heavy *loaden*; they are a burden to the beaſt. *Iſaiah.*

2. To encumber; to embarraſs.
He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.
A mariner having diſcharged his gun, and *loading* it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed.
Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, ſtill ſounds In my ſtunn'd ears. *Addiſon's Cato.*

LOAD. *n. ſ.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written; from læban, Sax. to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.
The tin lay couched at firſt in certain ſtrakes amongſt the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* ſpreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew.*

LO'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

LO'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*load* or *lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. *n. ſ.* [more properly as it is in *Mandeville*, *lodeſtar*, from læban, to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar.
She was the *loadſtar* of my life; ſhe the bleſſing of mine eyes: ſhe the overthrow of my deſires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*
My Helice, the *loadſtar* of my life. *Spenſer.*
O happy ſtar!
Your eyes are *loadſtars*, and your tongue ſweet air!
More tuneable than lark to ſhepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when haw-thorn buds appear. *Shakſpeare.*
That clear majeſty
Which ſtandeth fix'd, yet ſpreads her heavenly worth,
Lodeſtone to hearts, and *lodeſtar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

LO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [properly *lodeſtone* or *leading-ſtone*. See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.
The *loadſtone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron gray where freſh broken, and often tinged with a browniſh or reddiſh colour; it is very heavy, and conſiderably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in moſt other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill.*
The uſe of the *loadſtone* was kept as ſecret as any of the other myſteries of the art. *Swift.*

LOAF. *n. ſ.* [from hlaf or laf, Sax.]

1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.
Eaſy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to ſteal a ſhive we know. *Shakſpeare.*
The bread corn in the town ſufficed not for ſix days, hereupon the ſoldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himſelf to a *loaf* a-day. *Hayward.*
With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and leſs parts than a lump of lead of the ſame bigneſs. *Digby.*

2. Any thick maſs into which a body is wrought.
Your wine becomes ſo limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* ſugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

LOAM. *n. ſ.* [lim, laam, Sax. *limus*, Lat. from λίμνη, a fen, *Junius.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.
The pureſt treaſure
Is ſpotleſs reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakſ.*
Alexander returneth to duſt: the duſt is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not ſtop a beer barrel? *Shakſpeare.*

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.
The joint ends and girders which be in the walls, muſt be *loamed* all over, to preſerve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Mixon.*

LOAMY. *adj.* [from *loam.*] Marly.
The mellow earth is the beſt, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*
Auricula ſeedlings baſt like a *loamy* ſand, or light moiſt earth; yet rich and ſhaded. *Evelyn.*

LOAN. *n. ſ.* [hlan, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.
The better ſuch ancient revenues ſhall be paid, the leſs need her majeſty aſk ſubſidies, fifteens, and *loans*. *Bacon.*
You're on the fret,
Becauſe, in ſo debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares diſown
The gold you lent him, and forſwear the *loan*. *Dry.*

LOATH. *adj.* [laðe, Sax.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined.
Theſe freſh and delightful brooks, how ſlowly they ſlide away, as *loth* to leave the company of ſo many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*
With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look ſo low,
She thanked them in her diſdainful wiſe,
Ne other grace vouchſafed them to ſhow
Of princeſs worthy. *Spenſer.*
When he heard her anſwers *loth* he knew
Some ſecret ſorrow did her heart diſtrain. *Spenſer.*
To ſpeak ſo indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd ſay the truth; but to accuſe him ſo,
That is your part. *Shakſpeare.*
Long doth ſhe ſtay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whoſe ſoft ſide ſhe firſt doth iſſue make;
She taſtes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forſake. *Davies.*
Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradiſe, but ſhalt poſſeſs
A paradiſe within thee, happier far! *Milton.*
To pardon willing, and to puniſh *loth*;
You ſtrike with one hand, but you heal with both.
Lifting up all that proſtrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*
When Æneas is forced to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhews him compaſſionate, and is *loth* to deſtroy ſuch a maſter-piece of nature. *Dryden.*
As ſome faint pilgrim ſtanding on the ſhore,
Firſt views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his ſtaff doth trial make
How deep it is; and, ſighing, pulls it back. *Dry.*
I know you thy to be oblig'd;
And ſtill more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southerne.*

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from *loath.*]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.
Parthenia had learned both liking and miſliking, loving and *loathing*. *Sidney.*
They with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beaſtlineſs. *Spenſer.*
How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the ſecret which I *loath*. *Waller.*
For thee the lion *loaths* the taſte of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*
Now his exalted ſpirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloathes. *Swift.*

2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety.
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread. *Cowley.*
Our appetite is extinguiſhed with the ſatisfaction, and is ſucceeded by *loathing* and ſatiety. *Rogers*

3. To ſee food with diſlike.
Loathing is a ſymptom known to attend diſorders of the ſtomach; the cure muſt have regard to the cauſe. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.*

1. To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence. Obſolete.
Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The griſly toadſtool grown there might I ſee,
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſ.*

2. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt.
The fiſh in the river ſhall die, and the river ſtink; and the Egyptians ſhall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exodus.*
Why do I ſtay within this hated place,
Where every object ſhocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

Lo'ather. *n. s.* [from *loath.*] One that loathes.

Lo'athful. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Hubberd.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spens.*

Lo'athingly. *adv.* [from *loath.*] In a fastidious manner.

Lo'athly. *adj.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Spenser.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Sha.*

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestow
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'athly. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Shakspeare.*

This shews that you from nature *loathly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

Lo'athness. *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *lothness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakspeare.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow. *Shakspeare.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

Lo'athsome. *adj.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste.
Spenser.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton*

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaksp.*

Lo'athsomeness. *n. s.* [from *loathsome.*] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addison.*

Loaves, plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. *Bacon.*

Lob. *n. s.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shak.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling, are the chief.
Walton.

To Lob. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shakspeare.

Lo'bby. *n. s.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakspeare.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your backstairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

Lobe. *n. s.* [*lobe*, Fr. λοϐὸς.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal.
Dryden.

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

Lo'bster. *n. s.* [lobȝeep, Sax.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell, are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw fish. *Bacon.*

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great claw of one side longer than the other. *Broun.*

Lo'cal. *adj.* [*local*, Fr. *locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or of the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton.*

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby.*

Loca'lity. *n. s.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned.
Glanville.

Lo'cally. *adv.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville.*

Loca'tion. *n. s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location.* *Locke.*

Loch. *n. s.* A lake. Scottish.

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running into it, will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne.*

Lock. *n. s.* [loc, Sax. in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.
Spenser.

We have *locks*, to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak.*

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Maron.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Grew.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

4. Any enclosure.

Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up the unweildy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryd.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks*, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Spens.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.
Grew.

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison.*

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well-conspir'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth iv'ry neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison.*

To Lock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shaksp.*

We do *lock*
Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates.
Shakspeare.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast.
Denham.

The frighted dame
The log in secret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of those within is infringed, and all their acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dry.*

One conduces to the poet's completing of his work; the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle. *Dryd.*

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, must not the landholders receive one third less? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope.*

3. To close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.
Gay.

To Lock. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted it did *lock* and close,
That when it *locked*, none might through it pass.
Spenser.

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon

another's furface; as much of their furfaces touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

LO'CKET. *n. f.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lifts,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wriſts *Hudibras*

LO'CKRAM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Hunmer.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt *lockram* about her reeky neck,
Clambring the walls to eye him. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'CKRON. *n. ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progreſſion, or animal *locomotion*, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, ſome part which was before at quiet. *Brown*

LOCOMO'TIVE. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I ſhall conſider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham.*

In the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for ſome adhere to rocks *Arbuthnot.*

LO'CUST. *n. ſ.* [*locuſta*, Lat.] A devouring inſect.

The Hebrews had ſeveral ſorts of *locuſts*, which are not known amongſt us: the old huſſarians and modern travellers remark, that *locuſts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Aſia, that ſometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moſes deſcribes four ſorts of *locuſts*. Since there was a prohibition againſt uſing *locuſts*, it is not to be queſtioned but that theſe creatures were commonly eaten in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locuſts* into thy coaſt. *Exodus.*

Air replete with the ſteams of animals, rotting, has produced peſtilential fevers, ſuch have likewiſe been raiſed by great quantities of dead *locuſts*. *Arb.*

LOCUST-TREE. *n. ſ.*

The *locuſt-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe calyx ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapſular hard pod, including roundiſh hard ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a ſungous ſtringy ſubſtance. *Miller.*

LO'DESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LO'DESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [loxian, Sax. *loger*, Fr.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king uſed him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in great ſtate. *Bacon.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to ſupply with harbour for a night.

Ey'ry houſe was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dry.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his ſide thought to have *lodg'd* my ſpear,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock.
Otway.

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breaſt,
That had ſo often to his own been preſt. *Addiſon.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than paſſive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to fettle.

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again diſplac'd. *Shakſpeare.*

I can give no reaſon,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not underſtand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in ſome particulars. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Ruſh in at once. *Addiſon.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater ſtore of images, than all the ſenſes can pretent at one time. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads.
Shakſpeare.

We'll make foul weather with deſpiſed tears;
Our ſighs, and they, ſhall *lodge* the ſummer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakſ.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reſide; to keep reſidence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, ſleep will never lie. *Shak.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air
To teſtify his hidden reſidence. *Milton.*

And dwells ſuch rage in ſofteſt boſoms then?
And *lodge* ſuch daring ſouls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himſelf keepeth in the cold field? *Shak.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay, he lies here or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up reſidence at night.

My lords
And ſoldiers, ſtay and *lodge* with me this night.
Shakſpeare

Oh, that I had in the wilderneſs a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I may leave my people! *Jeremiah*

Here thou art but a ſtranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be aſhamed, becauſe thou haſt a leſs convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordſhire beſt for rank clays; and its ſtraw makes it not ſubject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *n. ſ.* [*logis*, French.]

1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt.

He brake up his court, and retired himſelf, his wife and children, into a certain foreſt thereby, which he calleth his deſart, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shakſpeare.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant chaſe. *Shakſ.*

Thus at their ſhady *lodge* arriv'd, both ſtood,
Both turn'd, and under open ſky ador'd
The God that made both ſky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* deſcends upon a low-ſpirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any ſmall houſe appendant to a greater; as, the porter's *lodge*.

LO'DGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Diſpoſition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *lodgement* and inoſculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere *lodgment* of extravaſated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgments*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addiſon.*

LO'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another.

Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now, I ſcorn the term; nor ſhall my Nell keep *lodgers*.
Shakſpeare.

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three ſervants or *lodgers*.
Graunt's Bills.

Thoſe houſes are ſooneſt infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and naſty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to ſtop; for that a *lodger* ſhe had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger* that whilſt the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one ſhilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermoſt ſtory, he paid for the reſt twenty-four pounds four ſhillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that reſides in any place.

Look in that breaſt, moſt dirty dear;
Say, can you find but one ſuch *lodger* there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another.

I will in Caſſio's *lodging* loſe this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame.
Dryden.

He deſired his ſiſter to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the ſound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of reſidence.

Fair boſom fraught with virtue's richeſt treaſure,
The neſt of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliſs, the paradiſe of pleaſure,
The ſacred harbour of that heavenly ſpright. *Spen.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to ſleep on.

Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and pillows, yielding us ſoft and warm *lodging*. *Ray.*

LOFT. *n. ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh; or from *lift.*]

1. A floor.

Eutychus fell down from the third *loft*. *Acts.*

There is a traverſe placed in a *loft* above. *Bac.*

2. The higheſt floor.

To lull him in a ſlumber ſoft,
A trickling ſtream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenſer.*

3. Rooms on high.

Paſſing through the ſpheres of watchful fire,
And hills of ſnow, and *lofts* of piled thunder.
Milton.

A weaſel once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

LO'FTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They ſpeak wickedly concerning oppreſſion: they ſpeak *loftily*. *Pſalms.*

3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely.

My lowly verſe may *loftily* ariſe,
And lift itſelf unto the higheſt ſkies. *Spenſer.*

LO'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lofty.*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment.

Three poets in three diſtant ages born;
The firſt in *loftineſs* of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in majeſty; in both the laſt. *Dryden.*

3 Pride; haughtineſs.

Auguſtus and Tiberius had *loftineſs* enough in their temper, and affected to make a ſovereign figure. *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]

1 High; hovering; elevated in place.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and tow'rs. *Milt.*

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding foreſts on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus ſaith the high and *lofty* One. *Iſaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment.

He knew
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhime. *Milton.*
Proud; haughty.
The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled. *Isaiah.*
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer. *Shakspeare.*
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden.*

LOG. *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from liggia, Sax. to lie; *Junius*, from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin, *lignum*, is the true original.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.
Would the lightning had
Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt upon't to pile. *Shakspeare.*
The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*
Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless shift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cub, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*
A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Leviticus.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. s.* [*logarithme*, French; λόγος and ἀριθμος.]
Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, to the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one, for instance.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dividing the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *n. s.*
Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kittle-pins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling. *Hanmer.*
Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but
To play at *loggats* with them. *Shakspeare.*

LOGGERHEAD. *n. s.* [*logge*, Dut. *stupid*, and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull.
Where hast been, Hal?
—With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourscore hogsheads. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.
Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other people's fires? *L'Estrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle; to
To go to LOGGERHEADS. } fight without weapons.
A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *loggerheads* which should be his master. *L'Estrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.
You *loggerheaded* and unpolished groom, what! no attendance? *Shakspeare.*

LOGICK. *n. s.* [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat. from λογος.] The art of reasoning. One of the seven sciences.
Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts' Logick.*
Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetorick in your common talk. *Shakspeare.*
By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*
Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gnaw'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]
1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.
The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilities. *Hooker.*
Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden.*
We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* argument, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*
2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.
A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Spectator.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logick.
How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN. *n. s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.
If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*
If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*
Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur *Pope's Dunciad.*
A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*
The Arabian physicians were subtile men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author *Baker.*

LOGMAN. *n. s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs.
For your take
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

LOGOMACHY. *n. s.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.
Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities, and so transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

LOGWOOD. *n. s.*
Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
To make a light purple, mingle cerusse with *logwood* water. *Peacham.*

LOHOCK. *n. s.*
Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctures. *Quincy.*
Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. *Loins*; the reins.
My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*! *Shakspeare.*
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of Heav'n, yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God most high. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A multitude like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

To LOITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.
Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shakspeare.*
Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*
Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*
If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity *Rogers.*

LOITERER. *n. s.* [from *loiter*.] A fingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.
Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tusser.*
The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*. *Hayward.*
Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,
To search it thou wert come. *Otway.*
Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*
Ever listless *loit'rers*, that attend
No cause, no truth, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful.]
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.
So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so
Shakes and pulls me. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare.*
Close by a softly murm'ring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*
To *loll* on couches, rich with citron seeds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd.*
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd.*
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*
A lazy, *lolling* sort
Of ever listless loit'rers. *Dunciad.*
2. To hang out: used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.
The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryd.*
With harmless play amidst the bowls he past'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue affay'd the taste. *Dryd.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out; used of the tongue exerted.
All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hadst thou but, James-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when thy play mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*
By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LOMP. *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]
1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.
Here the *lone* hour a blank of life displays,
Savage.

Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in wide woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No long house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lonely*.]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and spacious assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears head. *Shakspeare.*

LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakſ.*

Why thus I close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and *lonely* traveller? *Milton.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.

If of court life you know the good,
You would leave *loneness*. *Donne.*

I can love her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.

You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb,
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will the se *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackm.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, Fr. *longus*, Lat.]

1. Not short: used of time.

He talk'd a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts.*

He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *Luke.*

2. Not short: used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not *long*. *Milt.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long*, because of the waters. *Ezekiel.*

We made the trial in a *long* neck'd phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam.*

These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*

The fig-tree spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and *long*. *Milton.*

A pond'rous mace,
Full twenty cubits *long*, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclesiastes.*

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exodus.*

They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience try'd. *Milton.*

Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton.*

Long and ceaseless hiss. *Milton.*

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecclus.*

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief must I try to dissect,
With *long* and tedious havock, fabled knights. *Milton.*

Reduce, my muse, the wand'ring song,
A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a *long* succession must ensue. *Milton.*

9. [from the verb. *To long*.] Longing; desirable: or perhaps long continued, from the disposition to anticipate loathing at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the parish. *Sidney.*

By every circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parleys, and casts out
Many a *long* look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In musick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

LONG. *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barres of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. *Exodus.*

The martial Anous
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*

One of these advantages, which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*

So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryd.*

The muse resumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have discoursed too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*

Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*

It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*

Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the *long*-expected shore. *Pope.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time.

When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exodus.*

Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts.*

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philip's Briton.*

6. [for *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *F. Queen.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakſp.*

He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Genesis.*

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

LONG. *adv.* [[gelang, a fault, Sax.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Blois, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakspeare.*

Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakspeare.*

If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glanville.*

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to ask. *Skinner.*] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued: with *for* or *after* before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better state. *Shakſp.*

And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deuteronomy.*

If erst he wished, now he *longed* more. *Fairfax.*

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to subdue,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addison's Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Through stormy seas
I counted dangers, and I *long'd for* death. *A. Philips.*

LONGANI'MITY. *n. f.* [*longanimitas*, Lat. *longanimité*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offence.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the showy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

LO'NGBOAT. *n. f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*. *L'Estrange.*

LONGE'VITY. *n. f.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *adj.* [*longuemain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Lat.] Longhanded; having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the foot of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums. *Brown.*

LONGI'METRY. *n. f.* [*longus* and μετρέω; *longimetrie*, Fr.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGING. *n. f.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*

I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakſ.*

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its wants of, and *longings* after them. *Locke.*

Lo'ngingly. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryd.*

Lo'ngish. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE. *n. s.* [*longitude*, Fr. *longitudo*, Lat.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley.*

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed or impaired. *Bentley.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;
Of longitudes, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration towards the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Longitu'dinal. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesicules are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

Lo'ngly. *adv.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ngsome. *adj.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churlish and *long some*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but continue themselves in an endless war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with wearied steps the *long some* plain. *Prior.*

Lo'ngsuffering. *adj.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Exodus.*

Lo'ngsuffering. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *long-suffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogers.*

Lo'ngtail. *n. s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and longtail: a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
—Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ngways. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

[illegible] as a wall runs, while lies *longways* [illegible] *Addison on Italy.*

Lo'ngwinded. *adj.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My smile you minded,
Which, I confess, is too *long winded*. *Swift.*

Lo'ngwise. *adv.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

Loo. *n. s.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addison.*

In the sights of *loo*. *Pope.*

Lo'obily. *adj.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master letting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*

Lo'oby. *n. s.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob*.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

Loof. *n. s.* That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dict.*

To **Loof.** *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

Lo'ofed. *adj.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance.

She once being *loof*, Anthony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakspeare.*

To **Look.** *v. n.* [locan, Sax.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at*.

Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you *look on* now. *Shakspeare.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnatural scene
They laugh at. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Abimelech *looked* out *at* a window, and saw Isaac. *Genesis.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look* up. *Psalms.*

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to*. *1 Samuel.*

The fathers shall not *look* back *to* their children. *Jeremiah.*

He had *lashed* round about *on* them with anger. *Mark.*

The state would cast the eye, and *look* about to see whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look on*, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essay.*

Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place soever the beholders *look upon* it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the rivers dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *looked* under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden.*

Bertran; if thou dar'st, *look out*
Upon your slaughter'd host. *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some indignation, *look* on an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Dryden's Prochoidor.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of such animals as *look* the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain: but the optick nerves of such animals as do not *look* the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To have power of seeing.

Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle shell,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look* at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's views of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss and misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

If he long deferred the' march, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* straight before thee. *Proverbs.*

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem.

I took the way
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That spotless modesty of private and public life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden.*

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very fallen. *Burnet.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but it *looketh* cumbersome. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The defert sands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice [illegible] in another person, and remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*

What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shakspeare.*

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *B. Johnson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterb.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare.*

That which was the worst now least afflicts me:
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milt.*

These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. *To* LOOK *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless *to look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look about you*, especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

11. *To* LOOK *after.* To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill used. *Locke.*

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

12. *To* LOOK *for.* To expect.

Phalantus's disgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who telling him she never *looked for* other, bade him seek some other mistress.

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for*. *Hooker.*

Thou
Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shakspeare.*

If we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Hebrews.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for*. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton.*

Drown'd in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks for* death. *Dryden.*

I must with patience all the [illegible]
Till mine is call'd; and that long [illegible] day,
Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden.*

This limitation of Adam's [illegible] his line, will save those the labour who would *look for* one heir among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*

13. *To* LOOK *into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was against your highness. *Shakspeare.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

14. *To* LOOK *on.* To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*

If a harmless maid
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

15. *To* LOOK *on.* To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake.*

16. *To* LOOK *on.* To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on*. *Shaksp.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on*. *Bacon.*

17. *To* LOOK *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time,
If no example of so vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over*. *Locke.*

18. *To* LOOK *out.* To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton.*

The curious are *looking out*, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift.*

19. *To* LOOK *out.* To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

20. *To* LOOK *to.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shaksp.*

Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakspeare.*

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakspeare.*

Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look to't*. *Shakspeare.*

Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well to thy herds. *Proverbs.*

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look* to our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look* to him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that. *Woodward.*

21. *To* LOOK *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings.*

3. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

4. *To* LOOK *out.* To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt.*

Whoever has such treatment, when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

LOOK. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakspeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

LOOK. *n. s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'st thou that goose *look*? *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high *looks*. *Psalms.*

Them gracious Heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the croud he cast a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a surly stand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER *n. s.* [from *look*.]

1. One that looks.

2. LOOKER *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherd's poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on*, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on*. *Hooker.*

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakspeare.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker on*? *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the *looker on*; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;
The lookers on, and the enquiring vulgar
Will talk themselves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*

He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have stood a *looker on*. *Addison.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *n. f.* [*look* and *glafs*.] Mirror; a glafs which fhows forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither ftraight,
That it may fhew me what a face I have.
—Go fome of you and fetch a *looking-glafs*. *Shakf.*

There is none fo homely but loves a *looking-glafs*. *South.*

We fhould make no other ufe of our neighbours' faults, than of a *looking-glafs* to mend our own manners by. *L'Eftrange.*

The furface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the leaft breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearnefs of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glafs*. *Addifon.*

LOOM. *n. f.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread. *Minfhew.* *Lome* is a general name for a tool or inftrument. *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He muft leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one fort of reproveable difcourfe himfelf, defeat all his endeavours againft the reft. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, ftudious to compofe
Her twifted threads, the web fhe ftrung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addifon.*

A thoufand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman. Sax.] To appear at fea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *n. f.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a goofe; of a dark colour, dappled with white fpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two fpots: they breed in Farr Ifland. *Grew.*

LOON. *n. f.* [This word, which is now ufed only in Scotland, is the Englifh word *lown*.] A forry fellow; a fcoundrel; a rafcal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon*!
Where got'ft thou that goofe look? *Shakfpeare.*

The falfe *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring fkill:
I hope, my lord, faid he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryd.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a falfe *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot.*

LOOP. *n. f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a ftring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any fkill'd in *loops* of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverfe cunning ever dare
With this, fo curious network, to compare. *Spenfer.*

Make me to fee't, or at leaft fo prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakfpeare.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of fhells, with filver *loops*. *Ben Jonfon.*

An old fellow fhall wear this or that fort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the reft of the world are degenerated into buttons, dockets, and *loops*. *Addifon.*

LO'OPED. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, wherefoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitilefs ftorm?
How fhall your houfelefs heads and unfed fides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggednefs, defend you
From feafons fuch as thefe? *Shakfpeare.*

LO'OPHOLE. *n. f.* [*loop* and *hole*.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a paffage.

The Indian herdfman fhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pafturing herds,
At *loopholes* cut through thickeft fhade. *Milton.*

Ere the blabbing Eaftern fcout,
The nice morn on the Indian fteep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near yon corner houfe by night; for there are blunderbuffes planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the fqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

[illegible] I am now contented,
For ftill you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void fpaces.

This uneafy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in the mind of wedlock. *Hudib.*

LOORD. *n. f.* [*loerd*, Dutch; *lourdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erfe; a heavy, ftupid, or witlefs fellow. *D. Trevoux* derives *lourdant* from *Lorde* or *Lourde*, a village in Gafcoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, fay they. But dexterity in robbing implies fome degree of fubtilty, from which the Gafcoigns are fo far removed, that they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erfe imports fome degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous fenfe, as in Englifh, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heavinefs, or ftupid lazinefs.— *Spenfer's* Scholiaft fays, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to fignify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that ufurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whofe infolence and pride was fo outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and faw a Dane fet foot upon the fame, he muft return back till the Dane was clean over, elfe he muft abide no lefs than prefent death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became fo odious unto the people whom they had long oppreffed, that, even at this day, they ufe for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiaft, but erroneoufly. From *Spenfer's* own words, it fignifies fomething of ftupid dulnefs rather than magifterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy fwinke,
That with fond terms and witlefs words
To bleer mine eyes do'ft think. *Spenfer.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lefan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing faftened.

The fhoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loofe*. *Acts.*

Can'ft thou *loofe* the bands of Orion? *Job.*

Who is worthy to *loofe* the feals thereof? *Rev.*

This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loofe* it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loofed*. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

Loofe him, and bring him to me. *Locke.*

4. To free from imprifonment.

The captive hafteneth that he may be *loofed*. *Ifaiah.*

He *loofed*, and fet at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *loofed* from a wife? feek not a wife. *1 Corinthians.*

6. To free from any thing that fhackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from luft and pelf,
Lefs to the prætor owes than to himfelf. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *loofed* from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

8. To difengage.

When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
Then fprung fhe forth, they follow'd her amain. [illegible] *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To fet fail; to depart by loofing the anchor.

Ye fhould have hearkened, and not have *loofed* from Crete. *Acts.*

The emperor *loofing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the ifland of Minorca. *Knolles.*

Loofing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into this port. *Raleigh.*

LOOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he fhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loofe* to him; and what he gets more of her than fharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakfpeare.*

Lo! I fee four men *loofe* walking. *Daniel.*

2. Not faft; not fixed.

Thofe few that clafhed might rebound after the collifion; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be feparated again, and fo on in an eternal viciffitude of faft and *loofe*, though without ever confociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight: as, a *loofe* robe.

4. Not crowded; not clofe.

With extended wings a hoft might pafs,
With horfe and chariots rank'd in *loofe* array. *Milt.*

5. Wanton; not chafte.

Fair Venus feem'd unto his bed to bring,
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chafteft flower that ay did fpring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loofe* leman to vile fervice bound. *F. Queen.*

When *loofe* epiftles violate chafte eyes,
She half confents who filently denies. *Dryden.*

6. Not clofe; not concife; lax.

If an author be *loofe* and diffufe in his ftile, the tranflator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a *loofe* thing to fpeak of poffibilities, without the particular defigns; fo is it to fpeak of lawfulnefs, without the particular cafes. *Bacon.*

It feems unaccountable to be fo exact in the quantity of liquor where a fmall error was of little concern, and to be fo *loofe* in the dofes of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not ftrict; not rigid.

Becaufe confcience, and the fear of fwerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent obfervers of circumftances, the *loofe* regard whereof is the nurfe of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a ftrict examination; and am as much afhamed to put a *loofe* indigefted play upon the publick, as to offer brafs money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Vario fpends whole mornings in running over *loofe* and unconnected pages, and with frefh curiofity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treafures up but little knowledge. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not coftive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to ftool regularly: people that are very *loofe* have feldom ftrong thoughts, or ftrong bodies. *Locke.*

11. Difengaged; not enflaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to fit as *loofe* from pleafures, and be as moderate in the ufe of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

12. Difengaged from obligation: commonly with *from*; in the following line with *of*.

Now I ftand
Loofe of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addifon.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prifoners *loofe* homeward. *Ifa.*

With the wildeft tempefts *loofe*;
That thrown again upon the coaft,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remifs; not attentive.

15. *To break* LOOSE. To gain liberty.

If to *break loofe* from the conduct of reafon and to want that reftraint of examination which keeps us from chufing the worfe, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black ftorms on either hand,
Our Spanifh army and the Indians ftand;

This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loofe* from both appear. *Dryden.*

16. *To let* LOOSE. To fet at liberty; to fet at large; to free from any reftraint.
And *let* the living bird *loofe* into the open field. *Leviticus.*
We ourfelves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loofe* a tyrant upon us, or a ficknefs, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity fits heavy upon us. *Taylor.*
In addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or diviſions that alone remains diſtinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *loofe* in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or diviſibility of matter. *Locke.*
If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they muſt be *let loofe* to the childiſh play they fancy; which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made forfeit of it. *Locke.*

LOOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.
Come, and forſake thy cloying ſtore,
And all the buſy pageantry
That wiſe men ſcorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy ſoul a *looſe*, and taſte the pleaſures of the poor. *Dryden.*
Lucia, might my big ſwoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *looſe* to ſorrow,
Marcia could anſwer thee in ſighs. *Addiſon.*
The fiery Pegaſus diſdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *looſe*. *Prior.*
Poets ſhould not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themſelves ſuch a *looſe* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton.*
2. Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.
Air at large maketh no noiſe, except it be ſharply percuſſed; as in the ſound of a ſtring, where air is percuſſed by a hard and ſtiff body, and with a ſharp *looſe*. *Bacon.*

LOOSELY. *adv.* [from *looſe*.]
1. Not faſt; not firmly; eaſily to be diſengaged.
I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So *looſely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden.*
2. Without bandage.
Her golden locks for haſte were *looſely* ſhed
About her ears. *Fairy Queen.*
3. Without union or connexion.
Part *looſely* wing the region, part more wiſe
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. *Mil.*
He has within himſelf, all degrees of perfection that exiſt *looſely* and ſeparately in all ſecond beings. *Norris.*
4. Irregularly.
A biſhop, living *looſely*, was charged that his converſation was not according to the apoſtles lives. *Camden.*
5. Negligently; careleſly.
We have not *looſely* through ſilence permitted things to paſs away as in a dream. *Hooker.*
The chiming of ſome particular words in the memory, and making a noiſe in the head, ſeldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *looſely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*
6. Unfolidly; meanly; without dignity.
A prince ſhould not be ſo *looſely* ſtudied, as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Unchaſtely.
The ſtage how *looſely* does Aſtrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed? *Pope.*

To LOOSEN. *v. n.* [from *looſe*.] To part; to tend to ſeparation.
When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *looſen* when pulled in that direction than by the noſe. *Sharp.*

To LOOSEN. *v. a.* [from *looſe*.]
1. To relax any thing tied.
2. To make leſs coherent.
After a year's rooting, then ſhaking doth that tree good, by *looſening* of the earth. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate a compages.

From their foundations *looſening* to and fro
They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load. *Milton.*
She breaks her back, the *looſen'd* ſides give way,
And plunge the Tuſcan ſoldiers in the ſea. *Dryden.*
4. To free from reſtraint.
It reſolves thoſe difficulties which the rules beget; it *looſens* his hands, and aſſiſts his underſtanding. *Dryden.*
5. To make not coſtive.
Fear *looſeneth* the belly; becauſe the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the ſame manner as fear alſo cauſeth trembling. *Bacon.*

LOOSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *looſe*.]
1. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed.
The cauſe of the caſting of ſkin and ſhell ſhould ſeem to be the *looſeneſs* of the ſkin or ſhell, that ſticketh not cloſe to the fleſh. *Bacon.*
2. Latitude; criminal levity.
A general *looſeneſs* of principles and manners had ſeized on us like a peſtilence, that walketh not in darkneſs, but at noon-day. *Atterbury.*
3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.
He endeavoured to win the common people, both by ſtrained curteſy and by *looſeneſs* of life. *Hayward.*
4. Lewdneſs; unchaſtity.
Courtly court he made ſtill to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looſeneſs* on the graſſy ground,
Both careleſs of his health and of his fame. *Spenſer.*
5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.
Taking cold moveth *looſeneſs* by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts. *Bacon.*
In peſtilent diſeaſes, if they cannot be expelled by ſweat, they fall likewiſe into *looſeneſs*. *Bacon.*
Fat meats, in phlegmatick ſtomachs, procure *looſeneſs* and hinder retention. *Arbuthnot.*

LOOSESTRIFE. *n. ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.]
1. To cut the branches of trees.
Gentle niece, what ſtern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments!
Shakſpeare.
Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*
The plants, whoſe luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*
The oak growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopp'd*, is ſtill the ſame oak. *Locke.*
The hook the bore, inſtead of Cynthia's ſpear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*
2. To cut any thing.
The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*
So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mountain ſpirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden.*
All that denominated it paradiſe was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodw.*
Rhyme ſuits in needleſs bonds the poet ties,
Procruſtus like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled ſenſe, or ſtretch it into ſize. *Smith.*

LOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is cut from trees.
Or liker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſs;
Now thyſelf hath loſt both *lop* and top,
As my budding branch thou would'ſt crop. *Spenſ.*
Nor ſhould the boughs grow too big, becauſe they give opportunity to the rain to ſoak into the tree, which will quickly cauſe it to decay, ſo that you muſt cut it down, or elſe both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*
2. [lappa, Swediſh.] A flea.

LOPE. The pret. of *leap*. Obſolete.
With that ſprang forth a naked ſwain,
With ſpotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenſer.*

LOPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.

LOPPERED. *adj.* Congulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſworth.* Thus it is ſtill called in Scotland.

LOQUACIOUS. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
1. Full of talk; full of tongue.
To whom ſad Eve,
Confeſſing ſoon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abaſh'd reply'd. *Milton.*
In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*
2. Speaking.
Blind Britiſh bards, with volant touch
Traverſe *loquacious* ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Phillips.*
3. Apt to blab; not ſecret.

LOQUACITY. *n. ſ.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.
Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wiſe man gives ſufficient reaſon, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not ſin. *Ray.*
Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD. *n. ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.]
1. Monarch; ruler; governour.
Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden.*
We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*
They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He ſhook his head in anſwer to the name. *Addiſon.*
O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleaſure and of pain. *V. of H. W.*
2. Maſter; ſupreme perſon.
But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair manſion, maſter of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf
Are yours, my lord. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler.
Now being aſſembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accompliſh their miſery, they fall to diviſion. *Hayward.*
'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*
4. A huſband.
I oft in bitterneſs of ſoul deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*
5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs; an overſeer.
Grant harveſt *lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuſſer.*
6. A noblemen.
Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakſp.*
7. A general name for a peer of England.
Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both houſes, eſpecially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*
8. A baron, as diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of higher title.
9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, *lord* chief juſtice, *lord* mayor, *lord* chief baron.

To LORD. *v. a.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically: with *over* before the ſubject of power.
Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makeſt thus tormented be?
The whiles the *lordeth* in licentious bliſs
Of her free will, ſcorning both thee and me. *Spenſ.*
I ſee them *lording* it in London ſtreets. *Shakſp.*
Thoſe huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over,
beget wealth, wealth ushered in pride. *Howel.*
They had by this poſſeſs'd the tow'rs of Gath,
And *lorded* over them whom now they ſerve. *Milt.*
I ſhould chooſe rather to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a ſceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South.*
But if thy paſſions *lord* it in thy breaſt,
Art thou not ſtill a ſlave? *Dryden.*

The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,
Sustain'd. *Philips.*
The civilizers! the disturbers *lay*,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right, *Philips.*

LO'RDING. *n. s.* [from *lord*.] A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.
I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shakspeare.*
To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feast in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDLING. *n. s.* A diminutive lord.
Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *lordly*.]
1. Dignity; high station.
Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak. *Shakspeare.*
2. Pride; haughtiness.

LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord*.]
1. Befitting a lord.
Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
Bad as yourself, my lord;
An't like your *lordly* lord protectorship? *Shaksp.*
Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milt.*
Expect another message more imperious,
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou well wilt bear. *Milton.*
Ev'ry rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.
So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryd.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *lord*.]
1. Dominion; power.
Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*
It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*
They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark.*
Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*
2. Seigniory; domain.
How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser.*
There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about his own possessions. *Watton.*
What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryd.*
3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.
I assure your *lordship*
The extreme horrour of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *Ben Jonson.*
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dryden.*
4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. s.* [from læpan, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.
And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*
The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*
Calm regions once,
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore*; but in subjection now
To sensual appetite, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The subtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milton.*
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LORE. [leoran, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed. Not in use.

LO'REL. *n. s.* [from leoran, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete.
Saker thou speakest like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.
Nature hath *loricated*, or plastered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *n. s.* [*lormier*, French.]
LO'RINER. } Bridlecutter.

LO'RIOT. *n. s.* [*galgulus*.] A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. pass. [of leoran, Saxon.] Forsaken; lost.
Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *F. Qu.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *lost*. [leoran, Saxon.]
1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the contrary to *win*.
I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,
And *lost* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*
The lighten'd courfers ran;
They rush'd, and *won* by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*
2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense is Paradise *Lost*.
Fame—few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost*! *Pope.*
3. To be deprived of.
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof, ever after used a hand of iron. *Knolles.*
Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*
4. To suffer diminution of.
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority; but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesiasticus.*
If salt have *lost* its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matthew.*
5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep*.
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*
No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryd.*
We should never *lose* sight of the country, though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Addison.*
6. To miss, so as not to find.
Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her fav'rite dove. *Prior.*
7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps in this sense always used passively, with *to* before that from which the separation is made.
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope.*
When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame, they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*
8. To ruin; to send to perdition.
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*
9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known.
I will go *lose* myself
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shak.*
Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *K. Charles.*
When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the idea and repetition of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*
But rebel wit deserts thee oft in vain,
Lost in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*
10. To deprive of.
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion? *Temple.*
11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.
The happy have whole days, and those they use;
Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*
To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts require,
To *lose* that health which should those thoughts inspire. *Savage.*
12. To squander; to throw away.
I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune are not *lost* in vain. *Pope.*
13. To suffer to vanish from view.
Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*
Oft in the passions' wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*. *Pope.*
14. To destroy by shipwreck.
The coast
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was *lost*. *Prior.*
15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.
He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope.*
16. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.
These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*
17. To be freed from: as, to lose a *fever*.
His feely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*
1. Not to win.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakspeare.*
2. To decline; to fail.
Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenance'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n. s.* [from loplan, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. Obsolete.
Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any thrift, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*
A *losel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast. *Fairy Queen.*
Be not with work of *losels* wit defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hub. Tale.*
By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *losels* doth shew
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tusser.*
A gross lag!
And, *losel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakspeare.*

LOSER. *n. s.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*.
With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shaksp.*
No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor.*

It cannot but, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief;
A sword and helm shall chear the *loser's* grief. *Dry.*

Losers and malcontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South.*

LOSS. *n. f.* [from *lose.*]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: the contrary to *gain.*

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss.* *Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.
—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms. *Shak.*

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain. *Milton.*

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descry'd;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dry.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *lose.*] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost.* *Pope.*

LOT. *n. f.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; hlot, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kids at length conclude my ling'ring *lot*;
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Leviticus.*

Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryd.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Broome.*

3. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakspeare.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and *lot.*

LOTE *tree* or *nettle tree.* *n. f.* A plant.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS. *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope.*

LO'TION. *n. f.* [*lotio*, Lat. *lotion*, Fr.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quinc.*

In *lotions* in womens cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'TTERY. *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot.*] A game of chance; a fortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery.* *Shakspeare.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shaksp.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and inconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden.*

Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

LO'VAGE. *n. f.* [*levisticum*, Lat.] A plant.

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope*

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Proverbs.*

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud.*]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Den.*

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness.* *South.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love.*
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all obsevance. *Shakspeare.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd.* *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deuteronomy.*

LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shaksp.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shaksp.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love.* *Shaksp.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn? *Milt.*

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, ending ring life *Milton.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier.*

You know y' are in my power by making *love.* *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And those *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakspeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Daniel.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love.* *Philippians.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *John.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shakspeare*

If you will marry, make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoke. *Shakspeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possest,
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast. *Fent*

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love.* *Spenser*

If that the world and love were young
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love.* *Shakspeare*

The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see. *Dryd*

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope*

7. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare*

8. Unreasonable liking.

The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Taylor*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, *love* and health to all!
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full. *Shakspeare*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs? *1 Corinthians.*

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety, the ſpirit and ſpring of the univerſe: *love* is ſuch an affection as cannot ſo properly be ſaid to be in the ſoul, as the ſoul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one deſire. *South.*

11. Pictureſque repreſentation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they ſhow
Their utmoſt art, on naked *loves* beſtow. *Dryden.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dithonour, truſt me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

Love is of two ſorts, of friendſhip and of deſire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a ſenſitive *love*: ſo our *love* of God conſiſts of two parts, as eſteeming of God, and deſiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting, and exterior diſciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of *love*. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared ſo full of pores, with ſuch a tranſparency as that of a ſieve, a piece of cypreſs, or *love-hood*. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtſhip.

Have I eſcaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakſpeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the ſons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Spectator.*

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'ſt
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, *lovelineſs* and lovingneſs. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *lovelineſs*, ſo abſolute ſhe ſeems,
That what ſhe wills to do, or ſay,
Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*

If there is ſuch a native *lovelineſs* in the ſex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how reſiſtleſs is their power when they are on the ſide of truth? *Spectator.*

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forſaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong mourneth well. *Milton*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakſpeare.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. *2 Samuel.*

The flowers which it had preſs'd
Appeared to my view,
More freſh and *lovely* than the reſt,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Chriſtian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillot.*

The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breaſt and head
Freſh flow'rs their mingled odours ſhed. *Prior.*

LO'VEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit. *Shakſ.*
Let it be never ſaid, that he whoſe breaſt
Is fill'd with love, ſhould break a *lover's* reſt. *Dry.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs.

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shak.*
I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shakſp.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. *n. ſ.* [from *Fouvert*, French, an opening.] An opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenſ.*

LO'VESECRET. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret*.] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *loveſecret* which I muſt not hear? *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick*.] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.

See, on the ſhoar, inhabits purple ſpring,
Where nightingales their *loveſick* ditty ſing. *Dryd.*
To the dear miſtreſs of my *loveſick* mind,
Her ſwain a pretty preſent has deſign'd. *Dryden.*
Of the reliefs to eaſe a *loveſick* mind,
Flavia preſcribes deſpair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *adj.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not uſed.

Nothing new can ſpring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong*.] Song expreſſing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *loveſong*. *Shakſpeare.*
Loveſong weeds and ſatyrick thorns are grown,
Where ſeeds of better arts were early ſown. *Donne.*

LO'VESUIT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit*.] Courtſhip.

His *loveſuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a ſiege. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VETALE. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Cato's a proper perſon to entruſt
A *lovetale* with. *Addiſon.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

Away to ſweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts he rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VETOY. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small preſents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman preſented himſelf with any *lovetoys*, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes? *Arbuth.*

LO'VETRICK. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expreſſing love.

Other diſports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland ſent from *loughes* and foreſts bore,
Divided far by ſea from Europe's ſhore. *Fairfax.*
Lough Neſs never freezes. *Phil. Tranſ.*

LO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let ev'n the winds of heav'n
Viſit her face too roughly. *Shakſpeare.*

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his ſoldiers, to whom he was no leſs *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expreſſing kindneſs.

The king took her in his arms till ſhe came to herſelf, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Eſther.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. *n. ſ.* Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *lovingkindneſſes*. *Pſalms.*

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our underſtanding, requiring us to conſider him only under the amiable attributes of goodneſs and *lovingkindneſs*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindneſs.

The new king, having no leſs *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, purſued on the ſiege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the eſtabliſhing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek perſons; but he that can do ſo with the froward and perverſe, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *loving*.] Kindneſs; affection.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, lovelineſs and *lovingneſs*. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. n. ſ. [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at twenty ſhillings.

If he is deſired to change a *louis d'or*, he muſt conſider of it. *Spectator.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOUSE. *n. ſ.* plural *lice*. [*luſ*, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beaſt. *Exodus.*
Frogs, *lice*, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd intruſion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the firſt men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are ſuppoſed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of ſome prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the ſkin of a *louſe*. *Swift.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *louſe* themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer.*

You ſat and *louſ'd* him all the ſun-ſhine day. *Swift.*

LO'USEWORT. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant; called alſo *rattle* and *cockſcomb*.

LO'USILY. *adv.* [from *louſe*.] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *louſy*.] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *adj.* [from *louſe*.]

1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high and whore,
Sometimes be *louſy*, but he never poor. *Dryden.*
Sweetbriar and gooſeberry are only *louſy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil.

I pray you now remembrance on the *louſy* knave mine hoſt.
A *louſy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakſpeare.*

LOUT. *n. ſ.* [*locte*, Dutch. Mr. *Lye*.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whoſe noble heart doth diſdain, that the truſt of her virtue is repoſed in ſuch a *lout's* hands.

had yet, to ſhew obedience, taken on ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we ſcarce are men, and you are gods. *Shak.*

I have need of ſuch a youth,
That can with ſome diſcretion do my buſineſs;
For 'tis no trifling to yon ſooliſh *lout*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy ſtrain. *Gay.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop. Obſolete. It was uſed in a good ſenſe.

He fair the knight ſaluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spenſ.*

Under the land bag he was ſeen,
Louting low, like a for'ſter green. *Ben Jonſon.*

The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To LOUT. *v. a.* This word ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify, to overpower.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakſpeare.*

LOUTISH. *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clowniſh; bumpkinly.

This *loutiſh* clown is ſuch, that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a viſar; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LOUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *adj.*

1. Not high.

Their wand'ring courſe now high, now *low*, then hid,
Progreſſive, retrograde. *Milton.*

2. Not riſing far upward.

It became a ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezekiel.*

3. Not elevated in place, or local ſituation.

O mighty Ceſar! doſt thou lye ſo *low*?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakſpeare.*

Equal in days and nights, except to thoſe
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the *low* ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in their ſight
Had rounded full th' horizon, and not known
Or eaſt or weſt. *Milton.*

Whatſoever is waſhed away from them is carried down in the *lower* grounds, and into the ſea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet.*

4. Deſcending far downward; deep.

The *loweſt* bottom ſhook of Erebus. *Milton.*

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo *low*,
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

His vaſt touch
Inſtinct through all proportions *low* and high
Fled and purſu'd tranſient the reſonant fugue. *Mil.*

5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water.

As two men were walking by the ſea-ſide at *low* water, they ſaw an oyſter, and both pointed at it together. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is *low* ebb ſure with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillos are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterb.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noiſy.

As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though ſtrain'd, ſounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blaſt,
It lifts it high, and makes it laſt. *Waller.*

The theatre is ſo well contrived, that, from the very deep of the ſtage, the *low eſt* ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe confuſion. *Add.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their courſe either high to the north, or *low* to the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then ſtood, mankind ſhould be propagated no farther than Judæa? *Burnet.*

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depreſſed.

His ſpirits are ſo *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a ſwoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a diſtant ſound. *Dryden.*

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conqueſt muſt aſſuage;
He grows diſpirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the foe. *Prior.*

12. Impotent; ſubdued.

To be worſt,
The *loweſt*, moſt dejected thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance. *Shakſpeare.*

Why but to awe,
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

To keep them all quiet, he muſt keep them in greater awe and leſs ſplendor; which power he will uſe to keep them as *low* as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure. *Graunt.*

13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject.

He woos both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakſpeare.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the ſpade. *Locke.*

14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks.

Yet ſometimes nations will decline ſo *low*
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward loſt. *Milton.*

15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not ſo many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the ſame time, has not ſo many thoughts that are ſublime and noble. *Addiſon.*

In compariſon of theſe divine writers, the nobleſt wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*

16. Submiſſive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With *low* ſubjection. *Milton.*

From the tree her ſtep ſhe turn'd,
But firſt *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within. *Milton.*

Low. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.

There under Ebon ſhades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks
In dark Cimmerian deſert ever dwell. *Milton.*

My eyes no object net
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themſelves in rain,
To ſhake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-roof'd houſes, and bare walls of lome. *Dryd.*

Vaſt yellow offſprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech*

We wand'ring go through dreary waſtes,
Where round ſome mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly uſed in compoſition.

Proud of their numbers, and ſecure in ſoul,
The confident and over-laſty French:
Do the *low*-rated Engliſh play at dice? *Shakſp.*

This is the pert'ſt *low*-born laſs that ever
Ran the greenſord; nothing ſhe does or ſeems,
But ſmacks of ſomething greater than herſelf,
Too noble for this place. *Shakſpeare.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge deſcends upon a *low*-ſpirited creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born miſt, and blot the ſun. *Pope.*

3. In times approaching toward our own.

In that part of the world which was firſt inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depreſſion of the voice.

Lucia, ſpeak *low*, he is reſt'd to reſt. *Addiſon.*

5. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

How comes it that, having been once ſo *low* brought, and thoroughly ſubjected, they afterwards lifted up themſelves ſo ſtrongly again? *Spenſer.*

To Low. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. Probably miſprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty ſhillings and ſixpence to one-and-twenty ſhillings. *Swift.*

To Low. *v. n.* [hlopan, Sax. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *low*; and is by *Dryden* rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild aſs bray when he has graſs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job.*

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the ſkies. *Roſcommon.*

Fair Io grac'd his ſhield, but Io now,
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to *low*. *Dryd.*

Had he been born ſome ſimple ſhepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy ſheep his care. *Prior.*

LO'WBELL. *n. ſ.* [*laeye*, Dutch; *lex*, Sax. or *log*, Iſlandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

LOWE. The termination of local names.

Lowe, *low*, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow; and ſo the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon.*

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion.

As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay:
With haſty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confeſſing the aſſerted power. *Prior.*

2. To ſuffer to ſink down.

When water iſſues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it ſuch particles of looſe matter as it met with in its paſſage through the ſtone, and it ſuſtains thoſe particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

The kingdom will loſe by this *lowering* of intereſt, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their intereſt. *Child on Trade.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

The preſent pleaſure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The oppoſite of itſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look aſkance: the *ow* ſounds as *ou* in *hour*; in the word *lower*, when it means *to grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* ſounds as *o* in *more*.]

1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our diſcontent
Made glorious ſummer by this ſun of York;
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakſp.*

The *low'ring* ſpring, with laviſh rain,
Beats down the ſlender ſtem and bearded grain. *Dry.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon.*

If on Swithin's feaſt the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouſe ſtreams with haſty ſhow'rs,
Twice twenty days ſhall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

To frown; to pout; to look fullen.

There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But fullen discontent sat *low'ring* on her face;
Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryd.*

LO'WER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look.

Philocles was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lower.*] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most.*] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. *Bacon.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument; and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilk.*

LO'WLAND. *n. f.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force.
Dryden.

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *adv.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *n. f.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shak.*

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

Eve,
With *lowliness* majestick, from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose. *Milton.*

If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fear of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *adj.* [from *low.*]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matthew.*

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Ba.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryd.*

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superior to our own! *Rogers.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscrib'd shall see. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *adv.* [from *low.*]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught;
I know my business is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what pass's there; be *lowly* wise:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.
Milton.

Another crowd
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

LOWN. *n. f.* [*loun*, Irish; *loen*, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He thought them sixpence all too dear,
And therefore called the taylor *lown*. *Shakspeare.*

LO'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *low.*]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know
By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shakspeare.*

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

In Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter. *Shak.*

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shift of *lowness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lowness* of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His fable is accommodated to his subject, either high or low, if his fault be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors. *Dryd.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *thought.*] Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smoak and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Id.*

Oh grace serene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And fait our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOWSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit.*] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *n. f.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhombs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot. *Shak.*

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.
Dryden.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure. *Milton.*

There Laodamus with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

LO'YALIST. *n. f.* [from *loyal.*] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians. *Howel.*

LO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY. *n. f.* [*loiauté*, Fr.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our fault mere folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. *Sha.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel faithful found
Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept.
For *loyalty* is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZENGE. *n. f.* [*losenge*, French. Of unknown etymology.]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and though the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *losenge*. *Wotton.*

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

LP. a contraction for *lordship.*

LU'BBARD. *n. f.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.
Swift.

LU'BBER. *n. f.* [Of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by *Junius* to signify in Danish *fat.*] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And lingering *lubbers* loose many a penie. *Tusser.*

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, pining like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking. *Shakspeare.*

A notable *lubber* thou reported him to be. *Sha.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,

That ten day laborers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fiend. *Milton.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dry.*
How can you name that ſuperannuated *lubberd* *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

I came to Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and ſhe's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumſily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the ſame tricks which his maſter is ſo dexterouſly performing on the high. *Dryden.*

LU. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu.* *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmooth.

There are ailments which, beſides this *lubricating* quality, ſtimulate in a ſmall degree. *Arbuth.*
The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the ſaponaceous remedies, ſome of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and ſtimulate. *Sharp.*

To LUBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to make ſlippery.

LUBRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preſerves the mucilage from inſpiſſation. *Ray.*

3. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability.

The manifold impoſſibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the ſame conveniencies in any modification. *More.*
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of univerſal [illegible]; and yet the politician is not diſcouraged at the inconſtancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his ſubject. *Glanville.*
A ſtate of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs.

From the lecherry of theſe fauns, he thinks that ſatyr is derived from them, as if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface.

A throng
Of ſhort thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float
And roul themſelves over her *lubrick* throat
In panting murmurs. *Crajhaw.*

2. Uncertain; unſteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of fate, till he is ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be ſtored with *lubricous* opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily reſolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of ſmoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furniſhed by the marrow; a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

The cauſe is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; ſuch as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat *Shakſpeare.*

LU'CENT. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid.

I meant the day-ſtar ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* ſeat. *Ben Jonſon.*

A ſpot like which perhaps
Aſtronomer in the ſun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never ſaw. *Milton.*

LU'CERN. *n. ſ.* [*medica.*] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID. *adj.* [*lucidus*, Lat. *lucide*, Fr.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton.*
It contracts it, preſerving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*
If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, on the end of one's finger, be held at the diſtance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glaſs where it is moſt in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glaſs againſt the hand, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid* like a glow-worm. *Newton.*
The pearly ſhell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the op'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; tranſparent.

On the tertile banks,
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* ſtreams. *Milton.*
On the tranſparent ſide of a globe, half ſilver and half of a tranſparent metal, we ſaw certain ſtrange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers ſtopped by that *lucid* ſubſtance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs.

The long diſſentions of the two houſes, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauſes, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*
Some beams of wit on other ſouls may fall,
Strike through and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His riſing fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*
I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and deſired he would pleaſe to let me ſee his book. *Tatler.*
A few ſenſual and voluptuous perſons may, for a ſeaſon, eclipſe this native light of the ſoul; but can never ſo wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it, but that, at ſome *lucid* intervals, it will recover itſelf again, and ſhine forth to the conviction of their conſcience. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightneſs. *Dict.*

LUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as ſhewing a new way to produce a volatile ſalt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and ſo mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LUCK. *n. ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; caſual event.

He forc'd his neck into a nooze,
To ſhew his play at faſt and looſe;
And, when he chanc'd t' eſcape, miſtook,
For art and ſubtlety, his *luck.* *Hudibras.*
Some ſuch method may be found by human induſtry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be reſolved into other ſubſtances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of ſuch *luck*, the luckleſs lucky maid
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*
Farewel, good *luck* go with thee. *Shakſpeare.*
I did demand what news from Shrewſbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's ſpur was cold.
Shakſpeare
That part of mankind who have had juſtice, or the *luck*, to paſs, in common opinion, for the wiſeſt, have followed a very different ſcent. *Temple.*
Such, how highly ſoever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being [illegible]indeed. *South.*
The gueſts are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it ſeems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er taſted more delicious meat. *Tate.*

LU'CKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horſe's mouth, to expreſs the foam, which the painter with all his ſkill could not form. *Dryden.*
It happens *luckily* for the eſtabliſhment of a new race of kings upon the Britiſh throne, that the firſt of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addiſ.*

LU'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs.

He who ſometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckineſs* of the accident will excuſe the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of ſuch luck, the *luckleſs* lucky maid
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*
Never ſhall my thoughts be bate,
Though *luckleſs*, yet without diſgrace. *Suckling.*
What elſe but his immoderate luſt of pow'r,
Prayers made and granted in a *luckleſs* hour? *Dry.*

LU'CKY. *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluck*ing, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *luckly* wight,
Diſmay'd with that deformed, dismal ſight,
Fled faſt away. *Spenſer.*
Perhaps ſome arm more *lucky* than the reſt,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addiſon.*

LU'CRATIVE. *adj.* [*lucratif*, Fr. *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the moſt *lucrative*, may bear uſury at a good rate: other contracts not ſo. *Bacon.*
The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to purſue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Broome.*

LU'CRE. *n. ſ.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill ſenſe.

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakſpeare.*
They all the ſacred myſteries of Heav'n
To their own vile advantages ſhall turn
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton.*
A ſoul ſupreme in each hard inſtance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blaſt of publick breath,
The luſt of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards ſeparated from the gold, but in ſo ſmall a quantity, that the experiment, the coſts and pains conſidered, was not *lucriferous.* *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To LU'CUBRATE. *v. a.* [*lucubro*, Lat.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been peruſed by ſeveral of our friends. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRA'TORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Compoſed by candlelight.

You muſt have a diſh of coffee, and a ſolitary candle at your ſide, to write an epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not uſed in this ſenſe by any other writer.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomſon.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are againſt the obſtinate incredulity of the Jews, the moſt *luculent* teſtimonies that Chriſtian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this inſtance of Homer's judgment, in cloſing a *ludicrous* ſtone with decency and inſtruction. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burleſque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs; merry caſt or manner; ridiculouſneſs.

LUDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making ſport of another. *Dict.*

LUFF. *n. ſ.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your ſwelling ſails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swediſh, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your prieſts and ſervants from your ſides. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy bear is ſafe, and out of peril,
Tho' *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudib.*

When ſavage bears agree with bears,
Shall ſecret ones *lug* taints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him ſtill
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whoſe pleaſure is to ſee a ſtrumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryd.*

Either every ſingle animal ſpirit muſt convey a whole repreſentation, or elſe they muſt divide the image amongſt them, and ſo *lug* off every one his ſhare. *Collier.*

2. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

But butt and beltmen never know theſe cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dry.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only miſprinted for *lags*.

My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if the were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of ſmall fiſh.

They feed on ſalt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land meaſure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Cenalia to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spenſ.*

LU'GGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unweildy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakſpeare.*

What do you mean
To doat thus on ſuch *luggage*? *Shakſpeare.*

Think not thou to find me ſlack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumberſome
Luggage of war there ſhown me. *Milton.*

How durſt thou with that ſullen *luggage*
O' th' ſelf, old n'n, and other baggage,
T' oppoſe thy lumber againſt us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of paſſion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be caſt out till all be ſhipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dry.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LU'GUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; ſorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the ſum of many mens humiliations. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'KEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is hleoð; in old Friſick *klij*; in Dutch *lieuwte*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the firſt word, the force of the ſecond; as we ſay, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; ſo warm as to give only a pleaſing ſenſation.

A dreary corſe, whoſe life away did paſs,
All hallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled freſh alas! *Spenſ.*

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of mouth friends: ſmoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakſpeare.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and ſharp humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power, that water, which alone diſtils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not diſtil from ſalt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If ſome few continue ſtedfaſt, it is an obedience ſo *lukewarm* and languiſhing, that it merits not the name of paſſion. *Dryden.*

This ſober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots *Addiſon.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleaſing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmneſs*. *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmneſs*, or coldneſs in religion; the exceſs is moldmate heat and ſpiritual fury. *Spratt.*

Go dry your chaff and ſtubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmneſs*. *Swift.*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Lat.]

1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound.

There trickled ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murmuring wave did play
Emongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To *lull* him ſoft aſleep, that by it lay. *F. Queen.*

Such ſweet compulſion doth in muſick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

Theſe *lull'd* by nightingales embracing ſleep. *Milton.*

2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt.

To find a foe it ſhall not be his hap,
And peace ſhall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

No more theſe ſcenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to reſt the viſionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And loſt in lonely muſing in a dream. *Thomſon.*

LU'LLABY. *n. ſ.* [*lallus*, Lat. Quem nutricum fuiſſe deum contendit Turnebus, from *lull*: it is obſervable, that the nurſes call ſleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull* to *ſleep*.] A ſong to ſtill babes.

Only that noiſe heav'n's rolling circles keſt,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to reſt. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your ſweet *lullaby*;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; *lulla, lulla, lullaby*. *Shakſp.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to ſpeak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakſpeare.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* uſed by nurſes to ſtill crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LUMBA'GO. *n. ſ.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

Lumbagos are pains very troubleſome about the loins, and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers: they are moſt commonly from fullneſs and acrimony, in common with a diſpoſition to yawnings, ſhudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by ſweat, and other critical diſcharges of fevers. *Quinc.*

LU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [loma, ȝeloma, Saxon, houſehold-ſtuff; *lommering*, the dirt of a houſe, Dutch.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated
By the coarſe hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongſt the common *lumber*. *Otway.*

One ſon at home
Concerns thee more than many gueſts to come.
If to ſome uſeful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worſe than dead.
Dryden.

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched ſtore,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden.*

If God intended not the preciſe uſe of every ſingle atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber*. *Grew.*

The poring ſcholiaſts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, ſee only in the dark;
A *lumber*-houſe of books in ev'ry head. *Pope.*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

In Rollo we muſt have ſo much ſtuff *lumbered* together, that not the leaſt beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

Firſt let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor croſs the wood.
Dryden.

LU'MINARY. *n. ſ.* [*luminare*, Lat. *luminaire*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he etpied in his face, diſſuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that inſtructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and ſpring of the air, had been reſerved for a late happy diſcovery by two great *luminaries* of this iſland. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lumen*, Lat.] Emiſſion of light. *Dict.*

LU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*lumineux*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it firſt *luminous*, then black and brittle, and laſtly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its firſt convex divides
The *luminous* inferior orbs incloſ'd,
From chaos. *Milton.*

How came the ſun to be *luminous*? Not from the neceſſity of natural cauſes. *Bentley.*

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, induſtrious of herſelf, fetch day,
Travelling eaſt, and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Shining; bright.

The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatick colours are the yellow and orange; theſe affect the ſenſe more ſtrongly than all the reſt together. *Newton.*

LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall maſs of any matter.

The weed Luſ is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they craſh the aſhes into *lumps* like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians. *Bacon.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of ſugar or ſalt caſt into it be ſo perfectly diſſolved in it, that the *lumps* themſelves totally diſappear. *Boyle.*

A wretch is priſ'ner made;
Whoſe fleſh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

To conceive this of the ſoul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as groſs thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the ſeveral parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was preſent need of. *Locke.*

2. A ſhapeleſs maſs.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigeſted *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakſp.*

Why might there not have been, in this great maſs, huge *lumps* of ſolid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Keill's Nat.*

3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed.

All mens honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be faſhion'd
Into what pitch he pleaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

It is rare to find any of theſe metals pure: but copper, iron, gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, all promiſcuouſly in one *lump*. *Woodward.*

4. The whole together; the groſs.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addiſon.*

Other epidemical vices are riſe and predominant only for a ſeaſon, and muſt not be aſcribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley.*

The principal gentlemen of ſeveral counties are ſtigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papiſts. *Swift.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together *Ayliffe's Par.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one ſcale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoiſe; the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itſelf weighed ſo well, they could not fail of ſucceſs when the ſeveral parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the ſame ſcale. *Addiſon.*

LU'MPFISH. *n. ſ.* [*lump* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou ſhalt have a *lumping* penny-worth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh*. *Raleigh.*

Sylvia is *lumpiſh*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakſp.*

Love is all ſpirit: fairies ſooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night-tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpiſh*. *Suckling.*

Little terreſtrial particles ſwimming in it after the groſſeſt were ſunk down, which, by their heavineſs and *lumpiſh* figure, made their way more ſpeedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how inſenſible a beaſt
Is man, who yet wou'd lord it o'er the reſt?
Philoſophers and poets vainly ſtrove
In every age the *lumpiſh* maſs to move. *Dryden.*

LU'MPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh*.] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lumpiſh*.] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes.

One of the beſt ſpades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too ſmall for light garden mould. *Mortimer.*

LU'NACY. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed and cured is, that the *lunacy* is ſo ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakſpeare's As you like it.*

Your kindred ſhun your houſe,
As beaten hence by your ſtrange *lunacy*. *Shakſp.*

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have ſo much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR. } *adj.* [*lunaire*, French; *luna-*
LU'NARY. } *ris*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have reſolved that theſe years were but *lunary* years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are eaſily confuted. *Raleigh.*

Then we upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the *lunar* world ſecurely pry. *Dryden.*

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome *lunar*, and ſuch like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The figure of its ſeed much reſembles a horſe-ſhoe, which Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a ſignification, and raiſed the ſame into a *lunary* repreſentation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LU'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Lat. *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then ſprinkles ſhe the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* diſtilling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

LU'NATED. *adj.* [from *luna*, Lat.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* hags, ſometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakſpeare.*

LUNA'TICK. *n. ſ.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact
One ſees more devils than vaſt hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakſpeare.*

I dare enſure any man well in his wits, for one in the thouſand that he ſhall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within theſe ſeven years; becauſe not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo. *Graunt's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple ſing,
The ſot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The reſidue of the yearly profits ſhall be laid out in purchaſing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hoſpital for the reception of ideots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, Fr. *luna*, Lat.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be obſerved for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the ſame obſervations will be verified for ſucceeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH. } *n. ſ.* [*Minſhew* derives it
LU'NCHEON. } from *lonja*, Spaniſh; *Skinner* from *kleinken*, a ſmall piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*.] As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hunger ſtore ſtood ſtaring, like an oaf,
I ſlic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the meſs.
Gay.

LUNE. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon.

A troop of Janizaries ſtrew'd the field,
Fall'd in juſt ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or ſquares,
Firm as they ſtood. *Watts.*

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks. The French ſay of a man fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hanmer.*

Beſtrew them
Theſe dangerous, unſafe *lunes*, i' th' king;
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall: the office
Becomes a woman beſt. *Shal ſpeare.*

3. A leaſh: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNETTE. n. ſ. [French.] A ſmall half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which conſiſts of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raiſed in foſſes full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a ſhuffe braye, and to diſpute the enemy's paſſage: it is ſix toiſes in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *n. ſ.* [lungen, Sax. *long*, Dut.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are waſted ſo,
That ſtrength of ſpeech is utterly denied me. *Shak.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to ſwell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of braſs inſpir'd with iron *lungs*;
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met.
Dryden.

LU'NGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hiſſing fire provoke.
Dryden.

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within; whence ſuch as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey.*

LU'NGWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*luniſolaire*, Fr. *luna* and *ſolaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.

LUNT. *n. ſ.* [*lonte*, Dut.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulſe.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot ſtalks. *Miller.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he uſed to diet himſelf with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Where ſtalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' enſuing ſeaſon, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryd.*

LURCH. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the uſe of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phraſe.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languiſh in the main deſign,
And *leave us in the lurch*. *Denham.*

Tho' thou'rt of a different church,
I will not leave thee in the lurch. *Hudibras.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the lurch at last. *Arbuth.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and *leave us in the lurch*, by some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch, or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shaksp.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurcht* all swords o' th' garland. *Shakspeare.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief resounds. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.

LURE. *n. s.* [*leurre*, Fr. *lore*, Dut.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shaksp.*

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A great estate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend. *Denham.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton.*

Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his superiour eye,
And griev'd to see him pass contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lur'd* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen.*

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theevishly loiter and *lurke*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

If sinners entice thee, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Proverbs.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour *lurks*,
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER. *n. s.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself. *1 Samuel.*

LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as locusts, shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shaksp.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milt.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryd.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be a greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him? *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. s.* [*lupus, cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *lousche*. *Hanmer.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shakspeare.*

LUSK. *adj.* [*lusche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lusorious* lots, dancing, and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances, for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts on the Mind.*

LUST. *n. s.* [lust, Sax. *lust*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Exodus.*

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To LUST. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loved all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness, and they do even what they *lust*. *Psalms.*

4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *James.*

LU'STFUL. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LU'STIHED. } *n. f.* [from *luſty.*] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } ſprightlineſs; corporal ability. Not in uſe.

A goodly perſonage,
Now in his freſheſt flower of *luſtyhed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenſer.*

Reaſon and reſpect
Make livers pale, and *luſtihood* deject. *Shakſp.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *luſtyhood*. *Shakſ.*

LU'STILY. *adv.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *luſtily* for him. *Shakſpeare.*

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune and to it *luſtily* a while. *Shakſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *luſtily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *luſtily* for her, and deſerves her. *Southerne.*

LU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body.

Freſh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good ſpeed began to take his flight
Over the fields in his frank *luſtineſs*. *Spenſer.*

Where there is ſo great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *luſtineſs* of the child, but when it is leſs, it is ſome indiſpoſition of the mother. *Bacon.*

Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their *luſtineſs*, and being in good liking, were ſet on a ſtall to ſhew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers to ſhew their activity and ſtrength. *Dryden's Perſius.*

LU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *luſt.*] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenſer.*

LU'STRAL. *adj.* [*luſtrale*, Fr. *luſtralis*. Lat.] Uſed in purification.

His better parts by *luſtral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*luſtration*, Fr. *luſtratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Joy's religious care
His ſons aſſembles, whoſe united prayer,
Like ſweet perfumes, from golden cenſers riſe;
He with divine *luſtrations* ſanctifies. *Sandys.*

That ſpirits are corporeal ſeems a concert derogative unto himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby be eſtabliſheth the doctrine of *luſtrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown.*

Should Io's prieſt command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning ſand;
Through deſerts they would ſeek the ſecret ſpring,
And holy water for *luſtration* bring. *Dryden.*

What were all their *luſtrations* but ſo many ſolemn purifyings, to render both themſelves and their ſacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *luſtration*,
Purge the contagious ſpots of human weakneſs;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. ſ.* [*luſtre*, Fr.]

1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to ſee ſome miſchief on him.
—Left it ſee more, prevent it; out, vile gelly! where is thy *luſtre* now? *Shakſpeare.*

To the ſoul time doth perfection give,
And adds freſh *luſtre* to her beauty ſtill. *Davies.*

The ſcorching ſun was mounted high,
In all its *luſtre*, to the noonday ſky. *Addiſon.*

Paſt but ſome fleeting years, and theſe poor eyes,
Where now without a boaſt ſome *luſtre* lies,
No longer ſhall their little honours keep,
But only be of uſe to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair,
The ſun's mild *luſtre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A ſconce with lights.

Ridotto ſips, and dances till ſhe ſee
The doubling *luſtres* dance as quick as ſhe. *Pope.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His anceſtors continued about four hundred years, rather without obſcurity than with any great *luſtre*. *Wotton.*

I uſed to wonder how a man of birth and ſpirit could endure to be wholly inſignificant and obſcure in a foreign country, when he might live with *luſtre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *luſtre*, Fr. *luſtrum*, Lat.] The ſpace of five years.

Both of us have cloſed the tenth *luſtre*, and it is time to determine how we ſhall play the laſt act of the farce. *Bolingbroke.*

LU'STRING. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtre.*] A ſhining ſilk; commonly pronounced *luteſtring*.

LU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *luſtre.*] Bright; ſhining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my ſword and yours are kin, good ſparks and *luſtrous*. *Shakſpeare.*

The more *luſtrous* the imagination is, it killeth and fixeth the better. *Bacon.*

LU'STWORT. *n. ſ.* [*luſt* and *wort.*] An herb.

LU'STY. *adj.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *luſty* lady came from Perſia late,
She with the Chriſtians had encounter'd oft. *Spenſ.*

If *luſty* love ſhould go in queſt of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Sha.*

We yet may ſee the old man in a morning,
Luſty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there purſue the chace. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Lat.]

1. Living in mud.

2. Of the colour of mud.

A ſcaly tortoiſe-ſhell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. ſ.* [*luth*, *lut.* Fr.]

1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakſpeare.*

May muſt be drawn with a ſweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roſes, in one hand a *lute*. *Peacham.*

In a ſadly pleaſing ſtrain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope.*

A *lute* ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of ſinging, or of dancing ſlaves,
Love-whiſp'ring woods, and *lute*-reſounding waves. *Dunciad.*

2. [from *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat.] A compoſition like clay, with which chymiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

Some temper *lute*, ſome ſpacious veſſels move,
Theſe furnaces erect, and thoſe approve. *Garth.*

To LUTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with lute, or chymiſts clay.

Take a veſſel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemiſts. *Bacon.*

Iron may be ſo heated, that, being cloſely *luted* in a glaſs, it ſhall conſtantly retain the fire. *Wilkins.*

LU'TULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr. *luxo*, Lat.]
To LU'XATE. } To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Conſider well the *luxated* joint, which way it ſlipped out; it requireth to be returned in the ſame manner. *Wiſeman.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and ſpinal marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

LUXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.

2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue ſituation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. ſ.* [*luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs. Not uſed.

The pow'rs of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of coſtly pride. *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *luxurians*,
LUXU'RIANCY. } Lat.] Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiſeman.*

Flowers grow upon the garden in the greateſt *luxuriancy* and perfection. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breaſt
In full *luxuriance* roſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

LUXU'RIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* ſpeech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milt.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be ſo. *Dryden.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth reſtrain,
But ſhow no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.

2. Adminiſtring to luxury.

Thoſe whom laſt thou ſaw'ſt
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of proweſs eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milt.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Luſtful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not modeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure.

Luxurious cities, where the noiſe
Of riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleaſure.

Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* eaſe. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by reſtraint. *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly.

Hotter hours you have
Luxurioufly pick'd out. *Shakſpeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe *luxurioufly* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never ſupt in ſolemn ſtate;
Nor day to night *luxurioufly* did join. *Dryden.*

LU'XURY. *n ſ.* [*luxuré*, old Fr. *luxuria*, Lat.]

1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure.

Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expoſe a man to pride and *luxury*, and a fooliſh elation of heart. *Spectator.*

2. Luſt; lewdneſs.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His beſtial appetite in change of luſt,
Which ſtretch'd unto their ſervants, daughters, wives. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of ſeveral kinds ſet contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the ſide of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furniſhed out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addiſon.*

LY. A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaʒ, Sax. a field. *Gibſon.* When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.

LYCA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr. λύκος and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

He fees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a lycanthropy, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYKE. *adj.* for *like.* *Spenser.*

LY'ING, *participial noun,* from *lie,* whether it signifies *to be recumbent,* or *to speak falsely,* or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying,* and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakspeare.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts.*

LYMPH. *n. s.* [*lymphe,* Fr. *lympha,* Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph,* the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

LY'MPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus,* Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

LY'MPHATICK. *n. s.* [*lymphatique,* Fr. from *lympha,* Lat.]

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or lymphaticks, and glandules. *Floyer.*

LY'MPHEDUCT. *n. s.* [*lympha* and *ductus,* Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts,* an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackm.*

LY'NDEN TREE. *n. s.* [*tilia,* Lat.] A plant.

LYNX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx.* *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx's* beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. s.* [*lyre,* Fr. *lyra,* Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre.* *Milt.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre,*
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbuthnot.*

LY'RICAL. } *adj.* [*lyricus,* Lat. *lyrique,* Fr.]
LY'RICK. } Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting. *Dry.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LY'RICK. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks,* did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

LY'RIST. *n. s.* [*lyristes,* Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope*

M.

M Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp:* it is never mute.

MACARO'ON. *n. s.* [*macarone,* Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*macaron,* Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACA'W. *n. s.* A bird in the West Indies, the largest species of parrot.

MACAW-TREE. *n. s.*

A species of the *palm-tree,* very common in the Caribbee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Miller.*

MACE. *n. s.* [mæȝȝa, Sax. *maça,* Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority bore before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal *mace*
Which now thou bear'st. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*massue,* Fr. *massa,* Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee musick? *Shakspeare.*

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces,* made a most bloody execution. *Knolles.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick smote. *Milton.*

With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

3. [*macis,* Latin.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace:* it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACEA'LE. *n. s.* [*mace* and *ale.*] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale,* with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. s.* [*mace* and *bear.*] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the *mace-bearer.* *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero,* Latin; *macerer,* French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-achs, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

Covetous men are all fools; for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

In lotions in women's cases, be orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *n. s.* [*maceration,* French; from *macerate.*]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MACE-REED. *n. s.* [*typha.*] An herb.

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina,* Lat.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor,* Lat. *machiner,* Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *n. s.* [*machinatio,* Lat. *machination,* Fr. from *machinate.*] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscarry,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And *machination* ceases. *Shakspeare*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltless soul betray;
From those who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay! *Sandys*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milton*

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations;* but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt.*

MACHI'NE. *n. s.* [*machina,* Lat. *machine,* Fr.] This word is pronounced *masheen.*

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine,*
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

K 2

2. An engine.

In the hollow ſide,
Selected numbers of their ſoldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels ſtuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *machine.*]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip; ſelf-moved engines.

2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. ſ.* [*machiniſte*, Fr. from *machina*, Lat.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *macilent.*] Leanneſs. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dut. *maquereau*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel.* *Carew.*

Law ordered that the Sunday ſhould have reſt;
And that no nymph her noiſy food ſhould ſell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel.* *King.*

Sooner ſhall cats diſport in water clear,
And ſpeckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

MACKEREL-GALE ſeems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a ſtrong breeze; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as is deſired to bring *mackerel* freſh to market.

They put up every ſail,
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel-gale.* *Dryd.*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, Fr. μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A ſpot.

And laſtly, the body of the ſun may contract ſome ſpots or *macula* greater than uſual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet.*

2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To **MA'CULATE.** *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himſelf,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakſp.*

MA'CULE. *n. ſ.* [*macula*, Lat.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *adj.* [ȝemaad, Sax. *matto*, Italian.]

1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, Sir, he is *mad.*
—'Tis the time's plague when *madmen* lead the blind. *Shakſpeare.*

This muſick mads me, let it ſound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it ſeems, it will make wiſe men *mad.* *Shakſpeare.*

Cupid, of thee the poets ſung,
Thy mother from the ſea was ſprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We muſt bind our paſſions in chains, leſt like *mad* folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the miſchief they can. *Taylor.*

A bear, enraged at the ſtinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Eſtrange.*

Madmen ought not to be angry
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden.*

But ſome ſtrange graces and odd flights ſhe had,
Was juſt not ugly, and was juſt not *mad.* *Pope.*

2. Expreſſing diſorder of mind.

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone. *Mil.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire: with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of deſire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols. *Jeremiah.*

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden.*

The people are not ſo very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil perſons. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious.

Holy writ repreſents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and perſecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* againſt them. *Decay of Piety.*

To **MAD.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will witneſs outwardly,
As ſtrongly as the conſcience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord. *Shakſpeare.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To **MAD.** *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noiſe
Of conflicts! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryd.*

MAD. *n. ſ.* [maðu, Sax.] An earthworm. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DAM. *n. ſ.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree. It was anciently ſpoken as in French, with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable.

Certes, *madàm*, ye have great cauſe of plaint. *Spen.*
Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*]
MA'DBRAINED. } Diſordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd againſt my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* rudeſby, full of ſpleen. *Shakſp.*

He let fall his book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him ſuch a cuff,
That down fell prieſt and book. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That laſt is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daſt the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakſpeare's Henry* IV.

To **MA'DDEN.** *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-ſtar rages, nay 'tis paſt a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To **MA'DDEN.** *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomſon.*

MA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [mæðepe, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the *madder* conſiſts of one ſingle leaf, which is cut into four or five ſegments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, compoſed of two juicy berries
closely joined together, containing ſeeds for the u
part hollowed like a navel; the leaves are ro
and ſurround the ſtalks in whorles. *Hill.*

Madder is cultivated in vaſt quantities in H
land: what the Dutch ſend over for medicinal
is the root, which is only dried; but the grea
quantity is uſed by the dyers, who have it ſen
coarſe powder. *H*

MADE. The participle preterit of *make*

Neither hath this man ſinned, nor his pare
but that the works of God ſhould be *made* m
feſt. *Jo*

MADEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*madefacio*, La
The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an im
bition. *Bac*

To **MA'DEFY.** *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.]
moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *n. ſ.* [*bubo.*] An o
Ainſwor

MA'DHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe.*]
houſe where madmen are cured or co
fined.

A fellow in a *madhouſe* being aſked how he ca
there? Why, ſays he, the mad folks abroad are
many for us, and ſo they have maſtered all the
ber people, and cooped them up here. *L'Eſtr*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without u
derſtanding; furiouſly.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dr*

MA'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *man.*] A m
deprived of his underſtanding.

They ſhall be like *madmen*, ſparing none, l
ſtill ſporting. *2 Eſdr*

He that eagerly purſues any thing, is no bet
than a *madman.* *L'Eſtran*

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes aw
his ſword, loves his perſon while he diſarms
frenzy. *So*

MA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mad.*]

1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; pe
turbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lu
again: he ſo buffets himſelf on the forehead, th
any *madneſs* I ever yet beheld, ſeemed but tam
neſs and civility to this diſtemper. *Shakſpea*

There are degrees of *madneſs* as of folly, t
diſorderly jumbling ideas together, in ſome mo
ſome leſs. *Loc*

2. Fury; wildneſs of paſſion; rage.

The power of God ſets bounds to the raging
the ſea, and reſtrains the *madneſs* of the people.
King Charl

He rav'd with all the *madneſs* of deſpair,
He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, and tore his hair.
Dryd

MADRI'ER. *n. ſ.*

Madrier, in war, is a thick plank armed w
iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to recei
the mouth of the petard when charged, with wh
it is applied againſt a gate, or other thing intend
to be broken down. *Bail*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh a
French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence
was written anciently *mandriale*, Italia
A paſtoral ſong; any light airy ſhort ſon

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which co
tains a certain number of unequal verſes, not ti
to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or ſu
tilty of an epigram: it conſiſts of one ſingle ra
of verſes, and in that differs from a canzon
which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophes, which return
the ſame order and number. *Bail*

Waters, by whoſe falls
Birds ſing melodious *madrigals.* *Shakſpea*

His artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal.* *Milto*

Their tongue is light and trifling in compariſ
of the Engliſh; more proper for ſonnets, *madriga*
and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryde*

MA'DWORT. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An her

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxo
mæp, famous, great, noted: ſo *ælmere*

all-famous antiquary, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Aſh.*

MA'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

MAGAZI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*magazine*, French; from the Arabick *machſan*, a treaſure.]

1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions.

If it ſhould appear fit to beſtow ſhipping in thoſe harbours, it ſhall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all neceſſary proviſions and ammunitions. *Raleigh.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton.*
Some o'er the publick *magazines* preſide,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryd.*
Uſeful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and diſpos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was ſo well ſtored a *magazine*, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not maſter of. *Locke.*

2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and publiſhed under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*.

MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenſer.*

MA'GGOT. *n. ſ.* [*magrod*, Welſh; *millepeda*, Latin; *mabðu*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the ſides and back of the common caterpillar we have ſeen creep out ſmall *maggots*. *Ray.*
From the lore although the inſect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in diſguiſe. *Garth.*

2. Whimſey; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taſtata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe ſummer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* oſtentation:
I do forſwear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakſpeare.*

To reconcile our late diſſenters,
Our brethren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diſſ'rent *maggots*,
As long and ſhort ſticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point, then he broke out into a violent paſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maggotty*.] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimſical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a neat ſcheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unſettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write ſtrait in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

MA'GICAL. *adj.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or the agency of ſpirits.

I'll humbly ſignify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shakſ.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* ſhield of your Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, ſhe attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring, *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus ſhould ſucceed in the empire. *Camd.*

MA'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits: it was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful: ſorcery; enchantment.

She once being loſt,
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony
Claps on his ſea-wing. *Shakſpeare.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all theſe motives? *Rogers.*

2. The ſecret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuſe immaterial virtue into the part ſevered. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *adj.*

1. Acting or doing by powers ſuperiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that diſtill'd by *magick* ſlights
Shall ſuſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

Like caſtles built by *magick* art in air,
That vaniſh at approach, ſuch thoughts appear *Granville.*

2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and ſhake
Till all thy *magick* ſtructures rear'd ſo high,
Were ſhatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakſpeare.*

An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Heſperian fruit, and made the dragon ſleep;
Her potent charms do troubled ſouls relieve,
And, where the hills, makes calmeſt ſouls to grieve.
Waller.

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *magiſter*, Lat.]

1. Such as ſuits a maſter.

Such a government is paternal, not *magiſterial*. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uſes a *magiſterial* authority while he inſtructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotick.

We are not *magiſterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magiſterial* looks for current payment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and *magiſterial* way of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magiſterial* ſalt, to good purpoſe in ſome fevers: the tincture is no more than a ſolution of the *magiſterial* ſalt. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *magiſterial*.] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be miſtaken, as if it were ſpoken *magiſterially*. *Bacon.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engroſs all wholly to themſelves, *magiſterially* cenſuring the wiſdom of all antiquity, ſcoffing at all piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial*.] Haughtineſs; airs of a maſter.

Perceptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a *magiſterialneſs* in matters of opinion, the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact: in the one we impoſe upon men's underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY, *n. ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Latin.]

Magiſtery is a term made uſe of by chemiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, made by ſolution and precipitation; as of biſmuth, lead, &c. and ſometimes rein and reſinous ſubſtances; as thoſe of jalap, ſcammony, &c. but the moſt genuine acceptation is to expreſs that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into cryſtals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelſus extracteth the *magiſtery* of wine, expoſing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magiſtery* of vegetables conſiſts but of the more ſoluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

You ſhare the world, her *magiſtracies*, prieſthoods, Wealth and felicity, amongſt you, friends. *B. Jon.*

He had no other intention but to diſſuade men from *magiſtracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of ſtate. *Brown.*

Some have diſputed even againſt *magiſtracy* itſelf. *Attterbury.*

Duelling is not only an uſurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an inſult upon *magiſtracy* and good government. *Clariſſa.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Latin.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially.

What a preſumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to aſſume to himſelf ſuch a licence to controul ſo *magiſtrally*! *Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

They chuſe their *magiſtrate!*
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece *Shakſpeare.*

I treat here of thoſe legal puniſhments which *magiſtrates* inflict upon their diſobedient ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. Not uſed.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. *magnanimita*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul.

With deadly hue, an armed corſe did lye,
In whoſe dead face he read great *magnanimity*.
Spenſer.

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whoſe *magnanimity*, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to mitery beneath their fears;
The reſt was *magnanimity* to remit,
If ſome convenient ranſom was propoſ'd. *Milton.*

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very falſe proof either of wiſdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to aſſume. *Milton.*

In ſtrength
All mortals I exceſſ'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits.
Milton.

Magnanimous induſtry is a reſolved aſſiduity and care, unſeverable to any worthy work. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatneſs of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform juſtly, ſkilfully, and *magnanimouſly*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

MA'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliſs,
The larger loadſtone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reaſonable to aſk, Whether obeying the *magnet* be eſſential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* ſcheme. *Blackm.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is ſo rare as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton.*

2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all denſe bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, ſilver, lead, glaſs, water. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the ſun is of cold and moiſture. *Bacon.*

She ſhould all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and faſten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. *Magnetick* is once uſed by *Milton* for *magnet.*

Draw out with credulous deſire, and lead
At will the manlieſt, reſoluteſt breaſt,
As the *magnetick* hardeſt iron draws. *Par. Reg.*

MA'GNETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *magnet.*]

1. Power of the loadſtone.

Many other *magnetiſms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the *magnetiſm* of intereſt our affections are irreſiſtibly attracted. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

Number, though wonderful in itſelf, and ſufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonſtrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Lat.]
MAGNI'FICK. } Illuſtrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little uſed.

The houſe that is to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory, throughout all countries. 1 *Chronicles.*

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If theſe *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton.*

O parent! theſe are thy *magnifick* deeds,
Thy trophies! *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour.

This deſert ſoil
Wants not her hidden luſtre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence. *Milton.*

Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch *magnificence*
Equall'd in all her glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or ſeat
Their kings, when Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton.*

One may obſerve more ſplendour and *magnificence* in particular perſons houſes in Genoa, than in thoſe that belong to the publick. *Addiſon.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

It is ſuitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the univerſe, that the ſpecies of creatures ſhould, by gentle degrees, aſcend upward from us toward his perfection, as we ſee they gradually deſcend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I deſcry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addiſon.*

2. Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhow.

If he were *magnificent*, he ſpent with an aſpiring intent: if he ſpared, he heaped with an aſpiring intent. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of ſlaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dry.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; ſo neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy work. *Grew.*

MAGNIFICO, *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himſelf, and the *magnificoes*
Of greateſt port, have all proceeded with him. *Shak.*

MA'GNIFIER, *n. ſ.* [from *magnify.*]

1. One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this ſtar were the Egyptians, who notwithſtanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown.*

2. A glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnify'd*; but to create
Is greater than created to deſtroy. *Milton.*

3. To raiſe in pride and pretenſion.

He ſhall exalt and *magnify* himſelf above every god. *Daniel.*

If ye will *magnify* yourſelves againſt me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job.*

He ſhall *magnify* himſelf in his heart. *Daniel.*

4. To increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

How theſe red globules would appear, if glaſſes could be found that could *magnify* them a thouſand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would ſee my face;
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glaſs? *Gran.*

The greateſt *magnifying* glaſſes in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own perſon. *Pope.*

As things ſeem large which we through miſts deſcry,
Dulneſs is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pope.*

5. A cant word for *to have effect.*

My governeſs aſſured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almoſt eaten up with the green ſickneſs: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

MA'GNITUDE, *n. ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatneſs; grandeur.

He with plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or ſtem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the reſt. *Raleigh.*

Never repoſe ſo much upon any man's ſingle counſel, fidelity, and diſcretion, in managing affairs of the firſt *magnitude*, that in matters of religion and juſtice, it is to create in yourſelf, or others, a diffidence of your own judgement. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth conſiſting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth, a ſpot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt *magnitude* to me. *Dryden.*

Conceive theſe particles of bodies to be ſo diſpoſed amongſt themſelves, that the intervals of empty ſpaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that theſe particles may be compoſed of other particles much ſmaller, which have as much empty ſpace between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of theſe ſmaller particles. *Newton.*

MA'GPIE. *n. ſ.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is uſed to a *ſparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot.*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that underſtood relations, have
By *magpies* and by chowghs, and rooks brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakſpeare.*

—Diſſimulation is expreſſed by a lady wearing a viſard of two faces, in her right hand a *magpie*, which Spenſer deſcribed looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE, *n. ſ.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MAID. } *n. ſ.* [mæden, mægden,
MA'IDEN. } Saxon; *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakſpeare.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou ſay'ſt he is. *Shakſpeare.*

I am not ſolely led
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

She employed the reſidue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens.* *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* ſhe lay,
A *maid* the roſe at the approaching day. *Dryden.*

Let me die, ſhe ſaid,
Rather than loſe the ſpotleſs name of *maid.* *Dryd.*

2. A woman ſervant.

My *maid* Neriſſa and myſelf, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakſpeare.*

Old Tancred viſited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for ſuch his cuſtom was, he kiſs'd,
Then bleſs'd her kneeling, and her *maids* diſmiſs'd.
Dryden.

Her cloſet and the gods ſhare all her time,
Except when, only by ſome *maids* attended,
She ſeeks ſome ſhady ſolitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thouſand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

If ſhe bear a *maid* child. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *n. ſ.* [*raia vel ſquatina minor.*] A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MA'IDEN. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Maenalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once. *Addiſon.*

2. Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted.

He ſheathed his *maiden* ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

When I am dead, ſtrew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaſte wife to my grave. *Shakſpeare.*

By this *maiden* bloſſom in my hand
I ſcorn thee and thy faſhion. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'IDENHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum.*] This plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and

old ruins, whence it is brought for medicinal use.

Jane is drawn in a kirtle of red and green, upon his head a garland of bent, king's-cap, and *maidenhair*. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. } MA'IDENHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *maiden*.]

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modeſt lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh whither ſhall I fly; what ſacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den?
Fairfax.

She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret mewes,
And in broad fields preſerv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fair.*

Example, that ſo terrible ſhews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakſpeare.*

Maidenhood ſhe loves, and will be ſwift
To mid a virgin. *Milton.*

2. Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. This is now become a low word.

The devil and miſchance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakſpeare.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at their firſt appearing have ſtained the *maidenhead* of their credit with ſome negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no joy's *maidenhead*,
Then ſpouſal rites prejudge the marriage-bed.
Crajhaw.

MA'IDENLIP. *n. ſ.* [*lappago*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MAI'DENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our ſex, as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakſp.*

You virtuous aſs, and baſhful fool; muſt you be bluſhing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become! *Shakſpeare.*

MA'IDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'IDMARIAN. *n. ſ.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance, ſo called from a buffoon dreſſed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A ſet of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a ſick virgin.

Change the complection of her *maidpale* peace
To ſcarlet indignation. *Shakſpeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* A female ſervant.

It is perfectly right what you ſay of the indifference in common friends, whether we are ſick or well; the very *maidſervants* in a family have the ſame notion. *Swift.*

MAJE'STICAL. } MAJE'STICK. } *adj.* [from *majeſty*.]

1. Auguſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
Preſence *majeſtical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak audaciouſly. *Shakſp.*

Get the ſtart of the *majeſtick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakſpeare.*

We do it wrong, being ſo *majeſtical*,
To offer it the ſhew of violence. *Shakſpeare.*

In his face
Sate meekneſs, heighten'd with *majeſtick* grace.
Denham.

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd ſandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majeſtick* as a god. *Pope.*

2. Stately; pompous; ſplendid.

It was no mean thing which he purpoſed; to perform a work ſo *majeſtical* and ſtately was no ſmall charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which paſſage doth not only ſuppoſe an infinite abundance, both of artificial and materials, but likewiſe of magnificent and *majeſtical* deſires in every common perſon. *Wotton.*

The leaſt portions muſt be of the epick kind; all muſt be grave, *majeſtical*, and ſublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majeſtical*.] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward ſhe bends, *majeſtically* bright,
And there ſhe fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A parting thing, a magpie hight,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY. *n. ſ.* [*majeſtas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance; an appearance awful and ſolemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majeſty*. *Pſalms.*
The lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majeſty*. *Pſalms.*

Amidſt
Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling Sire
Chuſe to reſide, his glory unobſcur'd,
And with the *majeſty* of darkneſs round
Covers his throne. *Milton.*

Great, without pride, in ſober *majeſty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; ſovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majeſty*. 1 *Chro.*
To the only wiſe God be glory and *majeſty*. *Jude.*
He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majeſty*. *Daniel.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The firſt in loftineſs of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in *majeſty*. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.

Moſt royal *majeſty*,
I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd,
Nor will you tender leſs. *Shakſpeare.*

I have a garden opens to the ſea,
From whence I can your *majeſty* convey
To ſome high friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, viſited her *majeſty* but once in ſix weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful ſtate above
The *majeſty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. ſ.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Ital. from *maille*, the meſh of a net. *Skinner.*]

1. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence.

Being adviſed to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this anſwer, That againſt any popular fury, a ſhirt of *mail* would be but a ſilly defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour.

We ſtrip the lobſter of his ſcarlet *mail*. *Gay.*
Some ſhirts of *mail*, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a curace, ſome a corſlet bright. *Fairf.*
Some wore a coat-armour, imitating ſcale,
And next their ſkin were ſtubborn ſhirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breaſt-plate. *Dryden.*

3. A poſtman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *mallette*, Fr.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour.

The *mailed* Mars ſhall on his altar ſit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.

I am thy wedded wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I ſhould not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in ſhame, with papers on my back. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French; *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Latin.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to me a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the juriſdiction of all biſhops. *Shakſp.*

The multitude wondered when they ſaw the dumb to ſpeak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matthew.*

MAIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cauſe to fear, leſt the want thereof be a *maim*, than the uſe a blemiſh. *Hooker.*

Humphry duke of Glo'ſter, fierce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a *maim*; two pulls at once;
A lady baniſh't, and a limb lopt off! *Shakſpeare.*

2. Injury; miſchief.

Not ſo deep a *maim*,
As to be caſt forth in the common air,
Have I deſerved. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Eſſential defect.

A noble author eſteems it to be a *maim* in hiſtory, that the acts of parliament ſhould not be recited. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or main publick duty which God requireth of his church, there is, beſides that matter and form wherein the eſſence thereof conſiſteth, a certain outward faſhion, whereby the ſame is in decent manner adminiſtered. *Hooker.*

There is a hiſtory in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceaſed;
The which obſerv'd a man may prophely,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakſpeare.*

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakſp.*

There aroſe three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew ſeveral armies out of England. *Davies.*

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* ſtreams,
Runs diverſe. *Milton.*

I ſhould be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reaſon to perſuade immediate war,
Did not diſſuade me moſt. *Milton.*

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our *main* intereſt is to be as happy as we can, and as long as poſſible. *Tillotſon.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful full of the *main* chance, my ſon;
Put out the principal in truſty hands;
Live on the uſe, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden.*

Whilſt they have buſied themſelves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the *main* deſign, but they have followed him in every epiſode. *Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vaſt.

Think, you queſtion with a Jew,
You may as well go ſtand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his uſual height. *Shak.*

Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the *main* abyſs,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton.*

3. Groſs; containing the chief part.

We ourſelf will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well winged with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shak.*

All abreaſt
Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young nobleſmen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take poſſeſſion of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*

That, which thou aright
Believ'ſt ſo *main* to our ſucceſs, I bring. *Milton.*

MAIN. *n. ſ.*

1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wiſdom, by ſeeing men. *Locke.*

2. The ſum; the whole; the general.
They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*
Theſe notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke*

3. The ocean; the great ſea, as diſtinguiſhed from bays or rivers.
A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakſpeare.*
Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea;
Or ſwell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakſpeare.*
He fell, and ſtruggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain.
Dryden.
Say, why ſhould the collected *main*
Diſdain within itſelf contain?
Why to its caverns ſhould it ſometimes creep,
And with delightful ſilence ſleep
On the lov'd boſom of its parent deep? *Prior*

4. Violence; force.
He 'gan advance
With huge force, and importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.
Spenſer.
With might and *main*
He haſted to get up again. *Hudibras.*
With might and *main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

5. [from *manus*, Lat.] A hand at dice.
Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one caſt; to ſet ſo rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour? *Shakſp.*
To paſs our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Earl Dorſet's Song.*
Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wiſe:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

6. The continent.
In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon.*

7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

MA'INLAND. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. *Spenſer* and *Dryden* ſeem to accent this word differently.
Ne was it iſland then,
But was all deſolate, and of ſome thought
By ſea to have been from the Celtick *maintand* brought. *Spenſer*
Thoſe whom Tyber's holy foreſt ſhade,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden.*

MA'INLY. *adv.* [from *main*.]
1. Chiefly; principally.
A brutiſh vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the ſin of Eve. *Milton.*
They are *mainly* reducible to three. *Hare*
The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the ſtrata, was originally lodged in the bodies of thoſe ſtrata, being interſperſed amongſt the matter, whereof the ſaid ſtrata *mainly* conſiſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Greatly; hugely.
It was obſerved by one, that himſelf came hardly to a little riches, and very eaſily to great riches: for when a man's ſtock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and over-come thoſe bargains, which, for their greatneſs, are few men's money, and be partner in the induſtries of younger men, he cannot but increaſe *mainly*. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *maſt*.] The chief or middle maſt.
One dire ſhot,
Cloſe by the board the prince's *mainmaſt* bore.
Dryden.
A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmaſt*, told the ſtanders-by, it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

MA'INPERNOR. *n. ſ.* Surety; bail.
He enforced the earl himſelf to fly, till twenty-ſix noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermoſt advantage was taken againſt his ſureties.
Davies on Ireland.

MA'INPRISE. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *priſe*, Fr.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail.
Sir William Bremingham was executed for treaſon, though the earl of Deſmond was left to mainprize *Davies.*
Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by diſcharge or *mainpriſe*, grant
Deliv'ry from this baſe reſtraint. *Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſail*.] The ſail of the mainmaſt.
They committed themſelves unto the ſea, and hoiſted up the *mainſail* to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet*.] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.
Strike, ſtrike the top-ſail; let the *mainſheet* fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]
1. To preſerve; to keep; not to ſuffer to change.
The ingredients being preſcribed in their ſubſtance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*
2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to reſign.
This place, theſe pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryden.*
God values no man more or leſs, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his poſt. *Grew's Coſmologia.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify; to ſupport.
If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe poſſeſſions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the juſt and honourable law of England. *Davies.*
Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts ſo much ſuperior to any of the company, that he could too well *maintain* and juſtify thoſe contradictions. *Clarendon.*
Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain.
Dryden.
4. To continue; to keep up; not to ſuffer to ceaſe.
Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakſpeare.*
Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel ſhade. *Dryden.*
5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of.
I ſeek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my ſtate,
And feeds the poor well pleaſed from my gate. *She.*
What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it.
Shakſpeare.
6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life.
It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himſelf by his own labour. *Hooker.*
If a woman *maintain* her huſband, ſhe is full of anger and much reproach. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its aſſertors? *South.*
7. To preſerve from failure.
Here ten thouſand images remain
Without confuſion, and their rank *maintain*.
Blackmore.

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet.
In tragedy and ſatire I *maintain* againſt ſome of our modern critics, that this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *maintain*.] Defenſible; juſtifiable.

Being made lieutenant of Bullogne, the walls ſore beaten and ſhaken, and ſcarce *maintainable*, he defended the place againſt the Dauphin. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *maintain*.] Supporter; cheriſher.
He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a ſpecial *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenſer.*
The *maintainers* and cheriſhers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South.*

MA'INTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*maintenant*, Fr.]
1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation.
It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himſelf, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed *Hooker.*
God aſſigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to obſerve. *Hooker.*
Thoſe of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*
2. Support; protection; defence.
They knew that no man might in reaſon take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker.*
The beginning and cauſe of this ordinance among the Iriſh was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their poſterity. *Spenſer.*
3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure.
Whatſoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his ſervice, is granted to God. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *top*.] The top of the mainmaſt.
From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their mould bring new ſupplies.
Dryden
Diſtys could the *maintop*-maſt beſtride,
And down the ropes with active vigour ſlide. *Addiſ.*

MA'INYARD. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *yard*.] The yard of the mainmaſt.
With ſharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the maſt, then rowing they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot*

MA'JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
They bind none, no not though they be many ſaving only when they are the *major* part of a general aſſembly, and then their voices being more in number, muſt overſway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*
The true meridian is a *major* circle paſſing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown*
In common diſcourſe we denominate perſons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wiſe man who has but few follies. *Watts.*
2. Greater in dignity.
Full Greek, full fame, honour, or go, or ſtay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'JOR. *n. ſ.*
1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obſolete.
3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality.
The *major* of our author's argument is to be underſtood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*
4. MAJOR-*general*. The general officer of the ſecond rank.
Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's anſwer. *Tatler.*
5. MAJOR-*domo*. *n. ſ.* [*majeur dome*, Fr.] One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *major*.] Increaſe; enlargement.
There be five ways of *majoration* of ſounds: enclofure ſimple; enclofure with dilatation; commu-

sication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the ſenſory. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY, *n. ſ.* [from *major*.]

1. The ſtate of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be ſo wiſe as to eſpouſe that cauſe which was moſt agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a ſedition. *Addiſon.*

As in ſenates ſo in ſchools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reaſon the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [from *majores*, Lat.] Anceſtry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a poſterity not unlike their *majority*: of miſchievous progenitors, a venomous and deſtructive progeny. *Brown.*

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the third, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no ſooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raiſed a cruel war againſt him. *Davies.*

5. Firſt rank. Obſolete.

Douglas, whoſe high deeds,
Whoſe hot incurſions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all ſoldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakſpeare.*

6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat*. *n. ſ.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curioſity, but in America it is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants, and conſequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very ſtrong nouriſhment, but more viſcous than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

To **MAKE**. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *mecken*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. *Geneſis.*

The Lord hath *made* all things for himſelf. *Prov.*

Remember'ſt thou
Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being? *Milton.*

2. To form of materials.

He faſhioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exodus.*

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no other meaſure, ſave one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of the ſe by compounding or dividing them. *Holder.*

3. To compoſe: as, parts, materials, or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the ſpeed of him;
Who, almoſt dead for breath, had ſcarcely more
Than would *make* up his meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundleſs ſea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

A pint of ſalt of tartar, expoſed unto a moiſt air, will *make* more liquor than the former meaſure will contain. *Brown.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There laviſh nature, in her beſt attire,
Pours forth ſweet odours, and alluring ſights;
And art with her contending, doth aſpire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenſer.*

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then *make* ſport at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

When their hearts were merry they ſaid, Call for Sampſon, that he may *make* us ſport. *Judges.*

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* proviſion.
1 Chronicles.

Thou haſt ſet ſigns and wonders in the land of Egypt, and haſt *made* thee a name. *Jeremiah.*

Joſhua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *Joſhua.*

Both combine
To *make* their greatneſs by the fall of man. *Dryd.*

Egypt, mad with ſuperſtition grown,
Makes gods of monſters. *Tate's Juvenal.*

6. To produce as a cauſe.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is ſeparated from his neighbour. *Proverbs.*

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Proverbs.*

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding. *Watts.*

7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe in action.

Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet in other places ſhe enlargeth her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction *made* of her. *Shakſpeare.*

She *made* haſte, and let down her pitcher. *Gen.*

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Nehemiah.*

He ſhall *make* a ſpeedy riddance of all in the land. *Zephaniah.*

They all began to *make* excuſe. *Luke.*

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Romans.*

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by ſea and land, reſolved, without delay, to *make* war likewiſe upon him. *Knolles.*

Such muſick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and ſurveyed, and all malicious gloſſes *made* upon all he had ſaid, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, ſince neither you nor I love repetitions, I ſhall not now *make* any of what elſe was urged againſt Themiſtius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What Hope, O Panthus! whither can we run?
Where *make* a ſtand? and what may yet be done? *Dryden.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by ſea
To get eſtates, he cuts a ſhorter way. *Dryden.*

To what end did Ulyſſes *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

He that will make a good uſe of any part of his life, muſt allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make ſome requeſt, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that requeſt comply. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he ſhould *make* the tour of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbut. and Pope.*

8. To cauſe to have any quality.

She may give ſo much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their ſentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will *make* your cities waſte. *Leviticus.*

Her huſband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Numbers.*

When he had made a convenient room, he ſet it in a wall, and *made* it faſt with iron. *Wiſ. of Sol.*

He *made* the water wine. *John.*

He was the more inflamed with the deſire of battle with Waller to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this uſurper;
All to *make* ſure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has run'd. *Dryden.*

In reſpect of actions within the reach of ſuch a power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any ſtate or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exodus.*

Joſeph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Iſrael. *Geneſis.*

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exodus.*

Ye have troubled me, to *make* me to ſtink among the inhabitants. *Geneſis.*

He *made* himſelf of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a ſervant. *Philippians.*

He ſhould be *made* manifeſt to Iſrael. *John.*

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myſelf ſervant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Corinthians.*

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. *Job.*

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himſelf againſt the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

Joſeph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matthew.*

By the aſſiſtance of this faculty we have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in ſight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs by bringing a drunken man into their company, and ſhewing them what a beaſt he *made* of himſelf. *Watts.*

10. To form; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh.

Thoſe who are wiſe in courts
Make friendſhip with the miniſters of ſtate,
Nor ſeek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the ſybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs.

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himſelf *made* in the unchaſte compoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shak.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a ſmile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raiſe,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

To ſuffer; to incur.

The loſs was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myſelf I loſt; I loſt no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuſeth Neptune unjuſtly, who *makes* ſhipwreck a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor ſickneſs in excuſe of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain.

That the ſoul in a ſleeping man ſhould be this moment buſy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember thoſe thoughts, would need ſome better proof than bare aſſertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They ſhould be *made* to riſe at their early hour; but great care ſhould be taken in waking them, that it be not done haſtily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpoſe to do: in this ſenſe it is uſed only in interrogation.

He may aſk this civil queſtion,—Friend!
What doſt thou *make* a ſhipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what *mak'ſt* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden.*

17. To raiſe as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakſp.*

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I ſent? *2 Corinthians.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* ſo much, what muſt now the Romans *make*, who govern it ſo wiſely? *Arbuthnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchaſe, it was very high? it being hardly poſſible to *make* ſo much of land, unleſs it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of ſea term.

Acoſta recordeth, they that ſail in the middle can *make* no land of either ſide. *Brown.*

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh ſecurely at the lazy ſtorm. *Dryden.*

They ply their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land, and *make* the Libyan ſhoars. *Dry.*

Did I but purpoſe to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in proſp'rous gales;
But would forſake the ſhip, and *make* the ſhore,
When the winds whiſtle, and the tempeſts roar? *Prior.*

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and ſettled in the weſt for many days, ſo as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To ſome Philiſtian lords, with whom they treat. *Milton.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage; it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryd.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpoſ'd in vain;

He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded ſtreams. *Dryden.*
The ſtone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.
When thou *makeſt* a dinner, call not thy friends, but the poor. *Luke.*

22. To pay; to give.
He ſhall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.
You muſt *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jaſon's voyage by ſea for the golden fleece. *Bacon.*

24. To turn to ſome uſe.
Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an inſtrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To incline to; to diſpoſe to.
It is not requiſite they ſhould deſtroy our reaſon, that is, to *make* us rely on the ſtrength of nature, when ſhe is leaſt able to relieve us. *Brown.*

26. To effect as an argument.
Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*
You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you *Swift.*

27. To repreſent; to ſhow.
He is not that gooſe and aſs that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

28. To conſtitute.
Our deſires carry the mind out to abſent good, according to the neceſſity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encreaſe of our happineſs. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.
Whatſoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's perſon. *Galatians.*

30. To mould; to form.
Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholeſome. *Bacon.*
Some undeſerved fault
I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakſp.*
They mow fern green, and burning of them to aſhes, *make* the aſhes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy.
He will not let ſlip any advantage to *make away* him whoſe juſt title, ennobled by courage and goodneſs, may one day ſhake the ſeat of a never-ſecure tyranny. *Sidney.*
Clarence was, by practice of evil perſons about the king his brother, called thence away, and ſoon after, by ſiniſter means, was clean *made away.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*
He may have a likely gueſs,
How theſe were they that *made away* his brother. *Shakſpeare.*
Trajan would ſay of the vain jealouſy of princes that ſeek to *make away* thoſe that aſpire to their ſucceſſion, that there was never king that did put to death his ſucceſſor. *Bacon.*
My mother I ſlew at my very birth, and ſince have *made away* two of her brothers, and haply to make way for the purpoſes of others againſt myſelf. *Hayward.*
Give poets leave to *make* themſelves *away.* *Roſc.*
What multitude of infants have been *made away* by thoſe who brought them into the world! *Addiſon.*

32. *To* MAKE *away.* To tranſfer.
Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To ſome friend *make* all *away.* *Waller.*

33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.
They *make* no *account* but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon.*

34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.

35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.
The Italians who have *made free with* the greateſt names in church and ſtate, and expoſed to the world the private miſfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify.
The grand maſter, guarded with a company of moſt valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles.*
When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to ſay things that agree very little with one other. *Boyle.*
I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*
As for this other argument, that by purſuing one ſingle theme they gain an advantage to expreſs, and work up, the paſſions, I wiſh any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good.* *Dryden.*
I will add what the ſame author ſubjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accompliſh.
This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakſpeare.*

38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence.
They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *Matthew.*

39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.
How happy each of the ſexes would be, if there was a window in the breaſt of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addiſon.*

40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment.
A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakſpeare.*
The king went to Latham, to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day thoſe two go to a third; in which progreſs they encreaſe like ſnowballs, till through their burthenſome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.
The king hearing of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney.*
The bird is dead
That we have *made* ſo *much* on! *Shakſpeare.*
It is good diſcretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the firſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The eaſy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themſelves too, they take care to carry it preſently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to underſtand.
That they ſhould have knowledge of the languages and affairs of thoſe that he at ſuch a diſtance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Bacon.*
I paſt the ſummer here at Nimmeguen, without the leaſt remembrance of what had happened to me in the ſpring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of*, in the ſame joint of my other foot. *Temple.*
There is another ſtatue in braſs of Apollo, with a modern inſcription on the pedeſtal, which I know not what to *make of.* *Addiſon.*
I deſired he would let me ſee his book: he did ſo, ſmiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*
Upon one ſide were huge pieces of iron, cut into ſtrange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Swift.*

43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.
I am aſtoniſhed that thoſe who have appeared againſt this paper have *made* ſo very little *of* it. *Addiſon.*

44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider; to account; to eſteem.
Makes he no more *of* me than of a ſlave? *Dryden.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh; to foſter. Not uſed.
Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of*, by the Turkiſh merchants, whoſe language he had learned. *Knolles.*

46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees.
Widows, who have tried one lover,
Truſt none again till th' have *made over.* *Hudib.*
The wife becomes *make over* their eſtates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me ſeiſure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *over.* To tranſfer.
The ſecond mercy *made over* to us by the ſecond covenant, is the promiſe of pardon. *Hammond.*
Age and youth cannot be *made over*, nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*
My waiſt is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
Moor, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coming. *Swift.*

48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf.
Make out the reſt.—I am diſorder'd ſo,
I know not further what to ſay or do. *Dryden.*
Antiquaries *make out* the moſt ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be diſcerned. *Felton.*
It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for ſome ſuppers. *Arbuthnot.*

49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince.
There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himſelf, than the exiſtence of a God. *Locke.*
Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*
Men of wit and parts, but of ſhort thoughts and little meditation, diſtruſt every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of ſenſe, or *made out* immediately to their ſenſes. *Burnet.*
We are to vindicate the juſt providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the ſeeming diſcords and irregularities of the divine adminiſtration. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
Scaliger hath *made out*, that the hiſtory of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*
In the paſſages from divines, moſt of the reaſonings which *make out* both my propoſitions are already ſuggeſted. *Atterbury.*
I dare engage to *make* it out, that they will have their full principal and intereſt at ſix per cent. *Swift*

50. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain.
They *made as ſure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their diſpoſal. *Dryden.*

51. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion.
But whether marriage bring joy or ſorrow,
Make ſure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryd.*

52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.
How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compoſe.
I knew when ſeven juſtices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakſpeare.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair.
I ſought for a man among them that ſhould *make up* the hedge, and ſtand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

55. *To* MAKE *up.* To compoſe, as ingredients.
Theſe are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of moſt extreme deformity. *Government of the Tongue.*
He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and ſtratagems; an old ſerpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*
Zeal ſhould be *made up* of the largeſt meaſures of ſpiritual love, deſire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Spratt.*
Oh he was all *made* up of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wiſh, or man admire. *Addiſon.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *made up* the moſt delightful little landſkip. *Addiſon.*

Old mouldr'ing urns, racks, daggers, and diſtreſs, *Make up* the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one ſide of moderate whigs, and on the other of preſbyterians. *Swift.*

56. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſhape.

A catapotium is a medicine ſwallowed ſolid, and moſt commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſupply; to make leſs deficient.

Whatſoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's ſalvation, is added as in ſupply of the Scripture's inſufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my ſubject, that ſo what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er conſider, but without a pauſe
Make up in paſſion what they want in cauſe. *Dryd.*

If his romantick diſpoſition tranſport him ſo far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principles would *make* it *up* in dignity and reſpect. *Swift.*

58. *To* MAKE *up.* To compenſate; to balance.

If they retrench any the ſmaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will eaſily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under conſideration. *Spectator.*

Thus wiſely ſhe *makes up* her time,
Miſ-ſpent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There muſt needs be another ſtate to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to ſalve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſettle; to adjuſt.

The reaſons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot paſſion of diſtemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakſpeare.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an eaſy undiſcoverable cheat he could provide againſt the impending diſtreſs. *Rogers' Sermons.*

60. *To* MAKE *up.* To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete meaſure of things neceſſary be *made up.* *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Conſtance in this troop?
—I know ſhe is not; for this match *made up*,
Her preſence would have interrupted much. *Shak.*

On Wedneſday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thurſday publiſhed. *Graunt.*

This life is a ſcene of vanity, that ſoon paſſes away, and affords no ſolid ſatisfaction but in the conſciouſneſs of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can ſay upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

61. This is one of the words ſo frequently occurring, and uſed with ſo much latitude, that its whole extent is not eaſily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings eaſily caught and reſtrained. The original ſenſe, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To MAKE. *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

I do beſeech your majeſty *make* up,
Leſt your retirement do amuſe your friends. *Shakſ.*

The earl of Lincoln reſolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A wonderful erroneous obſervation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, ſtruck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of thoſe remain and ſtand. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the ſoldiers *making* toward land, were eaſily beaten from the ſhore. *Knolles.*

When they ſet out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rithmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some ſpeedy way for paſſage muſt be found;
Make to the city by the poſtern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull
His eaſier conqueſt proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dry.*

Too late young Turnus the deluſion found
Far on the ſea, ſtill *making* from the ground. *Dryd.*

A man of a diſturbed brain ſeeing in the ſtreet one of thoſe lads that uſed to vex him, ſtepped into a cutler's ſhop, and ſeizing on a naked ſword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a ſpaniel by his horſe's ſide, I *made* up to him. *Addiſon.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to ſet over us. *Addiſon.*

A monſtrous boar ruſht forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his ſtiff-pointed briſtles
Roſe high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tuſks. *Smith.*

2. To contribute; to have effect.

Whatſoever *makes* nothing to your ſubject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work. *Dryd.*

Blinded he is by the love of himſelf to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe.

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the ſtrength of any invincible argument, otherwiſe found out by the light of reaſon, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* againſt that which our own laws eccleſiaſtical have inſtituted for the ordering of theſe affairs; the very authority of the church itſelf ſufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which ſhould *make* for them muſt prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep thoſe laws which in Scripture they find made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Romans.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilſt his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were diſcovered, rather *make* againſt him, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A thing may *make* to my preſent purpoſe. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpoſe, that the light conſerving ſtones in Italy muſt be ſet in the ſun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it to me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confeſſion *makes* againſt me. *Dryden.*

4. To ſhow; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joſhua and all Iſrael *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joſhua.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourſelf, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. This phraſe is improper.

The women of Greece were ſeized with an unaccountable melancholy, which diſpoſed ſeveral of them to *make away with* themſelves. *Spectator.*

6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency theſe diſparities of times, and we ſhall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this preſent time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but thoſe *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I was aſſur'd, that nothing was deſign'd
Againſt thee but ſafe cuſtody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes. *Mil.*

7. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compenſate; to be inſtead.

Have you got a ſupply of friends to *make up for* thoſe who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur.

Antiquity, cuſtom, and conſent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth eſtabliſh, are themſelves moſt ſufficient reaſons to uphold the ſame, unleſs ſome notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature.

Thoſe mercurial ſpirits, which were only lent the earth to ſhew men their folly in admiring it, poſſeſs delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the deceaſe of a lion the beaſts met to chuſe a king: ſeveral put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or ſtrength. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is our perfection of ſo frail a *make*,
As ev'ry plot can undermine and ſhake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portſoken, of ſo feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It may be with ſuperior ſouls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit ſomething near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith aſtonied,
Upſtarted lightly from his looſer *make*,
And his unſteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fairy Queen.*

Bid her therefore herſelf ſoon ready make,
To wait on love amongſt his lovely crew;
Where every one that miſſeth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amerced with penance due. *Spenſer.*

For ſince the wiſe town,
Has let the ſports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*,
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the wipers for their noſes. *Ben Jonſon's Owls.*

MA'KEBATE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her paſſions, like a right *makebate*, whiſpered to both ſides arguments of quarrel. *Sidn.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame ſmall quarrels by a thouſand ſtories. *Swift.*

MA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as is meet,
The univerſal *Maker* we may praiſe. *Milton.*

Thus the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker's* praiſe confin'd the ſound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the *Maker's* praiſe. *Pope.*

The power of reaſoning was given us by our *Maker* to purſue truths. *Watts' Logick.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of ſome trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

I dare promiſe her boldly what few of her *makers* of viſits and compliments dare to do. *Pope.*

3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all men's manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'KEPEACE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* ſhall become my age. *Shakſp.*

Ma'kewfight. *n. f.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any fmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely fitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

Malachi'te. *n. f.* This ftone is fometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick ftone, fo as in colour to refemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though fometimes it is veined with white, or fpotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

Ma'lady. *n. f.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A difeafe; a diftemper; a diforder of body; ficknefs.

Better it is to be private
In forrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurfe inward *maladies*, which have not fcope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Phyficians firft require, that the *malady* be known throughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redrefs it. *Spenfer.*

Say, can you faft? your ftomachs are too young:
And abftinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakfpeare.*

An accidental violence of motion has removed that *malady* that has baffled the fkill of phyficians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart;
He fires within, and hiffes at my heart. *Dryden.*

Mala'nders. *n. f.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill.*] A dry fcab on the paftern of horfes.

MA'LAPERT. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; fprightly without refpect or decency.

Peace, mafter marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new ftamp of honour is fcarce current
Shakfpeare.

If thou dar'ft tempt me further, draw thy fword.
—What, what? nay, then, I muft have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakfp.*

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make ufe of my authority? *Dryden.*

Ma'lapertness. *n. f.* [from *malapert.*] Livelinefs of reply without decency; quick impudence; faucinefs.

Ma'lapertly. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; faucily.

To **Mala'xate** *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To foften, or knead to foftnefs, any body.

Malaxa'tion. *n. f.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of foftening.

Male. *adj.* [*male*, French; *mafculus*, Lat.] Of the fex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which fhall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diffection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richeft perfon in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

Male. *n. f.* The he of any fpecies.

In moft the *male* is the greater, and in fome few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Male, in compofition, fignifies *ill*; from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

Maladministra'tion. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wifeft nations, when a prince was laid afide for *maleadminiftration*, the nobles and people did refume the adminiftration of the fupreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching fuch a matter as properly belongs to the ecclefiaftical court, for that a fubject denounces his fuperior for *maleadminiftration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe.*

Malecontent. } *adj.* [*male* and *con-*
Malecontented. } *tent.*] Difcontented; diffatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you ftand penfive, as half *malecontent*? *Shak.*
Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shak.*

The king, for fecuring his ftate againft mutinous and *malecontented* fubjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, fent a folemn ambaffage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

They cannot fignalife themfelves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the fofter virtues. *Addi.*

The ufual way in defpotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to fome caftle. *Addifon.*

Malecontentedly. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With difcontent.

Malecontentedness. *n. f.* [from *malecontent.*] Difcontentednefs; want of affection to government.

They would afcribe the laying down my paper to a fpirit of *malecontentednefs*. *Spectator.*

Maledi'cted. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accurfed. *Dict.*

Maledi'ction. *n. f.* [*malediction*, Fr. *maledictio*, Lat.] Curfe; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the laft, worft *malediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original caufe, divine *malediction*, laid by the fin of man upon thefe creatures which God hath made for the ufe of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they ftaid near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the weft, did vanifh into praifes. *Wotton.*

Malefa'ction. *n. f.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; and offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the fcene,
Been ftruck fo to the foul, that prefently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. *Shakfp.*

Malefa'ctor. *n. f.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender againft law; a criminal; a guilty perfon.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monftrous *malefactor*. *Shakfpeare.*
Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your fword. *Rofcom.*

It is a fad thing when men fhall repair to the miniftry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to fave their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog difturb her eafe,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden.*
The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

Male'fick. } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.]
Male'fique. } Mifchievous; hurtful. *Dict.*

Malepra'ctice. *n. f.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

Male'volence. *n. f.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The fon of Duncan
Lives in the Englifh court; and is receiv'd
Of the moft pious Edward with fuch grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high refpect. *Shakfpeare.*

Male'volent. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-difpofed toward others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms,
Though our *malevolent* ftars have ftruggled hard,
And held us long afunder. *Dryden.*

Male'volently. *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill will.

The oak did not only refent his fall, but vindicate him from afperfions *malevolently* caft upon him. *How.*

Ma'lice. *n. f.* [*malice*, Fr. *malitia*, Lat.]

1. Badnefs of defign; deliberate mifchief.

God hath forgiven me many fins of *malice*, and therefore furely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor.*

2. Ill intention to any one; defire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domeftick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakfpeare.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's deftruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himfelf, fearlefs return'd. *Milton.*

To **Ma'lice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obfolete.

The caufe why he this fly fo *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The moft fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquifhed. *Spenfer.*

Mali'cious. *adj.* [*malicieux*, Fr. *malitiofus*, Lat.] Ill-difpofed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We muft not ftint
Our neceffary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* cenfurers; which ever,
As rav'nous fifhes, do a veffel follow
That is new-trimm'd. *Shakfpeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, fmacking of ev'ry fin
That has a name. *Shakfpeare.*

Thou know'ft what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happinefs, and of his own
Defpairing, feeks to work us woe and fhame. *Milt.*

The air appearing fo *malicious* in this morbifick confpiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harv.*

Mali'ciously. *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mifchief.

An intrigue between his majefty and a junto of minifters *malicioufly* bent againft me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter deftruction. *Swift.*

Mali'ciousness. *n. f.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mifchief to another.

Not out of envy or *malicioufnefs*,
Do I forbear to crave your fpecial aid. *Herbert.*

Mali'gn. *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liquefcent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-difpofed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* fpirits. *Bacon.*

If in the conftellations war were fprung,
Two planets, rufhing from afpect *malign*
Of fierceft oppofition, in mid fky,
Should combat, and their jarring fpheres confound. *Milton.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hoftile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; peftilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impofthumations. *Bacon.*

To **Mali'gn.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practife what mifchiefs and villanies they will againft private men, whom they *malign*, by ftealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenf.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor fhould fo *malign* his fucceffor, as to fuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenfer.*

Strangers confpired together againft him, and *maligned* him in the wildernefs. *Ecclefiafticus.*

If it is a pleafure to be envied and fhot at, to be *maligned* ftanding, and to defpifed falling; then is it a pleafure to be great and to be able to difpofe of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mifchief; to hurt; to harm.

Mali'gnancy. *n. f.* [from *malignant.*]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourablenefs.

My ftars fhine darkly over me: the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, diftemper yours; therefore I crave your leave that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Deftructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of *malignancy*, either proves eafily curable, or elfe it proceeds in its venom. *Wife.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; miſchievous; intending or effecting ill.
O *malignant* and ill-boding ſtars!
Now art thou come unto a feaſt of death. *Shakſp.*
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt *malignant*, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakſpeare.*
To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*
They have ſeen all other notions beſides their own repreſented in a falſe and *malignant* light; whereupon they judge andcondemn at once. *Watts.*
2. Hoſtile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.
They hold, that the cauſe of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the ſwelling is a kindneſs in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby aſſuage the pain. *Temple.*
Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where diſeaſe could enter in:
How thoſe *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultleſs frame they found to make their prey? *Dryden.*

MALI'GNANT. *n. ſ.*
1. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed.
Occaſion was taken, by ſeveral *malignants*, ſecretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.
Now arriving
At place of potency, and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill *malignantly* remain
Faſt foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

MALI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *malign*.]
1. One who regards another with ill will.
I thought it neceſſary to juſtify my character in point of cleanlineſs, which my *maligners* call in queſtion. *Swift.*
2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer.
Such as theſe are philoſophy's *maligners*, who pronounce the moſt generous contemplations, needleſs unprofitable ſubtleties. *Glanville.*

MALI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciouſneſs.
Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On ſtubborn fate, or undiſcerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawleſs ſoldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickel.*
2. Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poiſon did appear, reports are various; his phyſicians diſcerned an invincible *malignity* in his diſeaſe. *Hayward.*
No redreſs could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-ſpread diſeaſe. *King Charles.*
3. Evilneſs of nature.
This ſhews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural courſe of it tends to the deſtruction of common life, by deſtroying truſt and mutual confidence. *South.*

MALI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviouſly; with ill will; miſchievouſly.
Leſt you think I raſhly more than teach,
Or praiſe *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once preſume t' inſtruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for ſweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*
The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakſpeare.*

MALL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.]
1. A kind of beater or hammer.
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which ſtrikes the ball, he incloſed in them ſeveral drugs. *Spectator.*
2. A ſtroke; a blow. Not in uſe.
With mighty *mall*,
The monſter mercileſs him made to fall. *F. Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*
Or two, or three, againſt a wall. *Hudibras.*
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Iſlandick, an area or walk ſpread with ſhells.
This the beau monde ſhall from the *mall* ſurvey,
And hail with muſick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.
Antony claps on his ſea wings like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shakſpeare.*
The birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are *mallard*, ſhoveler, and gooſe. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Arm your hook with the line, and cut ſo much of a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of ſpreading under the hammer.
Suppoſing the nominal eſſence of gold to be a body of ſuch a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fuſibility, the real eſſence is that conſtitution on which theſe qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating: this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is oppoſite to friability or brittleneſs. *Quincy.*
Make it more ſtrong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*
The beaten ſoldier proves moſt manful,
That like his ſword endures the anvil;
And juſtly's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras.*
If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and elaſtick, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts ſlide one upon another, the body is *malleable* or ſoft. *Newton.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.
The bodies of moſt uſe that are fought for out of the earth are the metals, which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, fuſibility, and *malleableneſs*. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer.
He firſt found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them uſeful for tools. *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer.
The veſſel ſoddered up was warily ſtruck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compreſſed. *Boyle.*
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.] A plant.
Sherds or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *n. ſ.*
1. A ſort of grape.
2. A kind of wine.
Methoglin, wort, and *malmſey*. *Shakſpeare.*

MALT. *n. ſ.* [mealt, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
Beer hath *malt* firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.
To houſe it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worſe. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDRINK. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *drink*.] All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſlimy ſyrup. *Floyer on Humours.*

MA'LTDUST. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *duſt*.] *Malt-duſt* is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.
Empty the corn from the ciſtern into the *malt-floor*. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *horſe*.] It ſeems to have been, in *Shakſpeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.
You peaſant ſwain, you whoreſon, you *malthorſe* drudge. *Shakſpeare.*
Mome, *malthorſe*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'LTMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *malt*.] One
MA'LTSTER. } who makes malt.
Sir Arthur the *maltſter*! how fine it will ſound! *Swift.*
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's ſide; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which ſhe died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltſter*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. } *n. ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin: this
MAMMA'. } word is ſaid to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſyllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.
Poor Cupid ſobbing ſcarce could ſpeak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye,
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake,
I took you for your likeneſs Cloe. *Prior.*
Little maſters and miſſes are great impediments to ſervants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift.*

MAMME'E *tree*. *n. ſ.*
The *mammee tree* hath a roſaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almoſt ſpherical fleſhy fruit; containing two or three ſeeds incloſed in hard rough ſhells. *Miller.*

MA'MMET. *n. ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure dreſſed up. *Hanmer.*
Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakſp.*

MAMMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, Fr. *mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* A ſhapeleſs piece.
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James.*

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.
I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did ſo tet his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mammock't* it? *Shakſpeare.*

MAMMON. *n. ſ.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *n. ſ.* [man, mon, Sax.]
1. Human being.
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; the element ſhews to him as it doth to me, all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakſpeare.*
All the weſt bank of Nilus is poſſeſſed by an idolatrous *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood.*
A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* deſign'd,
Conſcious of thought. *Dryden.*

Nature in *man* capacious ſouls hath wrought,
An I given them voice expreſſive of their thought;
In *man* the God deſcends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion and reaſoning joined to ſubſtance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reaſon though you can,
It may be reaſon, but it is not *man*. *Pope.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted mettle ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shakſpeare.*

I had not ſo much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakſpeare.*

Every *man* child ſhall be circumciſed. *Genſis.*

Cenеus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the ſex the firſt began. *Dryden.*

A long time ſince the cuſtom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurſe's legends are for truth receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd.
Dryden.

4. A ſervant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preſerves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody ſtrife:
For if my *man* muſt pralſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's ſervants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shak.*

Such gentlemen as are his majeſty's own ſworn ſervants ſhould be preferred to the charge of his majeſty's ſhips, choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other mens *men*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I and my *man* will preſently go ride
Far as the Corniſh mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar addreſs, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing we ſay
We ſpeak no treaſon, *man*. *Shakſpeare.*

6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This tame young ſober blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakſp.*

A *man* in an inſtant may diſcover the aſſertion to be impoſſible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would deſire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thouſand of them a *man* ſhall not be able to advance one ſtep in knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be taken off from thoſe they have once fixed on, but run away with a *man*, in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find ſome antiquities; but all they have to ſhow of this nature is an old roſtrum of a Roman ſhip *Addiſon.*

A *man* might make a pretty landſcape of his own plantation. *Addiſon.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.

—What beaſt was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me:
When you durſt do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be ſo much more the *man*. *Shakſpeare.*

He tript me behind, being down, inſulted, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakſpeare.*

Will reckons he ſhould not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down conſtables, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Samuel.*

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myſelf, and myſelf in the place of my neighbour. *Watts.*

10. Not a beaſt.

Thy face, bright Cenſury, autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the *man*. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independent perſon: to this ſenſe ſome refer the following paſſage of *Shakſpeare*, others to the ſenſe next foregoing.

There would this monſter make a *man*; any ſtrange beaſt there makes a *man*. *Shakſpeare.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotſon.*

12. When a perſon is not in his ſenſes, we ſay, he is not his own *man*. *Ainſworth.*

13. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.

14. MAN *of war*. A ſhip of war.

A Flemiſh *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmaſtered them. *Carew.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with men.

Your ſhips are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are muleteers, or reapers. *Shakſp.*

There ſtands the caſtle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakſpeare.*

A navy, to ſecure the ſeas, is *man'd*;
And forces ſent. *Daniel.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them ſhould ſend certain ſhips to ſea well *manned* and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ſhips go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall ſoldiers, more than for the proportion of the caſtle. *Bac.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could ſet out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſes; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addiſon.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the ſurly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shak.*

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To ſally from one port, or *man* one publick wall.
Tate.

3. To fortify; to ſtrengthen.

Adviſe how war may be beſt upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodoſius having *manned* his ſoul with proper reflections, exerted himſelf in the beſt manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addiſon.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To attend; to ſerve; to wait on as a *man* or ſervant.

Thou whoreſon mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakſpeare.*

They diſſil their huſbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben Jonſon.*

6. To direct in hoſtility; to point; to aim. Obſolete.

Man but a ruſh againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NACLES. *n. ſ.* [*manicles*, Fr. *manicæ*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles.

For my ſake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our ſtreets. *Shakſpeare.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppreſſion.
King Charles.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death.
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakſ.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakſ.*

Is it thus you uſe this monarch, to *manacle* and ſhackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry againſt the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at leaſt the vocal braſs inſpire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar ſtrain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain.
Prior.

2. To train a horſe to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horſe, and charging and diſcharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* ſteed.
Young.

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us ſtick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To wield; to move or uſe eaſily.

Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To huſband; to make the object of caution.

There is more to *manage*! If I fall,
It ſhall be like myſelf; a ſetting ſun
Should leave a tract of glory in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

The leſs he had to loſe, the leſs he car'd
To *manage* loathſome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency; this is a phraſe merely gallick, not to be imitated.

Notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to *manage* his proteſtant ſubjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addiſon.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wiſdom ſees thee want. *Dryd.*

MA'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſnage*, *menage*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; adminiſtration.

To him put
The *manage* of my ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus might have been prevented,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful, bloody iſſue arbitrate. *Shakſpeare.*

For the rebels which ſtand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* muſt be made, my liege,
Ere further leiſure yield them further means. *Shak.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and ſtir more than they can quiet. *Bacon.*

The plea of a good intention will ſerve to ſanctify the worſt actions; the proof of which is but too manifeſt from that ſcandalous doctrine of the jeſuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewiſe from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Uſe; inſtrumentality.

To think to make gold of quickſilver is not to be hoped; for quickſilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horſe.

In thy ſlumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding ſteed. *Shak.*

The horſe you muſt draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peachan.*

4. Diſcipline; governance.

Whenever we take a ſtrong bias, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and diſcipline to ſet us right at firſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *manage*.]

1. Eaſy in the uſe; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may ſerve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon.*

Very long tubes are, by reaſon of their length, apt to bend, and ſhake by bending ſo as to cauſe a con-

tinual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glaſſes are readily *manageable*. *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe.

This diſagreement may be imputed to the greater or leſs exactneſs or *manageableneſs* of the inſtruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*menagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; adminiſtration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundeſt ſcience with a rough, inſolent, and noiſy *management*. *Locke.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cauſe of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some ſtick to you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryd.*

3. Practice; tranſaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with eccleſiaſticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Add.*

MA'NAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A ſkilful *manager* of the rabble, ſo long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any underſtanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his ſluice every night, and diſtributes the water into the town. *Addiſon.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and thame, and was a kind of ſcreen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good huſband.

A prince of great aſpiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treaſure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, where-ever he diſcerns merit. *Temple.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n. ſ.* [*menagerie*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; direction; adminiſtration.

They who moſt exactly deſcribe that battle give ſo dull an account of any conduct or diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair, that poſterity would receive little benefit in the moſt particular relation of it. *Clarend.*

2. Huſbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of uſing.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MA'NCHE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſleeve.

MA'NCHET. *n. ſ.* [*michet*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

Take a ſmall toaſt of *manchet*, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a diſh of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More's Dialogues.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. n. ſ.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.] The *manchineel tree* is a native of the Weſt Indies, and grows to the ſize of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well and laſt long, and is therefore much eſteemed: in cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen; and if it ſhould fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippen; many Europeans have ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the ſame nature; cattle never ſhelter themſelves, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is ſeldom varied, yet the methods, which are in themſelves more unſtable, and leſs anticipated to ſtated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

Their *manciple* fell dangerouſly ill,
Bread muſt be had, their griſt went to the mill:
This Simkin moderately ſtole before,
Their ſteward ſick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton's Miller of Trompington.

MANDA'MUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *n. ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *n. ſ.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where ſo apparent as in expreſs *mandates* or prohibitions, eſpecially upon advice and conſultation going before. *Hooker.*

The neceſſity of the times caſt the power of the three eſtates upon himſelf, that his *mandates* ſhould paſs for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleaſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

Who knows,
If the ſcarce-bearded Cæſar have not ſent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakſpeare.*

This Moor,
Your ſpecial *mandate*, for the ſtate affairs
Hath hither brought. *Shakſpeare.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno ſends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dry.*

MANDATOR. n. ſ. [Lat.] Director.

A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY. *adj.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the inſtrument of manducation.

He ſaith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR. *adj.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A ſoldier's coat. *Skinner.* A looſe garment; a ſleeveleſs jacket. *Ainſworth.*

MA'NDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*maudragoras*, Latin; *mandragóre*, French.] A plant.

The flower of the *mandrake* conſiſts of one leaf in the ſhape of a bell, and is divided at the top into ſeveral parts; the root is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the perſon who dares to attempt ſuch a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falſely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a ſoporifick quality, and the ancients uſed it when they wanted a narcotick of the moſt powerful kind. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Would curſes kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
As curſt, as harſh, and horrible to hear. *Shakſp.*

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep. *Shak.*

And ſhrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakſ.*

Go, and catch a falling ſtar,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

MA'NDREL. *n. ſ.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] An inſtrument to hold in the lathe the ſubſtance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a ſhank, or pin-*mandrel*. *Moxon.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy perſon does not feed upon Chriſt, it is apparent that our *manducation* muſt be ſpiritual, and therefore ſo muſt the food, and conſequently it cannot be natural fleſh. *Taylor.*

MANE. *n. ſ.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes, or other animals.

Dametas was tolled from the ſaddle to the *mane* of the horſe, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tuſſer.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unlooſe his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakſpeare.*

The horſes breaking looſe, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles.*

A lion ſhakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their ſwords and reins,
They graſp'd with all their ſtrength the *manes*.
Hudibras.

MA'NEATER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human fleſh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MA'NES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Ghoſt; ſhade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again,
Paternal aſhes! *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL. *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; ſtout; daring.

A handful
It had devour'd, 'twas ſo *manful*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; ſtoutly.

Artimeſia behaved herſelf *manfully* in a great fight at ſea, when Xerxes ſtood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I ſlew him *manfully* in fight,
Without falſe vantage, or baſe treachery. *Shakſ.*

He that with this Chriſtian armour *manfully* fights againſt, and repels, the temptations and aſſaults of his ſpiritual enemies; he that keeps his conſcience void of offence, ſhall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manful*.] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

MA'NGANESE. *n. ſ.* [*manganeſia*, low Lat.] *Manganeſe* is a name the glaſſmen uſe for many different ſubſtances, that have the ſame effect in clearing the foul colour of their glaſs: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort. *Hill.*

Manganeſe is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGE'ORN. *n. ſ.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of ſeveral kinds mixed; as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn*.

MANGE. *n. ſ.* [*mangeaiſon*, Fr.] The itch or ſcab in cattle.

The ſheep died of the rot, and the ſwine of the *mange*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Tell what criſis does divine
The rot in ſheep, or *mange* in ſwine? *Hudibras.*

MA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place

or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churliſh ſpy got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horſes from their provender. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher.

Callio, may you ſuſpect
Who they ſhould be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shakſpeare.*

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakſ.*

Thoughts, my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, exulcerate, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton.*

Mangle miſchief. *Don Sebaſtian.*

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, ſeiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

What could ſwords or poiſons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and diſjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter ſhould read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are diſpoſed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the leaſt word out of the common road diſconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the moſt obdurate conſonants without one intervening vowel, only to ſhorten a ſyllable; ſo that moſt of the books we ſee now-a-days, are full of thoſe *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the ſenſe, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

MA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that deſtroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may riſe an impious line,
Coarſe *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

MA'NGO. *n. ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the huſk, when very young, makes a good preſerve, and is uſed to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, portargo, champignous, caviare? *King.*

MA'NGY. *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; ſcabby.

Away, thou iſſue of a *mangy* dog!
I ſwoon to ſee thee. *Shakſpeare.*

MANHA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *hater*.] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *man*.]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God eſtabliſhed; from whom Chriſt deſcended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the Son
Manhood to godhead, with more ſtrength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a ſovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

Teachy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy ſchool days frightful, deſp'rate, wild, and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold, and venturous. *Shakſpeare.*

By fraud or force the ſuitor train deſtroy,
And ſtarting into *manhood*, ſcorn the boy. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.

Nothing ſo hard but his valour overcame; which he ſo guided with virtue, that although no man was ſpoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MANI'AC. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Ra-
MANI'ACAL. } ging with madneſs; mad to rage.

Epilepſis and *maniacal* lunacies uſually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew's Cojmology.*

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifeſt* manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is *manifeſt* in them; for God hath ſhewed it unto them. *Romans.*

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifeſt* in theſe laſt times for you. 1 *Peter.*

He full
Reſplendent all his father *manifeſt*
Expreſs'd. *Milton.*

Thus *manifeſt* to fight the God appear'd. *Dryd.*

I ſaw, I ſaw him *manifeſt* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his geſture knew. *Dryd.*

2. Detected: with *of*.

Calliſto there ſtood *manifeſt of* ſhame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern ſtar became. *Dry.*

MANIFE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation.

You authentick witneſſes I bring
Of this my *manifeſt*: that never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dry.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhow plainly; to diſcover.

Thy life did *manifeſt* thou lov'dſt me not;
And thou wilt have me die aſſured of it. *Shakſp.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifeſt* myſelf to him. *John.*

He was pleaſed himſelf to aſſume, and *manifeſt* his will in our fleſh; and ſo not only as God from heaven, but God viſible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverſe commotion
Muſt *manifeſt* thee worthieſt to be heir
Of all things. *Milton.*

Were he not by law withſtood,
He'd *manifeſt* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wiſdom *manifeſted* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſtation*, Fr. from *manifeſt*.] Diſcovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wiſe, and virtuous, to govern them which are of a ſervile diſpoſition; nevertheleſs, for *manifeſtation* of this their right, the aſſent of them who are to be governed ſeemeth neceſſary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, ſo likewiſe is it to know him in thoſe glorious *manifeſtations* of himſelf in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotſon.*

The ſecret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifeſtation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifeſtable*.] Eaſy to be made evident.

This is *manifeſtible* in long and thin plates of ſteel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Bynon.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifeſt*.] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We ſee *manifeſtly*, that ſounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a ſtate, ſeem to be tolerated becauſe they are already ſpread, while they do not *manifeſtly* endanger the conſtitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manifeſt*.] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. n. ſ. [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration.

It was propoſed to draw up a *manifeſto*, ſetting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD. *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did ſeem to melt in pleaſures *manifold*. *Spenſer.*

Terror of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold. *Spenſ.*

If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he confeſſeth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakſpeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward Earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shakſpeare.*

They receive *manifold* more in this preſent time, and in the world to come life everlaſting. *Luke.*

To repreſent to the life the *manifold* uſe of friendſhip, ſee how many things a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

My ſcope in this experiment is *manifold*. *Boyle.*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, ſo very ample is it, ſo various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward.*

2. *Milton* has an uncommon uſe of it.

They not obeying
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And *manifold* in ſin deſerv'd to fall. *Milton.*

MA'NIFOLDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.] Having many complications or doubles.

His puiſſant arms about his noble breaſt,
And *manifolded* ſhield, he bound about his wriſt. *Fairy Queen.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifold*.] In a manifold manner.

They are *manifoldly* acknowledged the ſavers of that country. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, ſome two thouſand ſtrong. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.

2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *killer*.] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *kind*.] The race or ſpecies of human beings.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with *mankind* I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind*; but now I ſee
His day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton.*

Plato witneſſeth, that ſoon after *mankind* began to increaſe, they built many cities. *Raleigh.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miſerable race. *Pope.*

MA'NKIND. *adj.* Reſembling man, not woman in form or nature.

A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o' door:
A moſt intelligency bawd! *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NLESS. *adj.* [*man* and *leſs*.] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to ſay, the Spaniards were ſuddenly driven away with ſquibs; for it was no more but a ſtratagem of fire-boats *manleſs* ſent upon the Armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in ſuch terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, to nature often erring, yet shews she would fain make. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS. *n. f.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man.*]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shak.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakspeare.*

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden.*

See great Marcellus! how, inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
with a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. f.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white juice. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it as on those which were open to the air. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER. *n. f.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest.
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare;
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryd.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the *manner* of some is. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shakspeare.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. *2 Samuel.*

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon's Essays.*

This universe we have possest, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Milton.*

Augustus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men assembled here in arms against God's people and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakspeare.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable;
Beyond all *manner* of so much I love you. *Shak.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye slew? *Judges.*

The City may flourish in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cast of the look.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner*, of the army under Essex, and that other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endeavoured to express after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dry.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode: of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterb.*

8. [In the plural.] Character of mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

9. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of musick have most operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manners*, more legible in some than others. *L'Estrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes,
And thank what pleases us most pleases the gods. *Dry.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakspeare.*

These bloody accidents must excuse my *manners*,
That so neglected you. *Shakspeare.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reason now. *Shak.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakspeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakspeare.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dry.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

11. *To take in the* MANNER. To catch in the actual commission of a crime.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be *taken in the manner*; and I fibby one too tender to these impressions. *Dunne.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shak.*

Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shakspeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a treacherous desertion of our allegiance to Christ. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civily; without rudeness.

When we've supp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shak.*

MA'NNIKIN. *n. f.* [*man* and *kin*, Germ.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; she wanted wherewithal to frame a *mannish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shak.*

When *mannish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on horse-back hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dry.*

MA'NOR. *n. f.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, imposing them again such services and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these mansions and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to their king; and thereby they fall common in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shakspeare.*

Kinsmen of mine
By this so sicken'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakspeare.*

MANQUE'LLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer.

This was not Kayne the *manquceller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

MANSE. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.
2. A parsonage house.

MA'NSION. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.
2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sid.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion-house* by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *mansion*, and his tales, in a place
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakspeare.*

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam; rise,
First man, of men innumerable, ordain'd;
First father; called by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd *Milton.*

A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [*man* and *slaughter.*]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry. *Ascham.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man

not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bye-ſtander, I ruled it *manſlaughter*. *Foſter.*

MANSLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domeſtick and *manſuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicurnation or inſtitution, but alſo in the wild. *Ray.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*manſuetude*, French; *manſuetudo*, Lat.] Tameneſs; gentleneſs.

The angry lion did preſent his paw,
Which by conſent was given to *manſuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did teach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

MANTEL. *n. ſ.* [*mantel*, old French.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſignifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raiſe fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to diſguiſe the ſhafts of chimnies. *Wotton*

If you break any china on the *mantle-tree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

MANTELE'T. *n. ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A ſmall cloak worn by women.
2. In fortification.

A kind of moveable penthouſe, made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix feet; they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet upon little wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven before the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls of a town or caſtle. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon.

Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapa's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

MA'NTLE. *n. ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.

We, well cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And ſeize himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool. *Shakſpeare.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whoſe pitchy *mantle* over-veiled the earth. *Shak.*

Their actions were diſguiſed with *mantles*, very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion and juſtice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of ſattin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd mantle which ſhe wears. *Sandys.*

Before the ſun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didſt inveſt
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*

Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it drew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addiſon.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to cover; to diſguiſe.

As the morning ſteals upon the night,
Melting the darkneſs; ſo the riſing ſenſes
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

I left them
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* conſiders it as relative to the expanſion of a *mantle*: as, *the hawk* mantleth; ſhe ſpreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.

The ſwan with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spe.*

3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt
With regal ornament. *Milton.*

The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton.*

I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the ſide of you ſmall hill,
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*

You'll ſometimes meet a fop, of niceſt tread,
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakſpeare*

It drinketh freſh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon.
Smith.

MA'NTUA. *n. ſ.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua* ſ pinn'd awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,
As thou, ſad virgin! for thy raviſh'd hair *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's ſappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women.

By profeſſion a *mantua maker*: I am employed by the moſt faſhionable ladies. *Addiſon.*

MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden.*

2. Uſed by the hand.

The treaſurer obliged himſelf to procure ſome declaration under his majeſty's ſign *manual*. *Clarend.*

MA'NUAL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, ſtiled the confeſſor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale.*

In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Latin.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A handle.

Though the ſucker move eaſily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or conſtant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the conſtant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of ſin, by abuſing the conſcience with undervaluing perſuaſions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the ſouleſt. *South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat. *manufacture*, Fr.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.
2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and ſea,
The *manufacture* mark the making pow'r obey.
Dryden.

The peaſants are clothed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addiſon.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.
2. To employ in work; to work up: as, *we* manufacture *our wool.*

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [*manufacturier*, Fr. *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

A conſtant report of a danger ſo imminent run through the whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compaſſion of certain *manumiſed* ſlaves. *Knolles.*

He preſents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumiſ'd*, and matchleſs horſe. *Wal*

MANUMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*manumiſſion*, Fr. *manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumiſſion* or preferment. *Brown.*

The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol of liberty, given to ſlaves at their *manumiſſion*. *Arbuthnot.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To releaſe from ſlavery.

Manumit and releaſe him from thoſe drudgeries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy ſhav'd ſlaviſh head. *Dryden.*

MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale.*

MANU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. An obſolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenſer.*

To MANURE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our ſcant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton.

2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts.

Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea, to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compoſt.

Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,

Or share their fate: the corns of half her fenate
Manure the fields of Theſſaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addiſ. Cato.*

MANU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compoſt, to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd.
Dryden.

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoil, where before the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mould will bear. *Watton.*

MANU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*manuſcrit*, French; *manuſcriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuſcripts*, exquiſitely written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, were upon ſale to the Jeſuits. *Watton.*

Her majeſty has peruſed the *manuſcript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

MA'NY. *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt*. [mænig, Saxon.]

1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew *many* of us. *Judges.*

When *many* atoms deſcend in the air, the ſame cauſe which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, Then due by ſentence, when thou didſt tranſgreſs, Deferred of his ſeizure, *many* days
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'ſt repent, And one bad act with *many* deeds well done May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

The apoſtles never give the leaſt directions to Chriſtians to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in thoſe times, happened among them. *Tillotſon.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exodus.*

This yet I apprehend not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So *many* and ſo various laws are given;
So *many* laws argue ſo *many* ſins. *Milton.*

3. Powerful: with *too*, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are too high and *too many* for them. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NY. *n. ſ.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: mænegeo, mænego, mænigeo, mænigo, mænigu, mæniu, mæniu, mænÿgeo, manegeo, manigu, manige, manigo, menigeo, menego, menegu, menigeo, menigo, menigu, menio, meniu. *Lye.*]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the raſcal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *F. Queen.*

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applauſe
Did'ſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shakſpeare.*

I had a purpoſe now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Leſt reſt and lying ſtill might make them look
Too near into my ſtate. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

A cure-crus'd mother of a *many* children. *Shak.*

The vulgus and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *South.*

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

Be is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotſon.*

Seeing a great many fine gowns, he was aſtoniſhed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. *Many*, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a ſubſtantive. In converſation, for *many a man* they ſay *a many men*.

Thou art a collop of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake have I ſhed *many* a tear. *Shak.*

He is beſet with enemies, the meaneſt of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Eſtrange.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was ſet about with *many* a coſtly ſtone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

3. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having various colours.

Had *manycolour'd* meſſenger, that ne'er
Do'ſt diſcovery the voice of Jupiter. *Shakſpeare.*

He hears not me, but on the other ſide,
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majeſty of ſpades appears:
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,
The reſt his *manycolour'd* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to thoſe of twelve corners.

Search thoſe *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.

Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Dueſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beaſt. *F. Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beaſt hath broke,
Or ſhaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Thoſe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to ſubdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* baſing crew. *Dryd.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [*many* and *language*.] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan ſhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *adj.* [*many* and *people*.] Numerouſly populous.

He from the *manypeopled* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*

MANYTI'MES, an adverbial phraſe. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addiſon.*

MAP. *n. ſ.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmane earneſtly entreated Dorus, that he would beſtow a *map* of this little world upon her, that ſhe might ſee whether it were troubled with ſuch unhabitable climes of cold deſpairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my ſchoolmaſters, to give my underſtanding to judge of your plot. *Spenſer.*

Old coins are like to many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to ſtray,
Croſs many a region marks the winding way;
From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickel.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down.

I am near to the place where they ſhould meet,
If Piſanio have *map'd* it right. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'PLE *tree. n. ſ.* [*acer*.]

The *maple-tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard-winged veſſels: there are ſeveral ſpecies; the greater *maple* is falſly called the ſycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge rows. *Miller.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *mapple* ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

Of the rotten *maple* wood burnt to aſhes they make a ſtrong lye. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MA'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and deſigning. *Harmer.*

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike
When fitneſs calls them on;
They call this bed-work, *mapp'ry*, cloſet war. *Shakſ.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage. Obſolete.

Loſs is no ſhame, nor to be leſs than foe,
But to be leſſer than himſelf, doth *mar*
Both loſer's lot, and victor's praiſe alſo. *F. Queen.*

The matter may here only ſtumble, and perchance fall in teaching, or the *marring* and mauling of the ſcholar in learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

When prieſts are more in words than matter,
When brewers *marr* their malt with water *Shakſp.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing loves in their barks.—I pray you *mar* no more of my verſes with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shakſp.*

Beware thine honour, be not then diſgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'ſt to mend. *Fairfax.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiſcretion, chance, or worſe. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is leſs harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confuſion, and *marrs* buſineſs, when great in dependencies. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O! could we ſee how cauſe from cauſe doth ſpring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are!
And hear how oft one diſagreeing ſtring
The harmony doth rather make than *marr*. *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd viſage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Had ſhe been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!
'Tis much unſafe my fire to diſobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coſt,
But marth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is loſt. *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA. n. ſ. [Syriack.] It ſignifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to ſay, May'ſt thou be devoted to the greateſt of evils, and to the utmoſt ſeverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

MARAS'MUS. *n. ſ.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A conſumption, in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

Piping atrophy,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milton.*

A *maraſmus* imports a conſumption following a fever; a conſumption or withering of the body, by reaſon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MA'RBLE, *n. ſ.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh, and in a ſtrong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakspeare.*

Thou marble hew'st, ere long to part with breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death.
Sandys.

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine.
Dryden.

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; and [illegible] the parts of the diamond are more solid, [illegible] the parts of water, being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. [illegible] balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nutcrackers the use of the leaver. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MA'RBLE. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate reverst is mine,
His *marble* love took flesh and blood.
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched invention? shall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well flecked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle.*

Marian
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; insensible; hardhearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

MA'RCASITE. *n. s.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallick. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward Met. Fossils.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

[illegible]
To ripen [illegible] *Shak.*

MARCH. *n. s.* [illegible] month of the year.

March is dra[illegible] a helmet upon his [illegible] dedicated to Mars. [illegible]

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr. [illegible] care, *Menage*; from *Mars*, [illegible]]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shak.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power against Arphaxad. *Judges.*

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. *2 Maccabees.*

My father, when some days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm? *Shak.*

Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *march'd* before. *Pope.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH. *n. s.* [*marche*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackm.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick *march*, and energy divine.
Pope.

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Signals to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marcu*, Gothick; mearc, Sax. *marche*, Fr.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marches*
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shaksp.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *n. s.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin *marchio*.] The wife of a marquis.

The king's majesty
[illegible] honour to you, no less flowing
[illegible] *marchioness* of Pembroke. *Shakspeare.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioness*, and from a *marchioness* a queen, and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon's Apoph.*

The lady *marchioness*, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon.*

MA'RCHPANE. *n. s.* [*massepane*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* set. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid fever*. *Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryd.*

MA'RCOUR. *n. s.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

MARE. *n. s.* [mape, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of coursers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire,
By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.
Dryden.

2. [from *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that height,
Which plagues them out of measure. *Drayton.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon's Natural History.*

MA'RESCHAL. *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr. derived by *Junius* from *marc*, the female of a horse.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *n. s.* [*margarita*, Lat. *marguerite*, Fr.] A pearl.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES. *n. s.* [*bellis*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT. } *n. s.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]
MA'RGIN.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *Fairy Queen.*

Never since
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
Or on the beached *margent* of the sea, *Shakspeare.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

[illegible]
As [illegible]
Wit [illegible]

Reconcile tho[illegible] two places, [illegible] the *margins* of our [illegible] rallel. [illegible]

He knows in law, nor text, nor margent. [illegible]

3. The edge of a wound or fore.

All the advantage to be gathered from [illegible] from the evenness of its *margin*, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that [illegible]

MA'RGINAL. *adj.* [*marginal*, Fr. from *margin*.] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope *Leo* himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* glofs. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a *marginal* [illegible], as being worthy of your second year's review. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Latin, from *margin*.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *n. f.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIETS. *n. f.* [*violæ marianæ*.] A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. f.* [*Mary* and *gold*; *caltha*, Lat.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short; the leaves are long, intire, and for the most part succulent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth? *King's Cook.*

MARI'NE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame disguise,
But to the suppliant god *marine* replies. *Garth.*

MARI'NE. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea-affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *n. f.* [from *mare*, Lat. *marinier*, Fr.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway
Turn'd to the shore. *Fairy Queen.*

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

His busy *mariners* he hastes,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ship decay'd? *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, [illegible] *Peacham.*

MA'RISH. *n. f.* [illegible], Sax. [illegible]; a bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

The fight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marish*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marish* of Jordan. 1 *Macc.*

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marish*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marishes* resorts. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Mil.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon's Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marish* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *adj.* [*maritus*, Lat. *marital*, Fr.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Lat.] Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Lat.
MA'RITIME. } *maritime*, Fr.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discoursed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton.*

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ercoco, and the less *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton.*

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addis.*

MARK. *n. f.* [*marc*, Welsh; mearc, Sax. *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, Fr.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen, they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of what may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:
These are the monuments of Helen's love,
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden.*

At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and overrun with grass and shrubs. *Addison.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts failed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuth.*

4. Notice taken.

The la[illegible]
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and scope. *Carew.*

6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curses. *Denh.*

7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. [*marque*, Fr.] License of reprisals.

9. [*marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks*. *Shak.*

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancusa is translated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for signing;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden.*

Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his *mark*. *Young.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; mearcan, Sax. *marquer*, Fr.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood those sleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't? *Shakspeare.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew.*

2. To notify as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them. *Romans.*

4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear and call to witness
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon.*

Marl a little why Virgil is to much censured to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

MA'RKER. *n. f.* [*marquer*, Fr. from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *n. f.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were *good* that the privilege of a *market* were given, to enable them to their defence: for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,
And thank Heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shak.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wisdom.*

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take,
And with post-haste thy running *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, Fr.]

'Twas then, old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's small bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *market-days* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucquese to be seized that were found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *market-folks* that come to sell their corn. *Shak.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market* and *man*.] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shak.*

The *market-man* should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come
A *market-maid* to Rome, and have prevented
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market-place*. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *market-place* to draw the guard. *Dryd.*

Behold the *market-place* with poor o'erspread,
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *n. f.* [*market* and *price* MA'RKET-RATE. } or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market-price* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of things. *L'Estrange.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the *market-rate*? *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market-towns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have hunt him at our *market-town*. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE *adj.* [from *market*.]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN. } *n. f.* [*mark* and *man*.] A MA'RKSMAN. } man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
—I saw'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *markſman*. *Shakspeare.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill:
This is the *markſman*, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *marksman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

MARL. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Lat. *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Sax. *mearg* is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marle* being the fatness of the earth.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. It is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, not ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon.*

Uneaty steps
Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining have been since money was at five and six per cent. *Child.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good pease. *Mortim.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

MA'RLINE. *n. f.* [meann, *Skinner*.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or fearcloth mast with strong tarpawling coats. *Dry.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the last rope when the sail is to be sewed in. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *n. f.* [*marl* and *pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *adj.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mort.*

MA'RMALADE. } *n. f.* [*marmalade*, Fr. MA'RMALET. } *marmelo*, Portuguese. a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is cordial, astringent, grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Lat.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmouset*, Fr.] A small monkey.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset*. *Shakspeare.*

MARMOT. } *n. f.* [Italian.]
MARMOTTO. }

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. f.* [*marquis*, Fr. *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear crimine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspeare* for *marchioness*. [*marquise*, Fr.]

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old duchess
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquis* Dorset. *Shakſ.*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. f.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The seigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. f.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Ascham.*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [*mariage*, Fr. *maritagium*, low Lat. from *maritus*.]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakspeare.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose *marriage*, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their *marriage*, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not unfeasible to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryd.*

2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGE is often used in composition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Spectator.*

By the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine. *Shak.*

To thole whom death again does wed.
This grave's the second marriage-bed.
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt foul and body a divorce,
It could not ſever man and wife,
Becauſe they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

Thereon his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou ſhalt come into the *marriage*-chamber *Tob.*

Neither her worthineſs, which in truth was great, nor his own ſuffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleneſs; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

Give me, to live and die,
A ſpotleſs maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be preſumed ſhall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heireſs, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe ſpous'd, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted cluſters, to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you ſhunn'd the *marry'd* ſtate. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [merg, Sax. *ſmerr*, Erſe; *ſmergh*, Scottiſh.]

All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous ſubſtance, called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes, like the fat: in the large bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its ſmall bladders, and enters ſome narrow paſſages, which lead to ſome fine canals excavated in the ſubſtance of the bone, that the *marrow* may ſupple the fibres of the bones, and render them leſs apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were waſted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may ſpring. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſkull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body have another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* ſevered, but a little pulp of marrow diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point ſtill buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addiſon.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottiſh dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate; as alſo equal match, *he met with his* marrow. [*mari*, huſband, Fr.]

Though buying and ſelling doth wonderful well,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of ill end. *Tuſſer.*

MA'RROWBONE. *n. ſ.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burleſque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Eſtrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgment of your offences; for I will have ample ſatisfaction. *Dryden.*

MA'RROWFAT. *n. ſ.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowleſs*, thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt glare with. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr. *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman, as performing the rite.

What! ſhall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay.*

2. To diſpoſe of in marriage.

When Auguſtus conſulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he muſt either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him ſo great. *Bacon.*

3. To take for huſband or wife.

You'd think it ſtrange if I ſhould *marry* her. *Shakſpeare.*

As a mother ſhall ſhe meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakſp.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Numb.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus, for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and eſtabliſh the Trojans. *Dryden.*

MARSH, MARS, MAS, are derived from the Sax. mepre, a fen, or fenny place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. ſ.* [mepre, Sax. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watery tract of land.

In their courſes make that round,
In meadows and in *marſhes* found,
Of them ſo called the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton.*

Worms for colour and ſhape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marſh* worm and the ſtag worm. *Walton.*

We may ſee in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield ſtrong, ſinewy, hardy men, the *marſh*-lands, men of large and high ſtature. *Hale.*

Your low meadows and *marſh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marſhes* very poachy. *Mortimer.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are more ſoft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD, *n. ſ.* [*populago*, Lat.] This flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, in the middle of which riſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, for the moſt part bent downward, collected into little heads, and full of ſeeds. *Miller.*

And ſet ſoft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To ſhade *marſh-marigolds* of ſhining hue *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, Fr. *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old Fr. a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old Fr. ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant; one that has the charge of horſes.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high ſteward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marſhal*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts.

Dares their pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a lit ed field to fight their cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant; no *marſhal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marſhal* of the ſame,
Whoſe name was Appetite; he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spenſ.*

4. A harbinger; a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fureſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was ſo well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealouſies, and lack of ſome predominant deſire, that ſhould *marſhal* and put in order all the reſt, maketh any man's heart hard to find or ſound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville.*

Anchiſes look'd not with ſo pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marſhalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryd.*

2. To lead as a harbinger.

Thou *marſhall'ſt* me the way that I was going. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The office of a marſhal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A gelder roſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marſh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy.

Though here the *marſhy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden.*

It is a diſtemper of ſuch as inhabit *marſhy*, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Produced in marſhes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Chriſt could not ſuffer that the Temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*, nor the Apoſtle of Chriſt that the church ſhould be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Epheſus
Be ſeen at Syracuſian *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakſpeare.*

Ezechiel, in the deſcription of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the Eaſt as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the beſt horſes. *Temple.*

The French, ſince the acceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, ſupply with cloth the beſt *mart* we had in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a deſperate *mart*. *Shakſp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury; you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakſpeare.*

Caſſius, you yourſelf
Do ſell and *mart* your offices for gold
To unde ſervers. *Shakſpeare.*

If he ſhall think it fit,
A ſaucy ſtranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a ſtew. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RTEN. } *n. ſ.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr.
MA'RTERN. } *martes*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weaſel, whoſe fur is much valued.

2. [*martlet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou dost infest,
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fairy Q.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dry.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* musick every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakspeare.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MA'RTIALIST. *n. s.* [from *martial.*] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL. *n. s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. *n. s.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmass* or *martlemass.*

Martilmass beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

MA'RTINET. } *n. s.* [*martinet*, French.]
MA'RTLET. } A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MA'RTNETS. *n. s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR. *n. s.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, Fr.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr's* glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dry.*

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth then was so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South's Sermons.*

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison.*

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Thomson.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue, or true profession.

2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you.
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shaks.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *n. s.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom*? *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom.* *Crashaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd, chief mast'ry to dissect
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroick *martyrdom*
Unsung. *Milton.*

What mists of providence are these?
So saints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [*martyrologiste*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Diocletian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL. *n. s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour; you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shak.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru.* A flower. *Ainsw.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me *marvel.* *Shakspeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakspeare.*

The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakspeare.*

The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclesiasticus.*

MA'RVELLOUS. *adj.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakspeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

3. *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shaksp.*

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [*masculin*, Fr. *masculinus*, Lat.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shak.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature, being the feminine. *Peacham.*

O! why did God,
Creator wise, that peopled highest heav'n
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *masculine.*] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. s.* [from *masculine.*] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net: commonly written *mesh.*

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body, [from *mischen*, Dut. to mix, or *mascher*, French.]

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat. *Swift.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What you put in the [illegible] draw off, as [illegible] *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MASK. *n. s.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner. *Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away;
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented ever so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night? *Shaksp.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks*. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakspeare.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being *mask'd* he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aërial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here! *Shakspeare.*

Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER. *n. s.* [from *mask.*] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shaks.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SLIN. *adj.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*] Composed of various kinds; as *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON. *n. s.* [*maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low Latin.] A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason's* hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall, meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

MA'SONRY. *n. s.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. s.* [from *masque*, Fr.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark? *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *n. s.* [from *masquerade.*] A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the visor of friends. *L'Estrange.*

MASS. *n. s.* [*masse*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury. *Shakspeare.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addison.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal Mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryd.*

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*missa*, Lat.] The service of the Romish church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments. *Hooker.*

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. s.* [*massacre*, Fr. from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre*, what was a war. *Dryden.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSICOT. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire: of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS. } *n. s.* [from *massy*, *massive.*] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.
MA'SSIVENESS. }

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.
MA'SSY. }

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrel-

trial glass, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge. *Woodward.*

If these humors or glassy were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar
The floods descending, and the watery war. *Pope.*

MAST. *n. s.* [*mæst*, *mæst*, Fr. *mæte*, Sax.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakspeare.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination.

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bountcous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakspeare.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefits. *Temple.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they browze,
And their broad fins support the bough. *Dryd.*

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER. *n. s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maître*, Fr. *magister*, Lat.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are your's, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Take up thy *master*. *Shakspeare.*

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakspeare.*

2. A director; a governor.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Ecclesiasticus.*

O thou, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian.*

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva's throne,
Cæsar the world's great *master* and his own. *Pope.*

Excuse
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity, and to own a *master*. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakf.*

As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Corinthians.*

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the *master* roots. *Mortimer.*

6. Possessor.

When I have nine and forty such *masters* of a hundred thousand crowns, I shall naturally fit myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizir's daughter in marriage. *Addison.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself *master* of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o' th' Tyger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let ev'ry man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakspeare.*

Great, and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute *master*. *Shakspeare.*

9. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakspeare.*

Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*

Masters, play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid good morrow. *Shakspeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice. *Dry.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; mine lodg'd in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to *scholar* or *learner*.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master*. *B. Jonf.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking *master* mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Dav.*

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *master* in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be *masters* of it. *Locke.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities: as, *master* of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee. *Shakf.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him fent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects of England, nor *master* his rebellious people in Ireland. *Davies.*

Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *master'd* by the light. *Dryd.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual fault is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by *degrees*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the traditions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

MA'STER-HAND. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MA'STER-JEST. *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest? *Hudibras.*

MA'STER-KEY. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person,
Dryden.

MA'STER-SINEW. *n. s.*

The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

MA'STER-STRING. *n. s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tender'st point; the *master-string*,
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MA'STER-STROKE. *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's many intricacies trace:
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amus'd and ravish'd you have seen
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanic part.
Blackmore.

MA'STER-TEETH. *n. s.* The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *n. s.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*. *Shakf.*

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

When all was past he took his forlorn weed,
His silver shield now idle *masterless*. *Fairy Queen.*

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains or loses
Your sword or mine; or *masterless* leaves both
To who shall find them. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*,
Young though thou art. *Shakspeare.*

I read a book; I think it very *masterly* written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *masterly*.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *masterly* figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of *masterly* design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgment thine,
In all the parts of nature, we assert,
Than the straightest works of human art. *Blackm.*

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives

[illegible] ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſed him. *Addiſon.*

2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece.*]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill.

This is the *maſterpiece*, and moſt excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majeſty. *Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *maſterpiece* of converſation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty. *South.*

This wond'rous *maſterpiece* I fain would ſee;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inſpire. *Dryden.*

The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole metamorphoſes. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages, when the great ſouls and *maſterpieces* of human nature were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſimplicity of behaviour. *Addiſon.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*. *Clar.*

Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*; in which he ſo much excelled, that men were not aſhamed of being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter.*]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,
To quoit, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryd.*

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *maſterſhip* in floating. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A title of ironical reſpect.

How now, ſignior Launce! what news with your *maſterſhip*? *Shakſpeare.*

MA'STERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*maſter*, and ꝑyꞃꞇ, Saxon.] A plant.

Maſterwort is raiſed of ſeeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY. *n. ſ.* [*maîtriſe*, Fr. from *maſter.*]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of the paſſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon the roots. *Raleigh.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crowned except he ſtrive lawfully. *2 Timothy.*

This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good men I ſuppoſe to live in a ſtate of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and ſtruggling to get the *maſtery* over them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *maſt'ry* to diſſect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights
In battles feign'd. *Milton.*

He could attain to a *maſtery* in all languages, and ſound the depths of all arts and ſciences. *Tillotſon.*

To give ſufficient ſweetneſs, a *maſtery* in the language is required: the poet muſt have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the beſt advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of ſkill or power.

The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue being unpleaſant in itſelf, ſhould not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſtnut.

Some from ſeeds incloſ'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies. *Dryd.*

MASTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *maſtication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Maſtication is a neceſſary preparation of ſolid aliment, without which there can be no good digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *maſticatories* evacuate conſiderably; ſalivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer.*

MA'STICH. *n. ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of *maſtich*; frontals may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the ſmall particles of brick and ſtone, the leaſt moiſtneſs would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *maſtich*, which thoſe inſects could not divide. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT. *n. ſ.* [*marum*, Latin.] See MASSICOT.

Grind your *maſticot* with ſaffron in gum water. *Peacham.*

Maſticot is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF. *n. ſ.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, Fr. *maſtino*, Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dog kept to watch the houſe.

As ſavage bull, whom two fierce *maſtives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenſer.*

When rank Therſites opes his *maſtiff* jaws,
We ſhall hear muſick, wit, and oracle. *Shakſp.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the firſt anſwer ſhall be his vigilant *maſtiff*. *More.*

Soon as Ulyſſes near th' encloſure drew,
With open mouths the furious *maſtives* flew. *Pope.*

Let the *maſtiffs* amuſe themſelves about a ſheep's ſkin ſtuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STLESS. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Bearing no maſt.

Her ſhining hair, uncomb'd, was looſely ſpread,
A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, Fr. to mingle; or rather corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one loſe hath twaine
Of *maſtlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *n. ſ.* [meaꞇꞇe, Sax. *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

The women and children in the weſt of Cornwall make *mats* of a ſmall and fine kind of bents there growing, which ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conſervatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With graſs like ſleave was *matted*. *Drayton.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* graſs he lies;
No god of ſleep he did invoke:
The ſtream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair. *Dry.*

The ſpleen conſiſts of muſcular fibres; all matted, as in the ſkin, but in more open work. *Grew.*

MATADO'RE. *n. ſ.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spaniſh.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in ſpades and clubs, and the ſeven in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her ſable *matadores*,
In ſhow like leaders of the ſwarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MATACHIN. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] An old dance.

Who ever ſaw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adverſaries ſtriking him, who ſtruck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *n. ſ.* [*meche*, Fr. *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to ſhine, Latin: ſurely not, as *Skinner* conjectures, from the Saxon *maca*, a companion, becauſe a match is companion to a gun.]

1. Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or ſmall chip of wood dipped in melted ſulphur.

Try them in ſeveral bottles *matches*, and ſee which of them laſt longeſt without ſtench. *Bacon.*

He made uſe of trees as *matches* to ſet Druina a fire. *Howel.*

Being willing to try ſomething that would not cheriſh much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, ſuch as ſoldiers uſe. *Boyle.*

2. [from μάχη, a fight; or from *maca*, Sax. one equal to another.] A conteſt; a game; any thing in which there is conteſt or oppoſition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make ſome pretty *match* with ſhedding tears? *Shakſpeare.*

The goat was mine, by ſinging fairly won.
A ſolemn *match* was made; he loſt the prize. *Dryden.*

3. [from *maca*, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the loweſt rank, a *match* for the mightieſt of his fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spect.*

The natural ſhame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themſelves by numbers, and form a party againſt religion: it is with pride they ſurvey their increaſing ſtrength, and begin to think themſelves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

4. One that ſuits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; beſides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beſeeming ſuch a wife as your fair daughter. *Shak.*

Love doth ſeldom ſuffer itſelf to be confined by other *matches* than thoſe of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him ſhe ſtrove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withſtand. *Dryden.*

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a perſonal eſtate, and was looked upon as the richeſt *match* of the weſt. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No ſettled ſenſes of the world can *match*
The pleaſure of that madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

O thou, good Kent, how ſhall I live and work
To *match* thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort,
And every meaſure fail me. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſhow an equal.

No hiſtory or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppoſe as equal.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they preſum'd
So eaſy, and of his thunder made a ſcorn. *Milton.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,

He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The shepherd's kalendar of Spenser is not to be *match'd* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Rosc.*

Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakspeare.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast. *South.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shaksp.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryd.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *adj.* [from *match.*]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths surpassing paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser.*

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS. *adj.* [from *match.*] Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryden.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *matchless.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*match* and *make.*]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *n. s.* [maca, Sax. *maet*, Dutch.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Spenser.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*. *Shaks.*

My competitor
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shaks.*

You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Mil.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud?
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryden.*

Leave the bride alone;
Go, leave her with her maiden mates to play
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryd.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*,
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe.*

4. One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Pope.*

5. One that eats at the same table.

6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry.

Ensample make of him your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Spens.*

The hind, that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be equal to.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the mastful chesnut *mates* the skies. *Dryd.*

Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose; to equal.

I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*matter*, Fr. *matar*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.

That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit. *Shak.*

My sense she 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my sight. *Shakspeare.*

Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shakspeare.*

The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bac.*

MATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Dav.*

That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions incident, and very *material* in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this question, *material*. *Hooker.*

What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most *material* duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker.*

It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very *material* to the state of that government. *Spenser.*

The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*

He would not stay, at your petitions made,
His business more *material*. *Shakspeare.*

Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon.*

I pass the rest, whose every race and name,
And kinds are less *material* to my theme. *Dryden.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I shall in [illegible] only such as [illegible] material to [illegible] purpose. *Locke.*

In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *material.*] One who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist*. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material.*] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Dig.*

MATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material.*]

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South.*

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIALS. *n. s.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular; *materiaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made.

The West-Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients. *Brown.*

David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the Temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestus, which being once enkindled, will burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillots.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

MATE'RIATE. } *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin.]
MATE'RIATED. } Consisting of matter.

After long enquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles.

As his [illegible]
Thus ruminating, [illegible] *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *n. f.* [*maternité*, Fr. from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FE'LON. *n. f.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATHEMATICAL. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] ConMATHEMATICK. } sidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham.*

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sunbeams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] A man versed in the mathematicks.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Spectator.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *n. f.* [*μαθηματικὸς*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA'THES. *n. f.* [*chamamælum sylvestre*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *n. f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad-*mathesis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *adj.* [*matin*, Fr. *matutinus*, Lat.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton.*

I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee:
Thy image steals between my god and me *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *n. f.* Morning.

The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his unessectual fire. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TINS. *n. f.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *mattins*. *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques; the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

Thus he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and ven th' ethereal powers
With midnight *matins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

MA'TRASS. *n. f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent storms, and the too piercing darts of the sun, your pennacchio tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn.*

MA'TRICE. *n. f.* [*matrice*, Fr.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the chick will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodw.*

MA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown.*

2. [*matricida*, Lat. *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*; a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina. *Ainsw.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relies upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bac.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton.*

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is to *matrimonially* wedded into his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY. *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. n. f. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown.*

MA'TRON. *n. f.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober-suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakspeare.*

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matron*. *Tat.*

2. An old woman.

Supports with beauty feeble life's drooping age. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL. *adj.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY. *adj.* [*matron* and *like*.] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*

MATR'OSS. *n. f.*

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them: they carry fire-locks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *n. f.* [*materia*, Fr. *materia*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r, is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there's no *matter* found. *Davies.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker.*

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakspeare.*

Son of God, Saviour of Men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Piety.*

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tiding of these works,
New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryd.*

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come for very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tillotson.*

5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange.*

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that the usage for asking advice. *Spectator.*

If chance forfeit should ever,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee?
Shakspeare.

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakspeare.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Bleeder, I broke *your head*; what *matter* have you againſt me?

—Mercy, Sir, I have *matter* in my head againſt you. *Shakſpeare.*

If the craftſmen have a *matter* againſt any man, the law is open; let them implead one another. *Acts.*

In armies, if the *matter* ſhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet if tried by the groſs, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. **Import; conſequence; importance; moment.**

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor ſhew doth better. *Shakſpeare.*

And pleaſe yourſelves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
No *matter* which, ſo neither of them lye.
From ſleepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or diſpleas'd, no *matter* now 'tis paſt;
The firſt who dares be angry breathes his laſt. *Granville.*

9. **Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation, or is ſubject to particular conſideration.**

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the moſt famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidn.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a diſſolute houſe; the young man ſaid, Why for ſo ſmall a *matter*? Plato replied, But cuſtom is no ſmall *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may trench to point of eſtate. I call *matter* of eſtate not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon.*

It is a maxim in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till they be ſettled, are rather *matters* of burden than of ſtrength. *Bacon.*

10. **Queſtion conſidered.**

Upon the whole *matter*, it is abſurd to think that conſcience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. **Space or quantity nearly computed.**

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of ſeven miles off, to enquire if any had ſeen his aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a ſmall *matter* in town, to learn ſomewhat of your lingo. *Congreve.*

12. **Purulent running; that which is formed by ſuppuration.**

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being ſuppurated, I opened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

13. *Upon the* MATTER. **A low phraſe now out of uſe. Conſidering the whole; with reſpect to the main; nearly.**

In their ſuperiors it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors aſleep; ſo that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to riſing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Upon the matter, in theſe prayers I do the ſame thing I did before, ſave only that what before I ſpake without book I now read. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The elder, having conſumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to ſupport it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horſe, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

If on one ſide there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are moſt preſſing on that ſide which is deſtitute of proof, I deſire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as ſatisfactory to a wiſe man as a demonſtration. *Tillotſon.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. **To be of importance; to import. It is uſed with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.**

It matters not how they were called, *it matters* not who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrach's muſe did Laura's wit rehearſe,
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verſe;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her ſex's claim: *what matters* hers? *Prior.*

2. **To generate matter by ſuppuration.**

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each light ſore *matters*. *Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiſeman.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I* matter *not that calumny.*

Laws my pundarick parents *matter'd* not *Beaum.*

MA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which tranſcending to the lungs, cauſes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [mattuc, Sax.]

1. **A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up weeds.**

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakſpeare.*

2. **A pickaxe.**

You muſt dig with *mattock* and with ſpade,
And pierce the inmoſt centre of the earth. *Shakſ.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

To deſtroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corroſive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown.*

MA'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, Fr. *mattras*, Welſh.] **A kind of quilt made to lie upon.**

Their *mattreſſes* were made of feathers and ſtraw, and ſometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies and beds of ſtate;
But the poor patient will as ſoon be found
On the hard *mattreſs*, or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

MATURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. **The ſtate of growing ripe.**

One of the cauſes why grains and fruits are more nouriſhing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impoſthumes; as alſo other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon.*

2. **The act of ripening.**

We have no heat to ſpare in Summer; it is very well if it be ſufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley.*

3. **In phyſick.**

Maturation, by ſome phyſical writers, is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digeſtion, which is the raiſing to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *adj.* [from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. **Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs.**

Between the tropicks and equator their ſecond Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.*

2. **Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.**

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and ſuppuratives. *Wiſeman.*

MATU'RE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. **Ripe; perfected by time.**

When once he was *mature* for man;
In Britain where was he,
That could ſtand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakſpeare.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has ſeldom vanity to gratify. *Addiſon.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace ſhap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How ſhall I meet, or how accoſt the ſage,
Unſkill'd in ſpeech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope.*

2. **Brought to perfection.**

This lies dreaming, and is nurſed for the violent breaking out. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus I'll take up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakſpeare.*

3. **Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.**

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Lat.]

1. **To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs.**

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and ſmear it a little with tack, to ſee if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. **To advance toward perfection.**

Love indulg'd my labours paſt,
Matures my preſent, and ſhall bound my laſt. *Pope.*

MATURELY. *adv.* [from *mature*.]

1. **Ripely; completely.**

2. **With counſel well-digeſted.**

A prince ought *maturely* to conſider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

3. **Early; ſoon. A Latiniſm.**

We are ſo far from rejoicing at God that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into thoſe everlaſting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeneſs; completion.

It may not be unfit to call ſome of young years to train up for thoſe weighty affairs, againſt the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To ſtart from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and ſeize upon *maturity*. *Craſhaw.*

Various mortifications muſt be undergone, many difficulties and obſtructions conquered, before we can arrive at a juſt *maturity* in religion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdelen*, who is drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes, and diſordered look; a drunken countenance, ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdelen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praiſe. *Southern.*

She largely, what ſhe wants in words, ſupplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Rajcommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. ſ.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] **A plant.**

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digeſted into looſe umbels. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *adj.* [*malgré*, Fr.] **In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. Out of uſe.**

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep ſafe;
Or ſome of you ſhall ſmoke for it in Rome. *Shakſ.*

Maugre thy ſtrength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and ſhow
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to ſtand faſt,
As long as monarchy ſhould laſt. *Hudibras.*

He propheſied of the ſucceſs of his goſpel; which after his death, immediately took root, and ſpread itſelf every where, *maugre* all oppoſition or perſecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. ſ.* [*mauvis*, Fr.] **A thruſh, or bird like a thruſh. An old word.**

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praiſe her, ſay I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* ſings,
Begins his witleſs note apace to clear. *Spenſer.*

In birds, kites have a reſemblance with hawks, and black-birds with thruſhes and *maviſes*. *Bacon.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] **To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner.**

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw this hungry [illegible]
To witness truth? Dryden.

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go? Dryden.

I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state. Swift.

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*. Pope.

MAUL. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. Proverbs.

MAUND. *n. s.* [mand, Sax. *mande*, Fr.] A hand-basket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundring* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. Wiseman.

MA'UNDERER. *n. s.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. s.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLE'UM. n. s. [Lat. *mausolée*, Fr. A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by queen Artimesia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *n. s.* [maga, Sax. *maeghe*, Dutch.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings. Sid.

We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. Bacon.

Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhidebound corps. Milt.

The serpent, who his *maw* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. Dryden.

2. The craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. Arbuthnot.

MA'WKISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer,
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. Pope.

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET. *n. s.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *adj.* [from *maw* or *mawmet*.] Foolish; idle; nauseous.

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. L'Estrange.

MAW-WORM. *n. s.* [*maw* and *worm*.]

Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. Harvey.

MA'XILLAR. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Lat.]
MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jawbone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. Bacon.

MA'XIM. *n. s.* [*maxime*, Fr. *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This maxim out of love I teach. Shakspeare.

It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. Bacon.

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. Dryd.

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. Rog.

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterit *might*. [magan, Sax. *maghen*, Dutch.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, designing to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition. Locke.

2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. Shaksp.

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work. Bacon.

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages. Prior.

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. Bacon

Make the most of life you *may*. Bourne.

5. A word expressing desire.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. Dryden.

MAY-*be*. Perhaps; *it* may be *that*.

May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret pow'r t' appease inflamed rage. Spens.

May-be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose. Shakspeare.

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years, thou hast to live. Dry.

What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. Creech.

MAY. *n. s.* [*Maius*, Lat.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffidils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. Peacham.

Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. Milton.

2. The early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May*,
Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. Shakspeare.

Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the sky changes when they are wives. Shaksp.

My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. Shakspeare.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood. Shaks.

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.

When merry May first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. Sidney.

Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying*. Milton.

MAY-BUG. *n. s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer. Ainsworth.

MAY-DAY. *n. s.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of May.

'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we swept them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning. Shakspeare.

MAY-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*. Bacon.

MAY-FLY. *n. s.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. Walton.

MAY-GAME. *n. s.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.

The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkins but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts. Bacon.

Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. Dryden.

MAY-LILY. *n. s.* [*ephemeron*.] The same with lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE. *n. s.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide she took her stand;
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'erlook'd the strand. Pope.

MAY-WEED. *n. s.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. Miller.

The *Maie-weed* doth burne; and the thistle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat. Tusser.

MA'YOR. *n. s.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.

When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* strait
To stop the rumour. Shakspeare.

The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city. Knolles.

Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town? Dryd.

MA'YORALTY. *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with the *mayoralty* and nameth burgesses to the parliament. Carew.

There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*. Bacon.

MA'YORESS. *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

MA'ZARD. *n. s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. Hanmer.

Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade. Shakspeare.

Where thou might'st tickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*. Hudibras.

MAZE. *n. s.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; mase, Sax. a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging *maze*. Milton.

The ways of Heav'n are dark and intricate;
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with error,
Our understanding searches them in vain. Addison.

He, like a copious river, pour'd his song
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. Thomson.

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow. Sidney.

While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. Hooker.

I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Happly to wive and thrive as best I may. Shaksp.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,

Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge abſolute,
And found no end, in wandering *maze* loſt. *Milt.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe.

Much was I *maz'd* to ſee this monſter kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenſ.*

MA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*maeſer*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchaſed many a fair ſight
Of beares and tigers that make fierce wars. *Spenſer.*

Virgil obſerves, like Theocritus, a juſt decorum, both of the ſubject and perſons, as in the third paſtoral, where one of his ſhepherds deſcribes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiouſly carved. *Dryden.*

MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confuſed.

How from that ſaphire fount the criſped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
With *mazy* error, under pendant ſhades,
Ran nectar. *Milton.*

The Lapithæ to chariots add the ſtate
Of bits and bridles, taught the ſteed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryd.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſick.

ME.

1. The oblique caſe of *I*.

Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread an interdicted ſhore. *Pope.*

For *me* the fates ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool ſuſpenſe. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is ſometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thruſts *me* himſelf into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakſpeare.*

He preſently, as greatneſs knows itſelf,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakſ.*

I, acquainted with the ſmell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakſpeare.*

I followed *me* cloſe, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I paid. *Shakſ.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed ungrammatically for *I*: as, *methinks*.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye ſee your courteſy. *Shakſp.*

ME'ACOCK. *n. ſ.* [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to ſee,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew.
Shakſpeare.

MEAD. *n. ſ.* [mæbo, Sax. *meethe*, Dut. *meth*, German; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not ſo ſolutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

He ſheers his over-burden'd ſheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *n. ſ.* [mæbe, Sax.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } ſomewhat watery, not ploughed, but covered with graſs and flowers. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do reſt,
Corne ſeeld with the paſture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it ſtand you in ſtead? *Tuſſer.*

A band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a meadow ground. *Milton.*

Paints her, 'tis true, with the ſame hand which ſpreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When laviſh Nature with her beſt attire
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*

Yet ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. ſ.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *meadow-ſaffron* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, riſing in form of a ſmall tube, and is gradually widened into its ſegments; it has likewiſe a ſolid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous ſkin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. ſ.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'AGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, Fr. *maeger*, Lat.]

1. Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarven.

Thou art ſo lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That ſcace thy legs upholdthy feeble gate. *Spenſ.*

Now will the canker ſorrow eat my bud,
And chaſe the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghoſt,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shalſpeare.*

Meager were his looks,
Sharp miſery had worn him to the bones. *Shakſp.*

Whatſoever their neighbour gets, they loſe, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*.
L'Eſtrange.

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In ſwarms th'offending wretch ſurround,
All brooding on the blaſted ground:
And hoping death, left'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten ſlait our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* ſoil.
Dryden.

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean.

It cannot be, that I ſhould be ſo ſhamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himſelf down to ſleep.
Knolles' Hiſtory of the Turks.

ME'AGERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meager*.]

1. Leanneſs; want of fleſh.
2. Scantneſs; bareneſs.

Poynings, the better to make compenſation of the *meagerneſs* of his ſervice in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

MEAK. *n. ſ.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the peaſe, and to ſwing up the brake. *Tuſſer.*

MEAL. *n. ſ.* [male, Sax. repaſt or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz ſaid unto her, At *meal* time come, eat, and dip thy morſel. *Ruth.*

The quantity of aliment neceſſary to keep the animal in a due ſtate of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A repaſt; the food eaten.

What ſtrange fiſh
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakſpeare.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and ſteel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakſpeare's Henry v.*

They made m' a miſer's feaſt of happineſs,
And cou'd not furniſh out another *meal*. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is ſtill paid into the hanaper, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and anſwered there. *Bacon.*

4. [mælepe, Sax. *meel*, Dut. *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but muſt have a mixture of pollard and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weaſel conveys himſelf into a *meal* tub for the mice to come to her, ſince ſhe could not go to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To ſprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, than were he tyrannous. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ALMAN. *n. ſ.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *adj.* [from *meal*.]

1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; [illegible] of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants diſſolved in water make too vitid an infuſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beſprinkled, as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy* winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown.*

Like a gay inſect, in his ſummer ſhine,
The fop light fluttering ſpreads his *mealy* wings.
Thomſon.

MEALY-MO'UTHED. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*; but perhaps from the ſore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, muſt be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature ſpeaks ſo plain. *L'Eſtrange.*

MEALY-MO'UTHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Baſhfulneſs; reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN. *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was ſtricken with moſt obſtinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; ſo *mean*, as that he was but the ſon of her nurſe, and by that means, without other deſert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

The faireſt maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakſpeare.*

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings.
Shakſpeare.

2. Low-minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs.

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakſpeare.*

Can you imagine I ſo *mean* could prove,
To ſave my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fall, not to pleaſe men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Contemptible, deſpicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cæſar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in ſo *mean* a degree of goodneſs, that many are only not diſproved nor diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil, recompenſing the ſame with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a ſuitable gain. *Carew.*

The lands be not holden of her majeſty, but by a *mean* tenure in ſocage, or by knight's ſervice at the moſt. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he ſuddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty eſtate, inſomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thouſand marks yearly, he became able to diſpend ten thouſand pounds.
Davies.

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode a ſceptre to ſuſtain.
Dryden.

I have ſacrificed much of my own ſelf-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from ſeeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable.
Pope.

5. [*moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt-graced men that ever I ſaw, being of middle age and a *mean* ſtature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them thoſe organick arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings.*

MEAN. *n. ſ.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.
[illegible]
Their contrary dislikes with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*
Oft 'tis seen
Our mean securities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakspeare.*
Temperance, with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a *mean.* *Shakſ.*
There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good and the beautiful conſiſt, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden.*
But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poeſie. *Roſcommon.*
Againſt her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herſelf confines. *Denham.*

2. Meaſure; regulation. Not uſed.
The rolling ſea reſounding ſoft,
In his big baſe them fitly anſwered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A ſolemn *mean* unto them meaſured *Fairy Queen.*

3. Interval; interim; mean time.
But ſith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been,
Reſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchſafe her honourable tomb. *Spenſer.*

4. Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end.
Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her ſafety. *Sid.*
As long as that which Chriſtians did was good, and no way ſubject to juſt reproof, their virtuous converſation was a *mean* to work the heathens converſion unto Chriſt. *Hooker.*
It is no excuſe unto him who, being drunk, committeth inceſt, and allegeth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himſelf might have choſen whether his wits ſhould by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker.*
I'll deviſe a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converſe and buſineſs
May be more free. *Shakſpeare.*
No place will pleaſe me ſo, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæſar and by you cut off. *Shakſpeare.*
Nature is made better by no *mean,*
But nature makes that *mean*; ſo over that art
Which, you ſay, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakſpeare.*

5. It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome not very grammatically with an adjective ſingular: the ſingular is in this ſenſe now rarely uſed.
The more baſe art thou,
To make ſuch *means* for her as thou haſt done,
And leave her on ſuch ſlight conditions. *Shakſp.*
By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and haraſſed with a long march. *Bacon.*
Becauſe he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the ſooner. *Davies.*
Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the ſeaſon fit,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not. *Daniel.*
By this *means* not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Spratt.*
Who is there that hath the *leiſure* and means to collect all the proofs concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as ſafely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*
A good character, when eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be reſted in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing ſtill farther good. *Atterbury.*
It renders us careleſs of approving ourſelves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means* ſecuring the continuance of his goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

6. *By all* Means. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail.

7. *By no* Means. Not in any degree; not at all.
The wine on this ſide of the lake is *by no means* ſo good as that on the other. *Addiſon.*

8. *Means* are likewiſe uſed for revenue; fortune: probably from *demeſnes.*
Your *means* are very ſlender, your waſte is great. *Shak.*
For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And as we hear you do reform yourſelves,
Give you advancement. *Shakſpeare.*
Elfrid did not build or adorn any houſe; the queen perchance ſpending his time, and himſelf his *means.* *Wotton.*

9. Mean-time. } In the intervening
Mean-while. } time: ſometimes an adverbial mode of ſpeech.
Mean-while
The world ſhall burn, and from her aſhes ſpring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton.*
Mean-time the rapid heav'ns rowl'd down the light,
And on the ſhaded ocean ruſh'd the night. *Dryden.*
Mean-time her warlike brother on the ſeas,
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays. *Dryd.*
Mean-time, in ſhades of night Æneas lies;
Care ſeiz'd his ſoul, and ſleep forſook his eyes. *Dry.*
Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I ſee occaſion, favour thee. *Addiſon.*
The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country againſt the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to ſhift for themſelves, and haraſſed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To Mean. *v. n.* [*meenen,* Dutch.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpoſe.
Theſe delights if thou canſt give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton.*

2. To think; to have the power of thought.
And he who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe, leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To Mea'n. *v. a.*

1. To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign.
Ye thought evil againſt me; but God *meant* it unto good, to ſave much people alive. *Geneſis.*
And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*
I practis'd it to make you taſte your cheer
With double pleaſure, firſt prepar'd by fear:
So loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet *mean* his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dry.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand.
When your children ſhall ſay, What *mean* you by this ſervice? ye ſhall ſay, It is the paſſover. *Exodus.*
I forſake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden.*
Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

Mea'nder. *n. ſ.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding; winding courſe.
Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale.*
'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverſe *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*
While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They ſcatter verdant life on either ſide;
The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births confeſs the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*
Law is a bottomleſs pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his ſuit would not laſt above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus ſteer his cauſe through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

Mea'ndrous. *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

Me'aning. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpoſe; intention.
I am no honeſt man, if there be any good meaning towards you. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Habitual intention.
Some whoſe *meaning* hath at firſt been fair,
Grow knaves by uſe, and rebels by deſpair. *Roſc.*

3. The ſenſe; the thing underſtood.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou
Not of the muſes nine. *Milton.*
Thoſe loſt the ſenſe their learning to diſplay,
And thoſe explain'd the meaning quite away. *Pope.*
No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conſcience; and the *meaning* of it is, in ſome meaſure, underſtood: however, it is a word extremely abuſed by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift.*

4. Senſe; power of thinking.
He was not ſpiteful though he wrote a ſatyr,
For ſtill there goes ſome *meaning* to ill-nature. *Dryd.*
—True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

Me'anly. *adv.* [from *mean.*]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.
Dr. Metcalf, maſter of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himſelf, but not *meanly* affectioned to ſet forward learning in others. *Aſcham.*
In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flouriſhed. *Dryd.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.
It was the winter wild,
While the heav'n born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*
The Perſian ſtate will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham.*

3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly.
Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I muſt obey. *Prior.*

4. Without reſpect.
Our kindred, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething deſirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts.*

Me'anness. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.
The miniſter's greatneſs or *meanneſs* of knowledge to do other things ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*
This figure is of a later date by the *meanneſs* of the workmanſhip. *Addiſon.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
No other nymphs have title to mens hearts,
But as their *meanneſs* larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*
Poverty, and *meanneſs* of condition, expoſe the wiſeſt to ſcorn, it being natural for men to place their eſteem rather upon things great than good. *South.*

3. Lowneſs of mind.
The name of ſervants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanneſs* of mind, as well as lowneſs of condition. *South.*

4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

Meant, perf. and part. paſſ. of *To mean.*
By Silvia if thy charming ſelf be *meant*;
If friendſhip be thy virgin vows extent;
O! let me in Aminta's praiſes join;
Her's my eſteem ſhall be, my paſſion thine. *Prior.*

Mease. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of meaſure: as, a *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred.] *Ainſworth.*

MEASLES. *n. ſ.* [*morbilli,* Lat.]

1. *Meaſles* are a critical eruption in a fever well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
My lungs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe *meaſles,*
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to catch them. *Shakſpeare.*
Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewiſe the *meaſles.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A diſeaſe of ſwine.
One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs ſell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the ſwine died of the *meaſles,* and the ſheep of the rot. *B. Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

3. A diſeaſe of trees.
Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *meaſles,* by being ſcorched with the ſun. *Mortimer.*

Me'asled. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Infected with the measles.

> Thou vermin wretched,
> As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
> Thou tail of worship, that dost grow
> On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras.*

Me'asly. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles.

> Lest trotted forth the gentle swine,
> To ease her against the stump,
> And dismally was heard to whine,
> As she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

Me'asurable. *adj.* [from *measure.*]

1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments. *Bentley.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

Me'asurableness. *n. s.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.

Me'asurably. *adv.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart. *Ecclesiasticus*

ME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*mesure*, Fr. *mensura*, Lat.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

> A taylor's news,
> Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
> Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
> Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
> Told of many a thousand. *Shakspeare*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measures*. *Holder.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and *measures* taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto; and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine.

> Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
> The table round. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

> I'll never pause again,
> Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
> Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shaks.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

> Good Kent, how shall I live and work
> To match thy goodness? life will be too short
> And every *measure* fail me. *Shakspeare.*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. *2 Corinthians.*

> If else thou seek'st
> Ought, not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some measure, the description of the old world. *Abbot.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and continuation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

> Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
> And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

> My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
> When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
> Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakspeare.*

> As when the stars in their æthereal race,
> At length have roll'd around the liquid space,
> From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
> And move in *measures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure* and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and anchentry. *Shakspeare.*

> Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
> Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
> Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*. *Shak.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

> O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;
> In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;
> I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
> For fear I surfeit. *Shakspeare.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isaiah.*

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is Μετρον

> Τρεῖς ἐτίαν δεκάδας τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἴθηκαν
> Ἡμεῖίρης βιότης μάνλις; α.θέρια.
> Ἀριθμαι τύτοισιν.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psalms.*

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smallridge's Sermons*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

> The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
> Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
> And to the *measures* of their melodies
> Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spens.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to *take right measures*. By degrees *measures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard measure; to be hardly treated.

To **Me'asure.** *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr. *mensuro*, Lat.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

> A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
> To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shaks.*

> I'll tell thee all my whole device
> At the park gate; and therefore haste away.
> For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shaks.*

> The vessel ploughs the sea,
> And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dry.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

> Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
> Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
> Relate thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange, that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Spectator.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matthew.*

Me'asureless. *adj.* [from *measure.*] Immense; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shakspeare.*

Me'asurement. *n. s.* [from *measure.*] Mensuration; act of measuring.

Me'asurer. *n. s.* [from *measure.*] One that measures.

Me'asuring. *adj.* [from *measure.*] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

> When lusty shepherds throw
> The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
> So far, but that the best are *meas'ring* casts,
> Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Meat. *n. s.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way. *Genesis.*

Carnivoræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh, for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

> Never words were musick to thine ear,
> And never *meat* sweet-favour'd in thy taste,
> Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. *1 Corinthians.*

Me'ated. *adj.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered.

> Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
> Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

Meathe. *n. s.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink, properly of honey.

> For drink the grape
> She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meathes*
> From many a berry. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Me'azling. *part.* generally called *mizzling*.

The air feels more moist when the water is in

fmell them to great diftance, in a continued finking rain, than in great fhowers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat.
MECHA'NICK. } *mechanique*, Fr. from μηχανη.]

1. Conftructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a feeming demonftration in mathematicks, very fpecious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main bufinefs of natural philofophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypothefes, and to deduce caufes from effects till we come to the very firft caufe, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanifm of the world, but chiefly to refolve thefe, and fuch like queftions. *Newton.*

2. Skilled in mechanicks; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; fervile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not to walk upon a labouring day, without the fign of your profeffion. *Shakfpeare.*

Hang him, *mechanical* falt-butter rogue; I will ftare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakfpeare.*

Mechanick flaves,
With greafy aprons, rules, and hammers, fhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakfpeare.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Defcend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Rofcommon.*

MECHA'NICK. *n. f.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me
Difmifs my foldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shakfpeare.*

A third proves a very heavy philofopher, who poffibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the ufeful philofophy of the fpade or the anvil. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *n. f.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] A mathematical fcience, which fhews the effects of powers, or moving forces, fo far as they are applied to engines, and demonftrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with fomething of *mechanicks*, may be eafily conveyed into the minds of acute young perfons. *Watts.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a veffel which imitated thunder. *Browne.*

MECHA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanifm.

They fuppofe even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically* among the reft. *Ray.*

Later philofophers feign hypothefes for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other caufes to metaphyficks. *Newton.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *mechanick*.]

1. Agreeablenefs to the laws of mechanifm.

2. Meannefs.

MECHANI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.] A man profeffing or ftudying the conftruction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female fcrews, as *mechanicians* fpeak. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM. *n. f.* [*mechanifme*, Fr.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws.

After the chyle has paffed through the lungs, nature continues her ufual *mechanifm*, to convert it into animal fubftances. *Arbuthnot.*

He acknowledges nothing befides matter and motion; fo that all muft be performed either by *mechanifm* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Conftruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *n. f.* [from the place.]

Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a fpecies of bindweed, and its ftalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM. *n. f.* [μηκώνιον.]

1. Expreffed juice of poppy.

2. The firft excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a meconium, or fort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuth.*

ME'DAL. *n. f.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deferved to be recorded on a coin, it was ftampt, and iffued out of the mint. *Addifon.*

2. A piece ftamped in honour of fome remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK. *adj.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, perfuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Othos than of Jacobuses. *Addifon.*

ME'DALLION. *n. f.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique ftamp or medal.

Medallions, in refpect of the other coins, were the fame as modern medals in refpect of modern money. *Addifon.*

ME'DALLIST. *n. f.* [*medaillifte*, Fr.] A man fkilled or curious in medals.

As a *medallift*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treafure of money, but of knowledge. *Ad.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]

1. To have to do: in this fenfe it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that caffia, when gathered, is put into the fkins of beafts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and fo make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, becaufe it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the fpirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the defign nor difpofition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpofe; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther. *Shakfpeare.*

In every turn of ftate, without *meddling* on either fide, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryd.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the fucceffion of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What haft thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to difpofe of my eftate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpofe or intervene importunely or officioufly.

Why fhould'ft thou *meddle* to thy hurt? *2 Kings.*

It is an honour for a man to ceafe from ftrife: but every fool will be *meddling*. *Proverbs.*

This *meddling* prieft longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me fhake off th' intrufive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* fenfes all afide. *Thomfon.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mefler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obfolete.

He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus *meddled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenfer.*

A *meddled* ftate of the orders of the gofpel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the beft way to banifh popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *meddle*.] One who bufies himfelf with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away fuch as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to thofe that affume to themfelves the merits of other mens fervices, *meddlers*, boutefeus, and impertinents. *L'Eftrange.*

ME'DDLESOME. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a *meddlefome* bufybody. *Ainfworth.*

MEDIA'STINE. n. f. [Fr. *mediaftinum*, Lat.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which inveft the infide of the breaft but only by the ftate of the blood, the medicines as well as the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.]

1. To interpofe as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we fhall find owing to fome *mediating* fchemes that offer to comprehend the different interefts of fin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many profeffions of his defire to interpofe, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I poffefs chemifts and corpufcularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by fomething in the middle.

They ftyled a double ftep, the fpace from the elevation of one foot to the fame foot fet down again, *mediated* by a ftep of the other foot, a fpace, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, Fr. *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interpofed; intervening.

Soon the *mediate* clouds fhall be difpell'd;
The fun fhall foon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* ftate,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a mean. Unufual.

The moft important care of a new king, was his marriage, for *mediate* eftablifhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate*.] By a fecondary caufe; in fuch a manner that fomething acts between the firft caufe and the laft effect.

God worketh all things amongft us *mediately* by fecondary means; the which means of our fafety being fhipping and fea-forces, are to be efteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchfafeth his grace to ufe them aright. *Raleigh's Effays.*

Peftilent contagion is propagated immediately by converfing with infected perfons, and *mediately* by peftilent feminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Confumptions.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. f.* [*mediation*, Fr. from *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interpofition; intervention; agency between two parties, practifed by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation*. *Shakfpeare.*

Noble offices thou may'ft effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatnefs and thy other brethren. *Shakfpeare.*

The king fought unto them to compofe thofe troubles between him and his fubjects; they accordingly interpofed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interpofed; intervenient power.

The paffions have their refidence in the fenfitive appetite: for inafmuch as man is a compound of flefh as well as fpirit, the foul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of thefe paffions. *South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of fome immaterial being, fhould operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Interceffion; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR. *n. f.* [*mediateur*, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all mens confluence, and for all matters to yourfelf, as a *mediator* between them and their fovereign. *Bac.*

2. An intercessor; an entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the ſenſe of the law, to make ſaints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

A *mediator* is conſidered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers diſtinguiſh. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as tranſacting matters between God and man. *Waterl.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, his deſign'd,
Both ranſom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [from *mediator*.]
ME'DIATORY. } Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Chriſt's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his reſurrection. *Fiddes' Sermons.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator

MEDIA'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainſworth.*

ME'DIC. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, Lat.] A plant.

ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical*.] Phyſically; medicinally.

That which promoted this conſideration, and *medically* advanced the fame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Browne.*

ME'DICAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*medicament*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehenſions; and, upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of theſe milder *medicaments*, the uſe of ſtronger phyſick, the cenſures. *Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by ſcalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent ſwelling and bruiſe of another was taken away by ſcalding it with milk. *Temple's Miſcel.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr. from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *medicamental*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible by the powerfulleſt action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo *medicamentally* in any corporeal converſion. *Brown.*

To ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, ſteams, and ſtenches of London, do ſo *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt.*

To this may be aſcribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infuſion of the medicine may have more force than the reſt, becauſe the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon.*

2. The uſe of phyſick.

He adviſeth to obſerve the equinoxes and ſolſtices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of phyſick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* uſe. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a ſerpentine ſtone, which gives any wine infuſed therein for four and twenty hours the taſte and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the ſcurvy. *Howel.*

The hearts and gall of pikes are *medicinable*. *Walton.*

MEDICI'NAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.; this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the beſt authorities, *medicinal*.]

1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honeſt as either; to purge him of that humour
That preſſes him from ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts;
Exaſperate, exulcerate and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can aſſuage. *Milton.*

The ſecond cauſes took the ſwift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to phyſick.

Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore,
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with ſolder. *Butler.*

Such are call'd *medicinal*-days by ſome writers, wherein no criſis or change is expected, ſo as to forbid the uſe of medicines: but it is moſt properly uſed for thoſe days wherein purging or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are thoſe wherein it is ſuppoſed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning falling, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the ſymptoms and aggravation of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

MEDICI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Phyſically.

The wateriſhes that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *medicinally* good. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE. *n. ſ.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two ſyllables, *med'cine*.] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

O, my dear father! reſtauration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms. *Shakſpeare.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*, but a broken ſpirit drieth the bones. *Proverbs.*

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death endure;
Deteſt the *med'cine*, yet deſire the cure. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as phyſick. Not uſed.

Not all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that ſweet ſleep
Which thou owedſt yeſterday. *Shakſpeare.*

MEDI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*medieté*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no filthy compoſure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *medicty* variouſly placed not only above but below. *Brown.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.]

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age ſeldom drive buſineſs home to the full period, but content themſelves with a *mediocrity* of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

There appeared a ſudden and marvellous converſion in the duke's caſe, from the moſt exalted to the moſt depreſſed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his ſtore with great parſimony; but who, with fear of running into profuſeneſs, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryd.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in ſubſtances only by experience and hiſtory, is all that the weakneſs of our faculties in this ſtate of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

Left appetite, in the uſe of food, ſhould lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reaſon which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme oppoſition againſt the church of Rome, do they mean we ſhould be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*? *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.]

1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay;
Diſſembling ſleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryd.*

Before the memory of the flood was loſt, men *meditated* the ſetting up a falſe religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There ſet a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *F. Queen.*

Bleſſed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wiſdom, and that reaſoneth of holy things. *Ecclеſiaſticus.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate; to dwell on with intenſe thought. It is commonly uſed of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Pſalms.*

I will *meditate* alſo of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Pſalms.*

Meditate till you make ſome act of piety upon the occaſion of what you *meditate*; either get ſome new arguments againſt a ſin, or ſome new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worſhip God, to ſtudy his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all theſe bring pleaſure and peace. *Tillotſon.*

MEDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditation* wherein I was, and ſpake to her in anger. 2 *Eſdras.*

'Tis moſt true,
That muſing *meditation* moſt affects
The penſive ſecreſy of deſert cell. *Milton.*

Some thought and *meditation* are neceſſary; and a man may poſſibly be ſo ſtupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to ſay in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodneſs was his *meditation*. *F. Queen.*

Thy thoughts to n bler *meditations* give,
And ſtudy how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence. In this ſenſe are books of *meditations*.

ME'DITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainſworth.*

2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE. } *adj.* [*medius* and
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } *terra*; *mediterranée*, Fr.]
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. }

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north ſide of the *mediterrane* ſea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the ſea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and ſo it is a fat and unctuous ſublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a leſs height of the mountains than is requiſite, if we reſpect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or thoſe that are at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [*medium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*

could a diversity of found from winds, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interfices. *Newton.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR. *n. s.* [*mespilus*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaksp.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chestnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

To ME'DLE. } *To* ME'DLY. } v. *a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

ME'DLY. *n. s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Heyward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow-citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Addison.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: and the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryd.*

MEDU'LLAR. } MEDU'LLARY. } *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the medullar part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MEED. *n. s.* [mab, Sax. *miete*, Teutonick.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Spenser.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakspeare.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milt.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*.
Till his return no title shall I plead. *Pope.*

2. Present; gift.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shakspeare.*

MEEK. *adj.* [*minkr*, Islandick.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numbers.*

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-eyed peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*. *Milt.*

To ME'EKEN. v. *a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his sullen joy. *Thomf.*

ME'EKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-tuning discord *meekly* lay aside.
Fairy Queen.

No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on supplicant crowns below. *Stepney.*

ME'EKNESS. *n. s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t'adorn her beauty's grace. *Spenser.*

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is crammed with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.
Shakspeare.

When his distemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a christian, *Atterbury.*

MEER. *adj.* See MERE. Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *n. s.* See MERE. A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled! why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nicked his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shakspeare.*

MEET. *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake?
Spenser.

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*. *Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare.*

To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakspeare.*

What not anything have you heard her say?
—Not, sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should.
Shakspeare.

York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakf.*

The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing.
Bentley.

2. MEET *with*. Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakspeare.*

To MEET. v. *a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met* particip. *met*. [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

Met'st thou my posts? *Shakspeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges.*

Mean while our primitive great sire, to *meet*
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

2. To encounter in hostility.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine, he'll all hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton.*

So match'd they stood;
For never but once more was either like
To *meet* so great a foe. *Milton.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath,
Which thou incurr'st by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to Hell
Milton.

4. To join another in the same place.

When shall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakspeare.*

Chance may lead where I may *meet*
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n by fountain side
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton.*

I knew not till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*

Not look back to see,
When what we love we ne'er must *meet* again.
Dryden.

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet*. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met*.
Dryden.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first.
Pope.

To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosp'rous end.
Granville.

To MEET. v. *n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

Then born to distance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* together. 2 *Mac.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* MEET *with*. To light on; to find; it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meeteth with*. *Spenser.*

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*

What a majesty and force does one *meet with* in these short inscriptions: are but you amazed

to his human history gathered help to finish a compass. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. *To* MEET *with.* To join.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shakſp.*

6. *To* MEET *with.* To ſuffer unexpectedly.

He, that hath ſuffered this diſordered ſpring,
Hath now himſelf *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shakſ.*

A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have *met*
With twice the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*

7. To encounter; to engage.

Royal miſtreſs,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

8. A latiniſm. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the concluſion of experience from the time paſt to the preſent will not be found. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readineſs of deſire. *South.*

Our *meeting* hearts
Conſented ſoon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join: as, theſe rivers *meet* at ſuch a place and join.

MEE'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] One that accoſts another.

There are beſide
Laſcivious *meeters*, to whoſe venom'd ſound
The open ear of youth doth always liſten. *Shakſp.*

MEE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*]

1. An aſſembly; a convention.

If the fathers and huſbands of theſe, whoſe relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the houſhold of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be ſtrangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our converſation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of diſſenters.

4. A conflux: as the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place were diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

His heart miſgave him that the churches were ſo many *meeting-houſes*; but I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon.*

ME'ETLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

ME'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.

ME'GRIM. *n. ſ.* [from *hemicrany, migrain, megrim, ἡμικρανία.*] Diſorder of the head.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bac.*

There ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted glare,
Spleen ſighs for ever on her penſive bed,
Pain at her ſide, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſworth.*

ME'INY. *n. ſ.* [menigu, Saxon, ſee MANY; *meſnie*, French.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants.

They ſummon'd up their *meiny*; ſtrait took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakſp.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *n. ſ.* [from *μέλας* and *ἄγω.*] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHO'LICK. *adj.* [from *melancholy.*]

1. Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

If he be mad or angry, or *melancholick*, or ſprightly, he will paint whatſoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ariſtotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Juſt as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the ſky. *Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; *cauſing ſorrow.*

The king found himſelf at the head of his army, after ſo many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from *μέλας* and *χολὴ.*]

1. A diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to ariſe from too heavy and too viſcid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the ſcholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the muſician's, which is fantaſtical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the ſoldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all theſe; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many ſimples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the ſundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Moonſtruck madneſs, moping *melancholy*. *Milton.*

3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

He proteſted, that he had only been to ſeek ſolitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had poſſeſſed him. *Sidney.*

All theſe gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Taylor.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it elſe but penury of ſoul,
A lazy troll, a numbneſs of the mind? *Dryden.*

In thoſe deep ſolitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly penſive contemplation dwells,
And ever muſing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

MELANCHO'LY. *adj.* [*melancholique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; diſmal.

Think of all our miſeries
But as ſome *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*

If in the *melancholy* ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, ſweet Frank; art thou *melancholy*? *Shakſpeare.*

He obſerves Lamech more *melancholy* than uſual, and imagines it to be from a ſuſpicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS. n. ſ. [μελικηρὶς.]

Meliceris is a tumour incloſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey. Its the matter reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma, if like honey, *melicerис*; and if compoſed of fat, or a lucky ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

ME'LILOT. *n. ſ.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.

To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior.*] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nouriſhment is better prepared in the ſtock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he ſhould be able ſo much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful perſon by any acts of kindneſs. *South.*

Caſtration ſerves to *meliorate* the fleſh of thoſe beaſts that ſuffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees;
Well muſt the ground be digg'd and better'd reſt'd,
New ſoil to make, and *meliorate* the reſt. *Dryden.*

MELIORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate.*] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of muſick there is yet much left, in this point of exquiſite conſents, to try. *Bacon.*

MELIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *melior.*] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not uſed.

Men incline unto them which are ſofteſt, and leaſt in their way, in deſpight of them that hold them hardeſt to it; ſo that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a ſign of weakneſs. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was neceſſary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanſhip not of blind mechaniſm, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler, ſe meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. Obſolete.

It fathers fits not with ſuch things to *mell*. *Spenſ.*

Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling:
Now I ſee thou doſt but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenſer.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things beſides the weather ought to be obſerved: in ſome countries, the ſilence of graſs-hoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLI'FLUENT. } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey; flowing with ſweetneſs.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

As all thoſe things which are moſt *mellifluous* are ſooneſt changed into choler and bitterneſs, ſo are our vanities and pleaſures converted into the bitterеſt ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

Innumerous ſongſters in the freſhening ſhade
Of new ſprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomſon's Spring.*

ME'LLOW. *adj.* [meapa, ſoft, Sax. *Skinner;* more nearly from *mollis, molle, mollow, mellow:* though *r* is indeed eaſily changed into *l* in common ſpeech.]

1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe.

A ſtorm, a robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shakſpeare.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my ſenſes: my eye tells me it is green; my noſe, that it hath a *mellow* ſcent; and my taſte, that it is ſweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in ſound.

Of ſeven ſmooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damœtas gave. *Dryd.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile ſweeth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of phyſicians frequent fees,
From *mellow* praiſe he takes degrees. *Roſc.*

In all my humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt ſuch a teſty, touchy, pleaſant fellow;
Hail to much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addiſon.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than ſo, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shakſp.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the ſtealing hours of time,
Will well become the ſeat of majeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

On foreign mountains may the ſun refine
The grape's ſoft juice, and mellow it to wine. *Addiſ.*

2. To ſoften.

They plow in the wheat ſtubble in December; and if the weather prove froſty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This epiſode, now the moſt pleaſing entertainment of the Æneis, was ſo accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no ſtone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inſide ſee'ſt what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet ſo good; till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're ſtubborn clay. *Don.*

ME'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mellow.*]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity.

My reaſon can conſider greenneſs, *mellowneſs*, ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the ſame apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The ſpring, like youth, freſh bloſſoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for uſe:
So age a mature *mellowneſs* doth ſet
On the green promiſes of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCO'TON. *n. ſ.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh; *malum cotoneum*, Lat.] A quince. Obſolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greateſt fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *melody.*] Muſical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praiſe. *Mil.*
And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A muſick more *melodious* than the ſpheres. *Dryden.*

MELO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Muſically; harmoniouſly.

MELO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

ME'LODY. *n. ſ.* [μελωδία.] Muſick; harmony of ſound.

The prophet David having ſingular knowledge not in poetry alone but in muſick alſo, judging them both to be things moſt neceſſary for the houſe of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in publick prayer, *melody* both vocal and inſtrumental, for the raiſing up of mens hearts, and the ſweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Epheſians.*

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And huſht with buzzing night flies to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt *melody?* *Shakſp.*

Lend me your ſongs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of *melody*
Into my varied verſe! *Thomſon's Spring.*

ME'LON. *n. ſ.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* conſiſts of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell ſhape, cut into ſeveral ſegments, and exactly like thoſe of the cucumber: ſome of theſe flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the moſt part of an oval ſhape, ſmooth or wrinkled, and divided into three ſeminal apartments, which ſeem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong ſeeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fiſh which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Numbers.*

MELON-THI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*melocactus*, Lat.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thiſtle* hath a ſingular appearance. *Miller.*

To MELT. *v. a.* [meltan, Sax.]

1. To diſſolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fiſhermen's boots with me! *Shak.*

When the melting fire burneth, the fire cauſeth the waters to boil. *Iſaiah.*

This price, which is given above the value of the ſilver in our coin, is given only to preſerve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high ſummit in the temple's ſhade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating ſtorm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* taſtes of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow you a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*

2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its firſt principles; and then to obſerve how the divine wiſdom wrought all theſe things into that beautiful compoſition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs.

The mighty maſter ſmil'd to ſee
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred ſound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*
Alas! the ſtory melts away my ſoul. *Addiſon.*

4. To waſte away.

Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of luſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to diſſolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Pſalms.*

The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
White lilies hang their heads and ſoon decay,
And whiter ſnow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of ſtronger earth than others. *Shakſpeare.*

Dighton and Forreſt;
Albeit, they were fleſht villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderneſs and mild compaſſion,
Wept like two children in their death's ſad ſtory. *Shakſpeare.*

This ſaid; the mov'd aſſiſtants *melt* in tears. *Dry.*
Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd ſo ſad a ſight. *Dryden.*

3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
Beauty is a witch,
Againſt whoſe charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shak.*

4. To be ſubdued by affliction.

My ſoul *melteth* for heavineſs: ſtrengthen thou me. *Pſalms.*

ME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals.

Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of foreſwat *melters*, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

Thus the author attributes to the remiſſneſs of the former *melters*, in not exhauſting the ore. *Derham.*

ME'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like ſomething melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought ſhe began *meltingly* to be metamorphoſed to the running river. *Sidney.*

ME'LWEL. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

ME'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* ſhould periſh, and not that thy whole body ſhould be caſt into hell. *Matthew.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boaſteth great things. *James.*

If ſhape it might be call'd, that ſhape had none
Diſtinguiſhable in *member*, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe.

Where the reſpondent limits or diſtinguiſhes any propoſition, the opponent muſt prove his own propoſition according to that ſenſe and meaning of the diſtinction in which the reſpondent denied it. *Watts.*

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, ſhould be great. *Addiſon.*

4. One of a community.

My going to demand juſtice, upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *K. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muſes made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to ſuch of the *members* as had done ſervice to their country. *Addiſon.*

ME'MBRANE. *n. ſ.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Lat.] A web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts: the fibres of the membranes give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquiſite ſenſe, which is the cauſe of their contraction; they can, therefore, ſcarcely ſuffer the ſharpneſs of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obſcuring the formation, the dam doth after tear aſunder. *Brown.*

They obſtacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, excluſive bars:
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the ſeveral liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. }
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Latin.]
ME'MBRANOUS. }

Conſiſting of membranes.

Lute-ſtrings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts, ſtrongly wreathed, ſwell ſo much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raiſed of the involution or *membraneous* covering called the ſilly-how. *Brown.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muſculous, but a *membranous* ſtomach; that kind of food being torn into ſmall flakes by the beak, may be eaſily concocted by a *membranous* ſtomach. *Ray.*

Anodyne ſubſtances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick. *Arbuthnot.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muſcular ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

MEME'NTO. n. ſ. [Lat.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our maſter, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own ſubjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and ſeaſonable *mementos* may be uſeful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent ſpectacle of other peoples deaths a *memento* ſufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Eſtrange.*

MEMO'IR. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, Fr.]

1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written.

Be our great maſter's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High ſchemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuth.*

ME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I ſo much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendſhip that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this deſire, that main deſire proceeds,
Which all men have ſurviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For ſhe that this deſires doth ſtill remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulyſſes for the prize contend,
In ſight of what he durſt not once defend;
But baſely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey?

ME'MORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM. n. s. [Lat.] A note to help the memory.

I refolved to new pave every ſtreet, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the ſchools. *Swift.*

MEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preſervative of memory.

Thy maſter now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and ſighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kiſſes to it. *Shakſpeare.*

May I, at the concluſion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inſcription *memorial* of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raiſe;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the ſmooth ſtone, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The caſe is with the *memorial* poſſeſſions of the greateſt part of mankind: a few uſeful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memoirs. *Watts.*

MEMO'RIAL. *n. ſ.*

1. A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory.

Churches have names; ſome as *memorials* of peace, ſome of wiſdom, ſome in memory of the Trinity itſelf, ſome of Chriſt under ſundry titles; of the bleſſed Virgin not a few; many of one apoſtle, ſaint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Iſrael, that no ſtranger offer inceniſe before the Lord. *Numbers.*

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for ſome of thoſe laws have obtained their force by immemorial uſage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deſerv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Mil.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conſcience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South.*

Medals are ſo many monuments conſigned over to eternity, that may laſt when all other *memorials* of the fame age are worn out or loſt. *Addiſon.*

2. Hint to aſſiſt the memory.

He was a prince ſad, ſerious, and full of thoughts and ſecret obſervations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching perſons. *Bacon.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand ſhall be the ground of this hiſtory. *Hayward.*

3. An addreſs; reminding of ſervices and ſoliciting reward.

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials.

I muſt not omit a memorial ſetting forth, that the *memorialiſt* had, with great diſpatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

To MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conqueſt of the Indians, eſpecially in thoſe times in which the fame was ſuppoſed. *Spenſer.*

Let their names that were bravely loſt be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent deſcription of miſeries. *Watton.*

2. To cauſe to be remembered.

They meant
To *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'MORY. *n. ſ.* [*mémoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which after imprinting have diſappeared, or have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing preſent to entertain us: it is like thoſe repoſitories in animals that are filled with ſtores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their preſent paſture fails. *Addiſon.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth! *Shakſpeare.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy requeſt think now fulfill'd, that aſk'd
How firſt this world, and face of things, began,
And what before thy *memory* was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better ſuited:
Theſe weeds are *memories* of thoſe worſer hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſwan in *memory* of Cycnus ſhines;
The mourning ſiſters weep in wat'ry ſigns. *Addiſon.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in uſe.

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakſpeare.*

MEN. The plural of *man*.

Wits live obſcurely, *men* know not how; or die obſcurely, *men* mark not when. *Aſcham.*

For *men*, there are to be conſidered the valour and number: the old obſervation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the Engliſh valour lieth about the ſoldier's heart. *Bacon.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs ſhould entirely be conducted by the ſoldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon.*

MEN-PLE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [*men* and *pleaſer*.] One too careful to pleaſe others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your maſters: not with eye-ſervice, as *men-pleaſers*; but as the ſervants of Chriſt, doing the will of God from the heart. *Epheſians.*

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten; to threat.

Whoever knew the heavens *menace* ſo? *Shakſp.*
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?
Shakſpeare.

My maſter knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did ſtay to look on his intents. *Shakſpeare.*
From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shakſpeare.*

What ſhou'd he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

ME'NACE. *n. ſ.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curſe at laſt. *Brown.*

The Trojans view the duſky cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the diſtant war. *Dryden.*

ME'NACER, *n. ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy ruthleſs. But be gone! *Phil.*

MENA'GE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A collection of animals.

I ſaw here the largeſt *menage* that I ever met with. *Addiſon.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μὴν and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the houſe. *2 Chronicles.*

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The beſt ſervice they could do to the ſtate, was to *mend* the lives of the perſons who compoſed it. *Temple.*

You need not deſpair, by the aſſiſtance of his growing reaſon, to *mend* the weakneſs of his conſtitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, ſhow'd his faults—but when would poets
mend? *Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended*. *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and ever it *mends* ſome, and impairs others: and he that is helped takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they recur to the puncture ſtate of the ſchools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Though in ſome lands the graſs is but ſhort, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

4. To improve; to increaſe.

Death comes not at call; juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace, for pray'r, or cries.
Milton.

When upon the ſands the traveller
Sees the high ſea come rolling from afar,
The land grow ſhort, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryd.*

He ſaw the monſter *mend* his pace; he ſpring,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

ME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falſehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and poſitively ſaid, Ye ſhall ſurely die: but ſhe, extenuating, replied, Leſt ye die. *Brown.*

ME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may uſe with a ſafe conſcience; a *mender* of bad ſouls. *Shak.*

ME'NDICANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to thoſe who, out of an exceſs of zeal, practiſe mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to thoſe who voluntarily reduce themſelves to a poor and *mendicant* ſtate. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT. *n. ſ.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends*.

Let her be as ſhe is: if ſhe be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if ſhe be not, ſhe has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NIAL. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; meni, Sax. or *meſnie*, old Fr.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants.

Two *menial* dogs before their maſter preſs'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he ſeeks his kingly
gueſt *Dryden.*

2. *Swift* ſeems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the moſt *menial* offices. *Gulliver.*

ME'NIAL. *n. ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

MENI'NGES. *n. ſ.* [μηνίγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickneſs, ſo denominated.

The brain being expoſed to the air groweth fluid, and is thruſt forth by the contraction of the *meninges*. *Wiſeman.*

MENOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [μηνολόγιον; *menologe*, Fr.] A regiſter of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Dioclefian; the *menology* ſaith they were twenty thouſand. *Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. ſ.* commonly *minnow*. [*phoxinus*.] A fiſh.

ME'NSAL. *adj.* [*menſalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. A word yet ſcarcely naturaliſed.

Converſation either mental or *menſal*. *Clariſſa.*

ME'NSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menſtrual*, Fr. *menſtruus*, Latin.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month.

She turns all her globe to the ſun, by moving in her *menſtrual orb*, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of our's. *Bentley.*

2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. [*menſtrueux*, French.]

The diſſents of the *menſtrual* or ſtrong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as thoſe of the mental. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menſtruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia,

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menſtruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the firſt point of their *menſtruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. ſ.* [This name probably was derived from ſome notion of the old chymiſts about the influence of the moon in the preparation of diſſolvents.]

All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menſtruum* to diſſolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what ſeveral *menſtrua* will diſſolve any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies muſt be excepted, which, by reaſon of their exceſſive denſity, ſeem to reflect almoſt all the light incident on their firſt ſuperficies, unleſs by ſolution in *menſtruums* they be reduced into very ſmall particles, and then they become tranſparent. *Newton.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured.

We meaſure our time by law and not by nature. The ſolar month is no periodical motion, and not eaſily *menſurable*, and the months unequal among themſelves, and not to be meaſured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *adj.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] Relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] The act or practiſe of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring.

After giving the *menſuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have ſuppreſſed thoſe of another prelate. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye ſhoots forth? How big imagination
Moves in this lip? To the dumbneſs of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakſpeare.*

So deep the pow'r of theſe ingredients pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of *mental* ſight,
That Adam now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down and all his ſpirits became entranc'd.
Milton.

The metaphor of taſte would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taſte and that ſenſitive taſte that effects the palate. *Addiſon.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without thoſe principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no aſſent, no *mental* or verbal propoſitions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at leaſt three hours,
Of plaſtick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Theſe inward repreſentations of ſpirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and mental ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of ſhape or ſenſe in them. *Watts.*

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we conſider the heart the firſt principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its conſtituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muſcle of the body. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]

1. Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it ſhall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh. *Geneſis.*

The Almighty introduces the propoſal of his laws rather with the *mention* of ſome particular acts of kindneſs, than by reminding mankind of his ſeverity. *Rogers.*

2. Curſory or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may ariſe
Of ſomething not unſeaſonable to aſk. *Milton.*

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or expreſs in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindneſſes of the Lord, and the praiſes of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

Theſe *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chronicles.*

All his tranſgreſſions ſhall not be mentioned. *Ezek.*

Joys
Then ſweet, now ſad to *mention*, through dire change
Befall'n us, unforeſeen, unthought of. *Milton.*

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Againſt ourſelves, and wilful barrenneſs. *Milton.*

MEPHI'TICAL. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill-ſavoured; ſtinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poiſonous or noxious ſteams iſſuing out of the earth, from what cauſe ſoever. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be ſold or bought. *Dict.*

ME'RCANTANT. *n. ſ.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] This word in *Shakſpeare* ſeems to ſignify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?
—A *mercantant*, or elſe a pedant;
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial: relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let proſperous or adverſe fortune call him to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, ſtill let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his ſoul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irreſiſtible majeſty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the Temple. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. ſ.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleaſures of ſenſe, and undergo the hardſhips that attend a holy life, is ſuch a kind of *mercenarineſs*, as none but a reſigned, believing ſoul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itſelf, and even the fear of hell, may be one juſtifiable motive of mens actions. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; ſold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and ſoak'd in *mercenary* blood. *Shak.*

Divers Almains, who ſerved in the garriſons, being merely *mercenary*, did eaſily incline to the ſtrongeſt. *Maywood.*

2. Too ſtudious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of ſervant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes ſuch an one, as makes his reward both the ſole motive and meaſure of his obedience. *South.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown reſign'd;
I ſtill muſt own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden.*

ME'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

He a poor *mercenary* ſerves for bread;
For all his travel only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

ME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who ſells ſilks.

The draper and *mercer* may meaſure religion as they pleaſe, and the weaver caſt her upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel.*

ME'RCERY. *n. ſ.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercer*.] Trade of mercers; traffick of ſilks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-ſtreet and Cheapſide into Paternoſter-row and Fleet-ſtreet. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To tranſact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the reſtoring Rouſſiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *n. ſ.* [*marchandiſe*, Fr.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a ſon, that is ſent by his father about *merchandiſe*, fall into ſome lewd action, his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakſp.*

If he pay thee to the utmoſt farthing, thou haſt forgiven nothing: it is *merchandiſe*, and not forgiveneſs, to reſtore him that does as much as you can require. *Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandiſe*, ſhe forth doth lay. *Spenſ.*

Thou ſhalt not ſell her at all for money, thou ſhalt not make *merchandiſe* of her. *Deuteronomy.*

As for any *merchandiſe* you have bought, ye ſhall have your return in *merchandiſe* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilſt they can ſend what *merchandiſes* they pleaſe to Mexico. *Addiſon.*

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce.

The Phœnicians, of whoſe exceeding *merchandiſing* we read ſo much in ancient hiſtories, were Canaanites, whoſe very name ſignifies merchants. *Bearcwood.*

ME'RCHANT. *n. ſ.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath blaſted the league, and hath attach'd Our *merchants* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakſpeare.*

The Lord hath given a commandment againſt the *merchant* city to deſtroy the ſtrong holds thereof. *Iſaiah.*

The moſt celebrated *merchants* in the world were ſituated in the iſland of Tyre. *Addiſon.*

ME'RCHANTLY. } *adj.* [from *merchant*.]
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } Like a merchant.
Ainſworth.

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*merchant* and *man*.] A ſhip of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm ſea, when the juſt and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Taylor.*

In the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius, the ſouthern coaſts of Spain ſent great fleets of *merchantmen* to Italy *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or ſold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beſide the medical and *merchantable* commodity of caſtor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the ſagacity of that animal. *Brown.*

ME'RCIABLE. *adj.* [from *mercy*.] This word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful*. Not uſed.

Nought but well mought him befight:
He is ſo meek, wiſe, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is conformable. *Spenſer.*

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou haſt redeemed. *Deuteronomy.*

Obſerve,
His providence, and on him ſole depend,
Merciful over all his works; with good
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compaſſion.

Take the true uſe of thoſe afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* ſevere, hath been pleaſed to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare.

The hand that ought to knit all theſe excellencies together is a kind *mercifulneſs* to ſuch a one, as is in his ſoul devoted to ſuch perfections. *Sidney.*

Uſe the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulneſs* and liberality is one, to which the promiſe of ſecular wealth is moſt frequently made. *Hammond.*

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hardhearted; cruel; ſevere.

His mother *mercileſs*,
Moſt *mercileſs* of women Wyden hight,
Her other ſon faſt ſleeping did oppreſs,
And with moſt cruel hand him murdered pitileſs. *Spenſer.*

The foe is *mercileſs*, and will not pity. *Shakſpeare.*
Think not their rage ſo deſperate to aſſay
An element more *mercileſs* than they. *Denham.*
What god ſo mean,
So *mercileſs* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden.*

Whatever ravages a *mercileſs* diſtemper may commit, ſhe ſhall have one man as much her admirer as ever *Pope.*

The torrent *mercileſs* imbibes
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

ME'RCILESSLY. *adv.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercileſs.*] Want of pity.

ME'RCURIAL. *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly.

I know the ſhape of 's leg; this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakſpeare.*

This youth ſeems ſuch a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if he had time he chanced to be out. *Bacon.*

Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere, more ignorant, and leſs *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift*

2. Conſiſting of quickſilver: as, *mercurial* medicines.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *adj.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle.*

MERCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurius*, Lat.]

1. The chymiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury*. *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms, and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The dross cements what elſe were too refin'd,
And in one int'reſt body acts with mind. *Pope.*

3. A news-paper; ſo called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainſworth.*

4. It is low, applied in cant phraſe, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

MERCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of ſpinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill.*

MERCURY'S *finger.* *n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] Wild ſaffron.

ME'RCY. *n. ſ.* [*merci*, Fr. contracted from *miſericordia*, Lat.]

1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſpare and ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh.

Oh Heav'n have *mercy* on me!
—I ſay, amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakſpeare.*

Mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bleſs'd;
It bleſſeth him that gives and him that takes. *Shak.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long ſuffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wiſdom.*

Examples of juſtice muſt be made for terror to ſome; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon.*

Good Heav'n, whoſe darling attribute we find
Is boundleſs grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeſerved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the viſible creation. *Bentley.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper loſt,
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakſpeare.*

Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy ſluggard here. *Shakſp.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good-nature. *Dryden.*

3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt authentick record of ſo ancient a family ſhould lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a ſtone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceaſes to be cruel, ſhe is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*. *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercy* and *ſeat.*] The *mercy-ſeat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the ſame metal, which with their wings extended forwards, ſeemed to form a throne for the majeſty of God, who in Scripture is repreſented as ſitting between the cherubim, and the ark was his footſtool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moſes, or to the high prieſt that conſulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-ſeat* of pure gold. *Exodus.*

MERE. *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only.

Scotland hath forſons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakſpeare.*

I have engag'd myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakſpeare.*

The *mere* Iriſh were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchaſed charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* ſucceſs nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is beſtowed, *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To ſerve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their boſom ſlaves, meanly poſſeſs'd
Of a *mere*, lifeleſs, violated form. *Thomſon.*

MERE or *Mer*, in the beginning, middle, or end, ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibſon.*

MERE. *n. ſ.* [mere, Sax.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake; as, *Winander mere.*

Meres ſtored both with fiſh and fowl. *Camden.*

2. A boundary.

The miſlayer of a *mere*-ſtone is to blame: but it is the unjuſt judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpoſe.

Which thing we ourſelves would grant, if the uſe thereof had been *merely* and only myſtical. *Hooker.*

The external manners of laments
Are *merely* ſhadows to the unſeen grief,
That ſwells with ſilence in the tortur'd ſoul. *Shakſp.*

It is below reaſonable creatures to be converſant in ſuch diverſions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing elſe to recommend them. *Addiſon.*

Above a thouſand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he ſaid againſt me. *Swift.*

Priſe not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Lat.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow.

Our degenerate underſtandings have ſuffered a ſad divorce from their deareſt object, defile themſelves with every *meretricious* ſemblance, that the variety of opinion preſents them with. *Glanville.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But ſtrict harmonious ſymmetry of parts. *Roſcommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.]

1. Noon; midday.

He promiſ'd in his Eaſt a glorious race,
Now ſunk from his *meridian*, ſets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown.*

The ſun or moon, riſing or ſetting, our idea repreſents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts.*

3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing.

All other knowledge merely ſerves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof; they are ſuch as will be of little uſe to a ſeparate ſoul. *Hale.*

4. The higheſt point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the higheſt point of all my greatneſs,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haſte now to my ſetting. *Shakſpeare.*

Your full majeſty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN. *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleaſant, his griev'd look he fixes ſad;
Sometimes tow'rds heav'n, and the full blazing ſun
Which now ſat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Extended from north to ſouth.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, obſerve the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, Fr.]

1. Southern.

In the ſouthern coaſt of America and Africa, the ſouthern point varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemiſphere. *Brown.*

2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, ſtillatories, and ſtoves, ſhould be *meridional*. *Wotton.*

MERIDIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the ſouth; aſpect toward the ſouth.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple ſtood, do place their bed from north to ſouth, and delight to ſleep *meridionally*. *Brown.*

ME'RIT. *n. f.* [*meritum*, Lat. *mérite*, Fr.]

1. Defert; excellence deferving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well defery'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*

She valu'd nothing leſs
Than titles, figure, ſhape, and dreſs;
That *merit* ſhould be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taſte. *Swift.*

2. Reward deſerved.

Thoſe laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didſt greatly gain,
While bold aſſertor of reſiſtleſs truth,
Thy ſword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with reſpect to deſert of good or evil.

You have the captives; uſe them
As we ſhall find their *merits* and our ſafety
May equally determine. *Shakſpeare.*

As I am ſtudious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning ſome of the Canterbury Tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment ſettled, after a large ſurvey of the *merits* of the cauſe, it would be a weakneſs to continue fluttering, *Watts.*

To **ME'RIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.]

1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton.*

A man at beſt is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South.*

2. To deſerve; to earn: it is uſed generally of good, but ſometimes of ill.

Whatſoever jewels I have *merited*, I am ſure I have received none, unleſs experience be a jewel; that I have purchaſed at an infinite rate. *Shakſp.*

If ſuch rewards to vanquiſh'd men are due,
What prize may Niſus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the firſt rewards, and fame? *Dryd.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert.

Inſtead of ſo great and *meritorious* a ſervice, in bringing all the Iriſh to acknowledge the king for their head, they did great hurt. *Spenſer.*

The war that hath ſuch a foundation will not only be reputed juſt, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh.*

Sufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Sanderſon.*

This is not only the moſt prudent, but the moſt *meritorious* charity, which we can practiſe. *Addiſ.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

He carried himſelf *meritoriouſly* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

There was a full perſuaſion of the high *meritorioſneſs* of what they did; but ſtill there was no law of God to ground it upon, and conſequently it was not conſcience. *South.*

ME'RITOT. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

ME'RMAID. *n. ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea; and *maid*.] A ſea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fiſh's tail.

I'll drown more ſailors than the *mermaid* ſhall. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou remembreſt,
Since once I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakſp.*

Did ſenſe perſuade Ulyſſes not to hear
The *mermaids* ſongs, which ſo his men did pleaſe,
That they were all perſuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ſhip and leap into the ſeas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of a *mermaid*. Horace his monſter, with woman's head above and fiſhy extremity below, anſwers the ſhape of the ancient ſyrens that attempted upon Ulyſſes. *Brown.*

MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RRILY. *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gayety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, ſhall we live now,
Under the bloſſom that hangs on the bough. *Shak.*

When men come to borrow of your maſters, they approach ſadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakſpeare.*

A paiſan of France thinks of no more than his coarſe bread and his onions, his canvaſs clothes and wooden ſhoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple.*

Merrily ſing, and ſport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *make*.] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth; merry pranks.

Thence now nis the time of *merrymake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer.*

The knight did not forbear,
Her honeſt mirth and pleaſure to partake,
But when he ſaw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he deſpiſed. *Fairy Queen.*

To **ME'RRIMAKE.** *v. a.* To feaſt; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To mouſ all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay.*

ME'RRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gayety; cheerfulneſs; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural *merriment*. *F. Queen.*

A number of *merriments* and jeſts, wherewith they have pleaſantly moved much laughter at our manner of ſerving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the ſound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment* *Milton.*

ME'RRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry diſpoſition.

The ſile ſhall give us cauſe to climb in the *merrineſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

MERRY. *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Geneſis.*

The vine languiſheth, all the *merry*-hearted do ſigh. *Iſaiah.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be ſad an ill-diſpoſed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do diſpoſe the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon.*

Man is the *merrieſt* ſpecies of the creation; all above and below him are ſerious. *Addiſon.*

2. Cauſing laughter.

You kill'd her huſband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death,
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jeſt. *Shakſp.*

3. Proſperous.

In my ſmall pinnace I can ſail,
Contemning all the bluſt'ring roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly ſtars my ſafety ſeek,
Within ſome little winding creek,
And ſee the ſtorm aſhore. *Dryden.*

To make **MERRY.** To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the houſe of their god. *Judges.*

A fox 'ſpy'd a bevy of jolly goſſiping wenches, *making merry* over a diſh of pullets. *L'Eſtrange.*

MERRY-A'NDREW. *n. ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a ſtateſman becauſe he is a buffoon, as if there went no more to the making of a counſellor than the ſenſeleſs geſtures of a merry-andrew or mountebank. *L'Eſtrange.*

The firſt who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator.*

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls; ſo called becauſe boys and girls pull it in play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my conſin. *Edvard.*

ME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*merſio*, Lat.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting over head. *Ainſw.*

MESE'EMS. *impersonal verb.* [*me* and *ſeems*, or *it ſeems to me*: for this word it is now too common to uſe *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me.

Alas, on all ſides I hear the ghaſtly cries;
Yet there, *meſeems*, I hear her ſinging loud. *Sidney.*

Meſeem'd by my ſide a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full ſoftly down did lay. *Spenſer.*

To that general ſubjection of the land *meſeems* that the cuſtom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenſer.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*meſenterique*, Fr. from *meſentery*.] Relating to the meſentery.

They are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and ſcours its containing veſſels, which, from the *meſenterick* glands, make in large channels, and paſs directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESENTERY. *n. ſ.* [μεσεντέριον; *meſentere*, Fr.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle paſſeth through the *meſentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot.*

MESERA'ICK. *n. ſ.* [μεσάραιον; *meſeraique*, Fr. analogy requires it *meſaraick*.] Belonging to the meſentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meſaraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the liege. *Brown.*

The moſt ſubtile part of the chyle paſſeth immediately into the blood by the abſorbent veſſels of the guts, which diſcharge themſelves, into the *meſaraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

MESH. *n. ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch; *mache*, old Fr. it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *muſh*.] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net,

The drovers hang ſquare nets athwart the tide, thorough which the ſhoal of pilchard paſſing, leave may be kind entangled in the *meſhes*. *Carew.*

Such a hare is madneſs the youth, to ſkip o'er the *meſhes* of good counſel the cripple. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſpreads his ſubtile nets from ſight,
With twinkling ſtarlike baits to betray
The luſts that in the *meſhes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the ſpirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine ſtreamers ſink:
Theſe all the channel'd fibres, ev'ry way,
For motion and ſenſation, ſtill convey:
The greateſt portion of th' arterial blood,
By the cloſe ſtructure of the parts withſtood,
Whoſe narrow *meſhes* ſtop the groſſer flood. *Blackmore.*

To **MESH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare.

The flies by chance *meſht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, ric'd jewels were,
They ſo like diamond ſhone. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY. *adj.* [from *meſh*.] Reticulated; of network.

Some build his houſe, but thence his iſſue barre,
Some make his *meſhy* bed, but reave his reſt. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meſhy* ſnare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomſon.*

ME'SLIN. *n. f.* [from *meſter*, Fr. to mix; or rather corruptedly pronounced for *miſcellane*. See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reaſon is there which ſhould but induce, and therefore much leſs enforce, us to think, that cure of old diſſimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cauſe of forbidding them to put on garments of ſundry ſtuff, than of charging them withal not to ſow their fields with *meſlin*. *Hooker.*

If worke for the threſher ye finde for to have,
Of wheat and of *meſtlin* unthreſhed go ſave. *Tuſſer.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *n. ſ.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *n. ſ.* [μέσος, λόγος, and ἀριθμός.] The logarithms of the coſines and tangents, ſo denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris.*

MESO'MELAS. *n. ſ.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt. *Bailey.*

ME'SPISE. *n. ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*; *meſpris*, Fr.] Contempt; ſcorn.

Mammon was much diſpleas'd, yet not he choſe
But bear the rigour of his bold *meſpiſe*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice.
Spenſer.

MESS. *n. ſ.* [*mes*, old French; *meſſo*, Italian; *miſſus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; *mese*, Saxon, a diſh.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together.

The bounteous huſwife nature, on each buſh
Lays her full *meſs* before you. *Shakſpeare.*

Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worſhip's *meſs*. *Shakſ.*

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a *meſs* of porridge. *Shakſpeare.*

Herbs and other country *meſſes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dreſſes. *Miltom*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *meſſes*.
Decay of Piety.

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *meſs* almoſt as it came in. *Pope.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſage*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the *meſſage* of her gentle ſpright. *Spenſer*

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *meſſage* to his kingly ears? *Shakſpeare.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous virtues; ſometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair ſpeechleſs *meſſages*. *Shakſpeare*

Gently haſt thou told
Thy *meſſage*, which might eaſe in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

Let the miniſter be low, his intereſt inconſiderable, the world will ſuffer for his ſake; the *meſſage* will ſtill find reception according to the dignity of the meſſenger. *South.*

The welcome *meſſage* made, was ſoon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wiſh'd and hop'd, but ſcarce believ'd.
Dryden.

ME'SSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*meſſager*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man diſmaid,
A *meſſenger* with letters, which his meſſage ſaid.
Spenſer.

You grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *meſſengers* of day. *Shakſ.*

The earl diſpatched *meſſengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he ſaw, and yet thought not fit to ſtay for an anſwer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *meſſenger* of heav'n; he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bliſsful haunt ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

MESSIAH. *n. ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and public oppoſition the magiſtrates made againſt Jeſus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Meſſiah*. *Watts.*

MESSIEURS. n. ſ. [French, plural of *monſieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *n. ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate*.] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law latin; formed perhaps from *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike: *meſnage* from *maiſon*, Fr.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET. The preterit and part. of *meet*.

A ſet of well meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong ſo long as they oppoſe miniſters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

METAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.]

Anagrammatiſm, or *metagrammatiſm*, is a diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

META'BASIS. n. ſ. [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META'BOLA. *n. ſ.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACA'RPAL. *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the ſeparation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp.*

METACA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [μετακάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiſeman.*

METAL. *n. ſ.* [*metal*, Fr. *metallum*, Lat.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body, ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright glaſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heavieſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin: ſome have added mercury or quickſilver, to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the ſemi-*metals*. *Hill.*

Metalliſts uſed a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had ſo much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this ſignification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and ſteel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worſe. *Hudibras.*

METALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [μετάληψις] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*,
META'LLICK. } Lat. *metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fuſibility, ſeem to have reſolved it to nobler uſe; an art now utterly loſt. *Wotton.*

The lofty lines abound with endleſs ſtore
Of min'ral treaſure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſting of metal.

Though the quickſilver were brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interſperſed bubbles, yet having cauſed the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, ſeveral little bubbles diſcloſed themſelves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one ſkilled in metals.

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals. *Dict.*

ME'TALLURGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

Thou, Juba, thou haſt *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my ſtudies, loſe my time. *Shakſ.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beaſt. *Davies.*

The impoſſibility to conceive ſo great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly *metamorphoſed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five ſenſes. *Wotton.*

From ſuch rude principles our form began,
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμόρφωσις.]

1. Tranſformation; change of ſhape.

His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the cauſe of this *metamorphoſis*. *Sidney.*

Obſcene talk is grown ſo common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Government of the Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphoſis*! On what occaſion are you tranſformed? *Dryden.*

There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no leſs actors than the men; but the leſs credible ſort, ſuch as *metamorphoſes*, are far more rare. *Broome.*

2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

METAPHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μετάφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word; the ſpring

putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in song. *Pope.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *metaphor*.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *n. s.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *n. s.* [*metaphraste*, Fr. μεταφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. } *adj.*
METAPHY'SICK. }

1. Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.
2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
To chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

METAPHY'SICK. } *n. s.* [*metaphysique*, Fr. μεταφυσικη.]
METAPHY'SICKS. } Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks*,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.
Shakspeare.

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,
And say she tortures wits as quartans vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving into the eye of species, should he received confusedly together, which, how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks*. *Hale's Orig.*

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphysicks* call for aid on sense! *Pope.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphysick*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watts's Logick.*

ME'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [μεταπλασμος.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTA'SIS. *n. s.* [μεταστασις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

METATA'RSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp.*

METATA'RSUS. *n. s.* [μετα and ταρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus*. *Wiseman.*

METATHESIS. *n. s.* [μεταθεσις.] A transposition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psalms.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

ME'TEWAND. } *n. s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or
ME'TEYARD. } *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *mete-yard*, in weight, or in measure. *Leviticus.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsyched*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones, *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *n. s.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'TEOR. *n. s.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετεωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shaksp.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland, for there has the like *meteor* strong influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryd.*

Why was I raised the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden.*

O poet thou hadst been dircreter,
Hanging the monarch's hat, to light,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rave, and die. *Prior.*

METEORO'LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The *meteorologist's* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all inhabitary creatures, there is a notable correspondency. *Hawel.*

METEORO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μετεωρα and λογος.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate prefiguration of wind and weather. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ME'TER. *n. s.* [from *mete*.] A measurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METHE'GLIN. *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minshew*; or *medcyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys: and if you grow so nice,
Methegelin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

T' allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *methegelin* join. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS. *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it seems to me; mesceems. See MESEEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *mesceems*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her. *Spectator.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

METHOD. *n. s.* [*methode*, Fr. μεθοδος.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill, the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your sconce. *Shakf.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools. *Locke.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Spect.*

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author. *Spectator.*

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of mechanicable confusion, but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories. *Rogers.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dry.*

To METHO'DISE. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolved his utmost vengeance to defer,
The royal spy return'd again unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden's Dioceae.*

The man who does not know how to *methodize* his thoughts has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Spectator.*

Thoſe rules of old diſcover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature ſtill, but nature *methodis'd*. *Pope*

ME'THODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *method*.]

1. A phyſician who practices by theory.

Our wiſeſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*, give it inwardly in ſeveral conſumptions and diſtempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHO'UGHT, the preterit of *methinks*. [See MITHINKS and MISEEMS.] I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meſeemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meſeems*.

Methought, a ſerpent eat my heart away,
And you ſat ſmiling at his cruel prey *Shakſpeare.*

Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe;
Kneel'd, and before him humbl'd all my heart,
Methought, I ſaw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perſuaſion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breaſt; and to my memory
His promiſe, "That thy ſeed ſhall bruiſe our foe." *Milton.*

In theſe
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted ſtill, *Milton.*

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs o'erpaſs, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METONY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonimical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The diſpoſition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or paſſes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle.*

METONYMY. *n. ſ.* [*métonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

They differ only as cauſe and effect, which, by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

METOPO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [*métopoſcopie*, Fr. μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Lat. μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers.

For the *metre* ſake, ſome words be driven awry which require a ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſchom's Schoolmaſter.*

Abuſe the city's beſt good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope.*

METRICAL. *adj.* [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

2. Conſiſting of verſes; as, *metrical* precepts.

METRO'POLIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Lat. *métropole*, Fr. μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

His eye diſcovers unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen: or ſome renown'd *metropolis*,
With glitt'ring ſpires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milt.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at preſent a poor town. *Addiſon on Italy.*

METROPO'LITAN. *n. ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr Fancroft, that *metropolitan*, who underſtood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greateſt parts in learning. *Clarendon*

METROPO'LITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Then patriarch, of a covetous deſire to enrich himſelf, had forborn to inſtitute *metropolitan* biſhops. *Raleigh.*

METROPO'LITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He bearing the power of the Chriſtians was gone as far as Gratz, the *metropolitical* city of Styria. *Knol.*

METTLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written ſo when the metaphorical ſenſe is uſed.]

1. Spirit; ſpritelineſs; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to ſchool. *Shakſ.*

I had rather go with ſir prieſt than ſir knight: I care not who knows ſo much of my *mettle*. *Shakſ.*

Upon this heavineſs of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers reſorted to the ſeditious. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

He had given ſo frequent teſtimony of ſignal courage in ſeveral actions, that his *mettle* was never ſuſpected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than ſpur the muſe's ſteed,
Reſtrain his fury, than provoke his ſpeed;
The winged courſer, like a gen'rous horſe,
Shows moſt true *mettle* when you check his courſe. *Pope.*

2. Subſtance: this at leaſt ſhould be *metal*.

Oh thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakſ.*

METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *Ben Jonſon.*

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The *mettled* ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addiſon.*

METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; briſk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true ſpirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettleſome* horſe. *Tatler.*

METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettleſome*.] With ſpritelineſs.

MEW. *n. ſ.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darkſome *mew*,
Where ſhe all day did hide her hated hew. *Spenſer.*

There then ſhe does transform to monſtrous hues,
And horribly miſ-ſhapes with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darkſome dens, where Titan his face never ſhews. *Spenſer.*

Her lofty hand would of itſelf refuſe
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret *mews*,
And in broad fields preferr'd her maidenhead. *Fair.*

2. [mæp, Saxon.] A ſea-fowl.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, ſanderlings, and *mewes*. *Carew.*

The veſſel ſucks, and ſhews her open'd ſide,
And on her ſhatter'd maſt the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them ſhew'd. *Hub.*

Why ſhould your fears, which, as they ſay attend
The ſteps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinſman. *Shakſpeare.*

Fair Hermia, queſtion your deſires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in ſhady cloiſter *mew'd*,
To live a barren ſiſter all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitleſs moon. *Shakſpeare.*

More pity that the eagle ſhould be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakſp.*

Feign them ſick,
Cloſe *mew'd* in their ſedans, for fear of air. *Dry.*

It is not poſſible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unleſs you will all his life *mew* him up in a cloſet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To ſhed the feathers. It is, I believe, uſed in this ſenſe, becauſe birds are, by cloſe confinement, brought to ſhed their feathers.

I ſhould diſcourſe of hawks, and then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, caſting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

The ſun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majeſty defac'd the royal ſtamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unſupply'd with ſtrength,
And with the burden of her womb oppreſt,
Sabe in fields afford her needful reſt. *Drydcn.*

3. [*miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himſelf do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shaly.*

They are not unproveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To ſquall as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurſe's arms. *Shakſp.*

MEZE'REON. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this ſhrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into aſperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a ſtone to the reſemblance intended.

MEYNT. *adj.* Mingled. Obſolete.

The ſalt Medway, that trickling ſtreams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackiſh waves be *meynt*. *Spenſer.*

MI'ASM. *n. ſ.* [from μιαίνω, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies, and to affect people at a diſtance.

The plague is a malignant fever, cauſed through peſtilential *miaſms* inſinuating into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

MICE. The plural of *mouſe*.

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Samuel.*

MI'CHAELMASS. *n. ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furniſh ten oxen after *Michaelmaſs* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

Marry this is *miching* malicho; it means miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of ſight; a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is ſtill retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is uſed in the weſtern counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*
Shall the bleſſed ſon of heav'n prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a queſtion not to be aſked.
Shall the ſon of England prove a thief, and take purſes? a queſtion to be aſked. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'CKLE. *adj.* [micel, Sax.] Much; great. Obſolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This roade is rife that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unſuſt:
In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trode is not ſo tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his miſs not *mickle*. *Spenſer.*
Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden.*
If I to-day die not with Frenchmens rage,
To-morrow I ſhall die with *mickle* age. *Shakſp.*
O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakſpeare.*
All this tract that fronts the falling ſun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* truſt and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

MICROCO'SM. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called as being imagined, by ſome fanciful philoſophers, to have in him ſomething analogous to the four elements.

You ſee this in the map of my *microcoſm*. *Shak.*
She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer,
As ſuburbs, or the *microcoſm* of her;
She, ſhe is dead; ſhe's dead, when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a creeple this world is. *Don.*
As in this our *microcoſm*, the heart
Heat, ſpirit, motions gives to every part;
So Rome's victorious influence did diſperſe
All her own virtues through the univerſe. *Denham.*
Philoſophers ſay, that man is a *microcoſm*, or little world, reſembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

The honey bag is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy and to ſpare, vounting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter; a curious deſcription and figure of the ſting ſee in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and μέτρον; *micrometre*, Fr.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MI'CROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and σκοπέω; *microſcope*, Fr.] An optick inſtrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwiſe be ſeen.

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt *microſcopes*, and to diſcern the ſmalleſt hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curſe, and not a bleſſing to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed, the moſt finely poliſhed ſurface would be uneven and rough; the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us, the ſmoothest ſkin would be beſet all over with ragged ſcales and briſtly hairs. *Bentley.*
The critick eye, that *microſcope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

MICROSCO'PICAL. } MICROSCO'PICK. } *adj.* [from *microſcope*.]

1. Made by a microſcope.

Make *microſcopical* obſervations of the figure and bulk of the conſtituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuth.*

2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope.

Evading even the *microſcopick* eye!
Full nature ſwarms with life *Thomſon.*

3. Reſembling a microſcope.

Why has not man a *microſcopick* eye?
For this plain reaſon, Man is not a fly;
Say what the uſe, were finer opticks given,
T'inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne ſings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, ſuſpend their wings. *Pope.*
Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd through the num'rous hoſt he paſt. *Rowe.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the eaſt
Darkneſs ere day's *mid-courſe* and morning light,
More orient in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

MI'DDAY. *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional; being at noon.

Who ſhoots at the *mid-day* ſun, though he be ſure he ſhall never hit the mark, yet as ſure he is he ſhall ſhoot higher than he who aims but at a buſh. *Sidney.*
His ſparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* ſun fierce bent againſt their faces. *Shakſpeare.*
Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* ſun,
And clouds of duſt; Did not his temples glow
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *Add.*

MI'DDAY. *n. ſ.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm ſtay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST. ſuperl. of *mid*, *middeſt*, *midſt*.

Yet the ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in nightly view. *Spen.*

MI'DDLE. *adj.* [middle, Sax.]

1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes.

The loweſt virtues draw praiſe from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them aſtoniſhment; but of the higheſt virtues they have no ſenſe. *Bacon.*
A *middle* ſtation of life, within reach of thoſe conveniences which the lower orders of mankind muſt neceſſarily want, and yet without embarraſſment of greatneſs. *Rogers.*
To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle*-ſized brigantines. *Arbuthnot.*
I like people of *middle* underſtanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Dav.*

3. *Middle* finger; the long finger.

You firſt introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *n. ſ.*

1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.*
With roof ſo low that under it
They never ſtand, but lie or ſit;
And yet ſo foul, that whole is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in priſon. *Hudibras*

2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning; the *effects* of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of theſe deſigns are the *middle*; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Eſtrange.*
The *middle-aged* ſupport laſting the beſt, becauſe of the oily parts abounding in the blood *Arbuth.*
I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one; you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

MI'DDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not ſome beaſts more than four feet, ſuppoſe ſix, and the *middlemoſt* ſhorter than the reſt? *More.*
The outmoſt fringe vaniſhed firſt and the *middlemoſt* next, and the innermoſt laſt. *Newton.*
The outward ſtars, with their ſyſtems of planets, muſt neceſſarily have deſcended towards the *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe, whither all would be moſt ſtrongly attracted from all parts of infinite ſpace. *Bentley.*

MI'DDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs by his father, could never think he had enough ſo long as any man had more. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigneſs of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will eaſily extend. *Grount.*
Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *n. ſ.* [miege, Sax.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the ſky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, ſoon ended his delight. *Mil.*

MI'DLAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That is remote from the coaſt.

The ſame name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland, by Cæſar. *Brown.*
The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, ſhews that her riches are intern and domeſtick. *Howel.*
The various dialects of the Engliſh in the north and weſt, render their expreſſions many times unintelligible to the other, and both ſcarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now come in,
Which twice on Biſcay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* ſea the French had aw'd. *Dry.*

MI'DLEG. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white ſatten, hoſe coats to the *midleg*, and ſtockings of white ilk. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemoſt*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative degree.] Middle.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The *midmoſt* battles cloſing up behind. *Dryden.*
Hear humbly if I repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, ne'erleſs in length, the *midmoſt* ſiſter draws. *Dryden.*
What dulneſs dropt among her ſons impreſt,
Like motion, from one circle to the reſt;
So from the *midmoſt* the infuſion ſpreads
Round, and more round o'er all the ſea of heads. *Pope.*

MI'DNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *night*. *Milton* ſeems to have accented the laſt ſyllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; to that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go betimes *Shakſpeare.*
By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compaſſing the earth, cautious of day. *Milt.*
After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had paſt. *Stillingfleet.*
To all the dark *midnight* of popery there were but ſome glimpſes of light, ſome miracles that ſerved to give teſtimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*
They could not watch at home the dog-ſtar had at *midnight* or ruſticum in Rome when Julius Cæſar was ſlain. *Watts.*

MI'DNIGHT. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you ſecret, black and *midnight* hags!
What is't you do? *Shakſpeare.*
I hope my *midnight* ſtudies, to make our countries flouriſh in myſterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chuſe,
Caſt off my attire, and there ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell *Dryden.*

MI'DRIFF. *n. ſ.* [midhnipe, Sax.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is compoſed of two muſcles, the firſt and ſuperior of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins: that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter; and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff.* *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midriff* with a ſtone
That beat out life. *Milton.*

In the gullet where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muſcular part are inflected. *Ray.*

MID-SEA. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſea.*] The Mediterranean ſea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-ſea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind *Dry.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *mid*, *ſhip*, and *man.*]

Midſhipmen are officers aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt on all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtoring and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

MIDST. *n. ſ.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleaſes but God, being thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor.*

Ariſe, ye ſubtle ſpirits, that can ſpy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midſt* of doubt,
And in the *midſt* of frowns can find it out. *Dryd.*

MIDST. *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him firſt, Him laſt, Him *midſt*, and without end.
Milton.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the firſt act but what might have been ſaid or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

MIDSTREAM. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream.

The *midſtream*'s his; I creeping by the ſide,
And ſhoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-firſt.

However orthodox my ſentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *midſummer.* *Swift.*

At eve laſt *midſummer* no ſleep I ſought. *Gay.*

MI'DWAY. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt theſe extremes at all. *Shakſ.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedict; the one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore tattling. *Shak.*

Pity and ſhame! that they, who to live well
Entred ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton.*

The hare laid himſelf down about *midway*, and took a nap;—for I can fetch up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

How didſt thou arrive at this place of darkneſs, when ſo many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway.* *Broome.*

MI'DWAY. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the paſſage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway.* *Dryden.*

MI'DWIFE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, from mib or *meed*, a reward, and pipe, Sax.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And, as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* theſe their throws ſuſtain,
And bowing, bring their iſſue forth with pain. *Sand.*

There law I how the ſecret felon wrought,
And treaſon lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the ſkill of a *midwife.* *Locke.*

But no man, ſure! e'er left his houſe
And taddl'd Ball with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

MI'DWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *midwife.*]

1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a midwife.
3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So haſty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the *midwifery* of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from the unwilling earth.
Stepney.

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with oppoſition; ariſing from the humour of ſuch as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery.* *Child.*

MI'DWINTER. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *winter.*] The winter ſolſtice; December the twenty-firſt.

Begin when the ſlow waggoner deſcends,
Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *midwinter* ends. *Dryd.*

MIEN. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is ſeen
Clorinda's ſpirit, and her lofty *mien.* *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs? *Burnet.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd
And turn ſuperior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what majeſtick *mien*,
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen. *Pope.*

MIGHT. The preterit of *may.*

Matters of ſuch conſequence ſhould be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

MIGHT. *n. ſ.* [miht, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of *might.* *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, great grief will not be told,
And can more eaſily be thought than ſaid;
Right ſo, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never, will to *might* gives greateſt aid. *Spen.*

An oath of mickle *might.* *Shakſpeare.*

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton.*

MIGHT *and main.* Utmoſt force; higheſt degree of ſtrength.

With *might and main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main.* *Ayliffe.*

MI'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *mighty.*]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, ſurely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church work'th *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but alſo to their converſion which are not. *Hooker.*

2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently.

Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'ſt thy children *mightily.*
Shakſpeare.

There's ne'er a one of you but truſts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shakſpeare.*

An aſs and an ape conferring on grievances; the aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe happening nearer home made ſo laſting impreſſions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obſcured, and the circumſtances of it interwoven and confounded with thoſe of theſe later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleaſed with a ſtory applicable to this piece of philoſophy. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mighty.*] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity.

Think you ſee them great,
And follow'd with gen'ral throng and ſweat
Of thouſand friends; then in a moment ſee,
How ſoon this *mightineſs* meets miſery. *Shakſp.*

Will't pleaſe your *mightineſs* to waſh your hands?
Shakſpeare.

MI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *might.*]

1. Strong; valiant.

The ſhield of the *mighty* is vilely caſt away. *Sam.*

He is wiſe in heart, and *mighty* in ſtrength. *Job.*

Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to ſee
Thus foil'd their *mighties.* *Milton.*

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one on the earth.
Geneſis.

The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them ſev'ral charge. *Milt.*

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the bliſsful realms above,
Such is the pow'r of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.

He from him will raiſe
A *mighty* nation. *Milton.*

The dire event
Hath loſt us heav'n, and all this *mighty* hoſt
In horrible deſtruction laid thus low. *Milton.*

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Iſa.*

Thou fall'ſt where many *mightier* have been ſlain. *Broome.*

6. Impetuous; violent.

A ruſhing like the ruſhing of *mighty* waters. *Iſa.*

Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vaſt; enormous; bulky.

They ſank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*

Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprize. *Milton.*

8. Excellent; of ſuperiour eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.
Fehard.

The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *Eſd.*

10. Expreſſing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often uſed to expreſs power, bulk, or extent, in a ſenſe of terrour or cenſure.

There aroſe a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke.*

The enemies of religion are but braſs and iron, their miſchiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean.
Delany.

MI'GHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypotheſis he reigns:
He reigns: How long? Till ſome uſurper riſe,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

MIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]

1. Act of changing reſidence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward.*

MILCH. *adj,* [from *milk.*] Giving milk.

Hervе doth, as dill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakspeare.*

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon.*

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt.*

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch*-cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer.*

MILD. *adj.* [milb, Sax.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight. *Addison.*

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

MI'LDEW. *n. s.* [milbeape, Sax.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are induced thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugar'd words. *Fairf.*

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildews* blacken'd all the grain. *Dryden.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakspeare.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gay.*

MI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *mild.*]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon.*

MI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness.* *Shakspeare.*

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dry.*

His probity and *mildness* shows,
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *n. s.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakesp.*

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming;
A moving grove. *Shakspeare.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery were four *miles* behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. s.* [*mile* and *stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryd.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium*, Lat. millet; *milliaire*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet-seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILI'CE. n. s. [Fr.] Standing force. A word innovated by *Temple*, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice.* *Temple.*

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Lat. *militante*, French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant:*
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the word. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker.*

The state of a christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained, as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church labouring here in this world, from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *adj.* [*militaris*, Lat. *militaire*,
MI'LITARY. } French. *Militar*, is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; folderly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakspeare.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Numbers numberless
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* sweat,
Paling incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

MILITIA. n. s. [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky. *Pope.*

MILK. *n. s.* [meolc, Sax. *melck*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakspeare.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Shakspeare.*

Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds. *Wiseman.*

Illustrious robed in satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk.* *Beaumont.*

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple.*

Broths and *milk* meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Flayer.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.

Capacious charges all around were laid
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.*

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shak.*

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk.*] Consisting of milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *n. s.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals.

His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker's* hand. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *n. s.* [from *milky.*] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

The faltneſs and oyliness of the blood altering the acid of the chyle, it loſes its *milkineſs*. *Harvey.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted.

Milkliver'd man!
That bear'ſt a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.
Shakſpeare.

MI'LKMAID. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*
A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] A veſſel into which cows are milked.

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts.*

MI'LKPAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Greviſ had much and private acceſs to queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would ſay merrily of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids ſpilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milkſcore* than his ſteward's accounts. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKSOP. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his lifetime off *poſſis*, one of their bards will ſay, that he was none of the idle *milkſops* that was brought up by the fire-ſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword. *Spenſer.*

A *milkſop*, one that never in his life
Felt ſo much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shakſpeare.*
We have as good paſſions as yourſelf; and a woman was never deſigned to be a *milkſop*. *Addiſon.*
But give him port and potent ſack;
From *milkſop* he ſtarts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*]

Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Far. Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *thiſtle*: plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cytiſus.*] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*aſtragalus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk.

She a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet, for foil of his *milkwhite* to ſerve. *Sidney.*
Then will I raiſe aloft the *milkwhite* roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd.
Shakſpeare.

The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little weſtern flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run friſking by her ſide. *Dryd.*

MI'LKWORT. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-ſhaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſerve families with milk.

Even your *milkwomen* and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.
2. Reſembling milk.

Not ſalutiferous herbs that in thoſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with *milky* ſap ſupplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*
Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my paſſion be diſdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcom*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in leſs than two nights? *Shakſpeare.*
This *milk* gentleneſs and courſe of yours,
You are much more attaſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'LKY-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy.

The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of which light its whole colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies to find the *milky-way*.
It forcibly intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech.*
How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give us ſome faint glimpſe, but much more a good teleſcope, directed towards that region of the ſky called the *milky-way*. *Cheyne.*

MILL. *n. ſ.* [*μύλη*; *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welſh; *mylen*, Sax. *moulm*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; ſometimes it is uſed of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill*. *Sidney.*
Olives ground in *mills* their fatneſs boaſt. *Dryden.*
A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wriſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the *mill*. *Sharp.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun *μυλαῖν*; *mila*, Iſlandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To ſtamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addiſon.*
Wood's half-pence are not *milled*, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MI'LL-COG. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for *mill-cogs*. *Mortimer.*

MI'LLDAM. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mort.*

MI'LL-HORSE. *n. ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

A *mill-horſe*, ſtill bound to go in one circle. *Sid.*

MI'LLMOUNTAINS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

MI'LLTEETH. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders; *dentes molares*; double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

The *millenary* ſeſtertium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$. *Arbuth.*

MI'LLENIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the *millennium*. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and prieſts unto God, is the characteriſtic of thoſe that are to enjoy the *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPEDES. *n. ſ.* [*millepieds*, Fr. *mille* and *pes*, Lat.] Woodlice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheaſants and partridges are ſick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer.*

MI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the *mill*
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakſpeare.*
Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its ſhore, received anſwer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown.*

MI'LLER. *n. ſ.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *n. ſ.* [*miller* and *thumb.*] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bull-head.

MILLE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Latin.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in *milleſimal* fractions, till he confeſſed there was no end. *Watts.*

MI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*milium*, Lat. *mil* and *millet*, French.]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamina and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Miller.*
In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward.*
Millet is diarrhetick, cleanſing, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A kind of fiſh; unleſs it be miſprinted for *mullet*.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew.*

MI'LLINER. *n. ſ.* [I believe from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakſpeare.*
The mercers and *millingers* complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler.*
If any one aſks Flavia to do ſomething in charity,

ſhe will tell him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long milliner's bill ſhe had juſt received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

MI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand.

> Within thine eyes, ſat twenty thouſand deaths,
> In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
> Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of thoſe propoſitions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

> She found the poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
> Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
> The mite, inviſible elſe. *Philips.*
> Midſt thy own flock, great Shepherd, be receiv'd;
> And glad all heav'n with *millions* thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

MI'LLIONTH. *adj.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thouſandth.

The firſt embrion of an ant is ſuppoſed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheleſs can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

MI'LLSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted.

No man ſhall take the nether or the upper *millſtone* to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Æſop's beaſts ſaw farther into a *millſtone* than our mobile. *L'Eſtrange.*

MILT. *n. ſ.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh.

You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton.*

2. [milꞇ, Sax.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner.

The ſpawner and *milter* labour to cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſplenon.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MIME. *n. ſ.* [*mime*, Fr. μῖμος; *mimus*, Lat.] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

Think'ſt thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben Jonſon.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

> Think'ſt thou, *mime*, this is great? or that they ſtrive
> Whoſe noiſe ſhall keep the *miming* moſt alive,
> Whilſt thou doſt raiſe ſome player from the grave,
> Out-dance the babion, or out-boaſt the brave? *Ben Jonſon.*

MI'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimers.* *Milton.*

MI'MICAL. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the moſt *mimical* in geſtures, ſtyles, ſpeech, faſhion, or accents. *Wotton.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the ſame experiment; but his claws were ſhackled. *L'Eſtrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light ſongs and *mimical* geſtures, that they might not go away melancholy from ſerious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden.*

MI'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *n. ſ.* [*mimicus*, Lat.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter.

> Like poor Andrew I advance,
> Falſe *mimick* of my maſter's dance:
> Around the cord awhile I ſprawl,
> And thence, though ſlow, in earneſt fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

> Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MI'MICK. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative.

> In reaſon's abſence *mimick* fancy wakes
> To imitate her; but miſjoining ſhapes,
> Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams. *Milt.*
> The buſy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
> The ſcenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

> Morpheus expreſs'd
> The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
> The walk, the words, the geſture, could ſupply,
> The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye. *Dryden.*
> Who won'd with care ſome happy fiction frame,
> So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very ſame. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *n. ſ.* [from *mimick.*] Burleſque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correſpondent tells me he can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a ſlyneſs which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

MINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MI'NATORY. *adj.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening.

The king made a ſtatute monitory and *minatory*, towards juſtices of peace, that they ſhould duly execute their office, inviting complaints againſt them. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it ſeems, from *miniſh*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, Fr. ſmall.]

1. To cut into very ſmall parts.

> She ſaw Pyrrhus make malicious ſport,
> In *mincing* with his ſword her huſband's limbs. *Shakſpeare.*

With a good chopping knife *mince* the two capons as ſmall as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon.*

What means the ſervice of the church ſo imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could ſwallow whole in their ſubſcriptions? *South.*

> Revive the wits,
> But murder firſt, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to ſay I love you. *Shakſpeare.*

> Iago,
> Thy honeſty and love doth *mince* this matter,
> Making it light to Caſſio. *Shakſpeare.*
> Theſe gifts,
> Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
> Of your ſoft cheveril conſcience would receive;
> If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakſpeare.*
> I'll try to force you to your duty:
> For ſo it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
> Ere we part, I ſhall evince it. *Hudibras.*
> Siren; now *mince* the ſin,
> And mollify damnation with a phraſe.
> Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
> But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted ſome part of what he ſaid, or taken from the ſtrength of his expreſſion, I certainly had wronged him. *Dry.*

Theſe, ſeeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, reſtraining it to Aſia. *Woodward.*

3. To ſpeak with affected ſoftneſs; to clip the words.

Behold yon ſimpering dame, whoſe face between her forks preſages ſnow; that minces virtue, and does ſhake the head to hear of pleaſure's name. *Shakſpeare.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to act with appearance of ſcrupulouſneſs and delicacy; to affect nicety.

> By her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
> Fit mate for ſuch a *mincing* minion,
> Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy. *F. Queen.*
> I'll turn two *mincing* ſteps
> Into a manly ſtride. *Shakſpeare.*
> A harlot form ſoft ſliding by,
> With *mincing* ſtep, ſmall voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much diſtinguiſhed from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioreſs and the broad-ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

MI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince.*] In ſmall parts; not fully.

Juſtice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with preſſed and heaped, and even over-enlarged meaſure. *Hooker.*

MIND. *n. ſ.* [ᵹemynd, Sax.]

1. The intelligent power.

> I am a very fooliſh fond old man;
> I fear I am not in my perfect *mind.* *Shakſpeare.*

This word being often uſed for the ſoul giving life, is attributed abuſively to madmen, when we ſay that they are of a diſtracted *mind*, inſtead of a broken underſtanding: which word, *mind*, we uſe alſo for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and ſometimes for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honeſt *mind*, or a man of a juſt *mind*: ſometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* ſake: ſometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without diſcourſe: oftentimes for ſpirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is uſed in the proper ſignification, including both the underſtanding agent and paſſible, it is deſcribed to be a pure, ſimple, ſubſtantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his firſt object, or more at large thus; a part or particle of the ſoul, whereby it doth underſtand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from paſſion coming from without, and apt to be diſſevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

> I thought th' eternal *Mind*
> Had made us maſters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

> We ſay that learning's endleſs, and blame fate
> For not allowing life a longer date,
> He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge find,
> He found them not ſo large as was his *mind.* *Cowley.*

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection.

Our queſtion is, Whether all be ſin which is done without direction by Scripture, and not whether the Iſraelites did at any time amiſs, by following their own *minds* without aſking counſel of God? *Hooker.*

> We will conſider of your ſuit,
> And come ſome other time to know our *mind.* *Shak.*
> Being ſo hard to me that brought your *mind*,
> I fear ſhe'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind.* *Shakſpeare.*
> I will have nothing elſe but only this;
> And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakſpeare.*

Be of the ſame *mind* one toward another. *Rom.*

Haſt thou a wife after thy *mind*? forſake her not. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain, but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon.*

> Sudden *mind* aroſe
> In Adam, not to let th' occaſion paſs,
> Given him by this great conference, to know
> Of things above this world. *Milton.*

Waller coaſted on the other ſide of the river, but at ſuch a diſtance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very inſignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon ſuch cheap terms. *Tillotſon.*

Suppoſe that after eight years peace he hath a *mind*

to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addis.*

4. Thoughts; sentiments.

Th'ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* expreſt,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt.
Dryden.

5. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you ſuppoſe, as fearing you, it ſhook. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite ſpace, becauſe God has exiſted from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite ſpace. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to ſucceed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

6. Memory; remembrance.

The king knows their diſpoſition; a ſmall touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will thereon ſet
His tripled-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton.*

Theſe, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
But unſe the path diſtus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere theſe dreams had as yet made their impreſſions on his fancy. *Attebury.*

A wholeſome law time out of *mind*,
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is ſwallowed up unawares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's care.
Fairy Queen.

Not then miſtruſt, but tender love enjoins,
That I ſhould *mind* thee oft, and *mind* thou me!
Milton.

If, in the raving of a frantick muſe,
And *minding* more his verſes than his way,
Any of theſe ſhould drop into a well. *Roſcommon.*

Ceaſe to requeſt me; let us *mind* our way;
Another ſong requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the monitors, and inward ſuggeſtions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to thoſe proſpects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be puniſhed, that have *minded* you
Of what you ſhould forget. *Shakſpeare.*

I deſire to *mind* thoſe perſons of St. Auſtin. *Burnet.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall only *mind* him that the contrary ſuppoſition, if it could be proved, is of little uſe. *Locke.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordſhips to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Diſpoſed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you ſtand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shakſpeare.*

Whoſe fellowſhip therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike,
And be ſo *minded* ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*

If men were *minded* to live virtuouſly, to believe a God would be no hinderance to any ſuch deſign, but very much for its advancement. *Tillotſon.*

Pyrrhus is well *minded*, and I am
Would live to thank him. *Philips*

2. *Minded* is uſed in compounds: as, *high-minded*.

I am not *high-minded*, I have no proud looks.
Pſalms.

3. We ſay likewiſe *low-minded*.

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the uſefulneſs of your directions, and I promiſe you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Inattentive; regardleſs.

Curſed Athens, *mindleſs* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour ſtates,
But for thy ſword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shak.*

As the ſtrong eagle in the ſilent wood,
Mindleſs of warlike rage, and hoſtile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or cryſtal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God firſt made angels bodileſs, pure minds;
Then other things, which *mindleſs* bodies be:
Laſt, he made man. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a groſs lowt, a *mindleſs* ſlave,
Or elſe a hovering temporizer. *Shakſpeare.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *ſtricken*.] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been ſo *mind-ſtricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his ſubject, he ever profeſſed himſelf his ſervant. *Sidney.*

MINE. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [mỹn, Sax. *mein*, German; *mien*, Fr. *meus*, Lat. It was anciently the practice to uſe *my* before a conſonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony ſtill requires to be obſerved. *Mine* is always uſed when the ſubſtantive precedes: as, *this is* my *cat*; *this cat is* mine.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do ſcald like molten lead. *Shakſpeare*

When a wiſe man gives thee better counſel,
give me *mine* again. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou be'ſt ſlain, and with no ſtroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill.
Shakſpeare.

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to ſet before him. *Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, Fr. *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welſh, from *maen lapis*, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.

Though ſtreighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Wall.*

A workman, to avoid idleneſs, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedleſs *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may ſink for want of ſupport; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and deſtroyed.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower?
What ſacrilege hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sid.*

Build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamped; by batt'ry, ſcale and *mine*,
Aſſaulting. *Milton.*

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows underground.

The ranging ſtork in ſtately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills ſecurely feed;
The *mining* coneys thread in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terreſtrial globe conſiſts from its ſurface to the greateſt depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees, or ſecret means.

It will but ſkin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakſpeare.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a counter-mine. *Hayward.*

MI'NER. *n. ſ.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]

1. One who digs for metals.

By me kings palaces are puſh'd to ground,
And *miners* cruſh'd beneath their mines are found.
Dryden.

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardier levels his miſchief at cities, the *miner* buſies himſelf in ruining private houſes. *Tat.*

MI'NERAL. *n. ſ.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Foſſil body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the reſtrained ſenſe are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

She did confeſs, ſhe had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waſte you. *Shakſpeare*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and ſtone. *Milton.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common ſalt with allum; and ſulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *adj.* Conſiſting of foſſil bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any maſs found there. *Woodward.*

MI'NERALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral*.] One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he ſhews it a jeweller or a *mineraliſt*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do ſtill grow, to ſpeak in the *mineraliſt*'s phraſe, or receive additional increaſe. *Woodward.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [*mineralogie*, Fr. from mineral and λόγος.] One who diſcourſes on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exacteſt *mineralogiſts* have rejected it. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *n. ſ.* A ſkin with ſpecks of white. *Ainſworth.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with ſubtle art,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain. *Milton.*

Lament with me! with me your ſorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Waſh.*

Our ſex, or kindred, our houſes, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourſelves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts.*

2. To contaminate; to make of diſſimilar parts.

To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and earth with hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton.*

The beſt of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers' Sermons.*

3. To confuſe.

There *mingle* broils. *Milton.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourſelf will *mingle* with ſociety,
And play the humble hoſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Alcimus had defiled himſelf wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. *2 Maccabees.*

Nor prieſts, nor ſtateſmen,
Could have completed ſuch an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the miſchief. *Rowe.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addif.*

MI'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakſp.*

Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

MI'NGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *n. f.* [*miniature*, Fr. from *minimum*, Lat.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. A mode of painting almoſt appropriated to ſmall figures.
2. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs; repreſentation leſs than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of theſe bubbles ſet forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in *miniature*: in order to keep our poſterity from dwindling, we have inſtituted a tall club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'ſt thou know? how firſt the frames
All things in *miniature*? thy ſpecular orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels: lo!
Strange forms ariſe, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow ſeeds deſcrib'd. *Philips.*

4. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective.

Here ſhall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *minature* creation grow. *Gay.*

MI'NIKIN. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Uſed in light contempt.

Sleepeſt, or wakeſt thou, jolly ſhepherd,
Thy ſheep be in the corn;
And for one blaſt of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy ſheep ſhall take no harm. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NIKIN. *n. f.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM. *n. f.* [from *minimus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; ſome of ſerpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their ſnaky folds, and added wings. *Milton.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a ſmall ſort of fiſh, which they pronounce *mennim*. See MINNOW.

MI'NIMUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot graſs made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleaſes rather than benefits. A word of contempt; or of ſlight and familiar kindneſs.

Minion, ſaid ſhe; indeed I was a pretty one in thoſe days; I ſee a number of lads that love you. *Sid.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*, when advancement, the moſt mortal offence to envy, ſtirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a ſpecial *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having diſpoſſeſſed him of her heart. *Sidney.*

Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign? *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

His company muſt do his *minions* grace,
Whilſt I at home ſtarve for a merry look. *Shakſp.*

Edward ſent one army into Ireland; not for conqueſt, but to guard the perſons of his *minion* Piers Gaveſton. *Davies.*

If a man ſhould launch into the hiſtory of human nature, we ſhould find the very *minions* of princes linked in conſpiracies againſt their maſter. *L'Eſtr.*

The drowſy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes ſome patriot's head. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from ſprings that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminiſh*; *minus*, Lat.] To leſſen; to lop; to impair.

Ye ſhall not *miniſh* ought from your bricks of your daily taſk. *Exodus*

They are *miniſhed* and brought low through oppreſſion. *Pſalms.*

Another law was to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *miniſhed*, or impaired coins of ſilver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MI'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*miniſter*, Lat. *miniſtre*, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeſs of felicity, be not the *miniſter* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; ſpit fire, ſpout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs:
But yet I call you ſervile *miniſters*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' infernal *miniſter* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden.*

Other ſpirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and diſtant muſcles fill;
Thus ſovereign, by his arbitary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his *miniſters* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government.

Kings muſt be anſwerable to God, but the *miniſters* to kings, whoſe eyes, ears, and hands they are, muſt be anſwerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *miniſter* of Chriſt. 1 *Col.*

The *miniſters* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts againſt dancing and gaming. *Addiſon.*

The *miniſters* of the goſpel are eſpecially required to ſhine as lights in the world, becauſe the diſtinction of their ſtation renders their conduct more obſervable; and the preſumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Caliſthenes contents himſelf with thinking, that he never was a friend to heretics and infidels; that he has always been civil to the *miniſter* of his pariſh, and very often given ſome thing to the charity-ſchools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
I let God revenge: for I may never lift
An angry arm againſt his *miniſter*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambaſſador.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Lat.] To give; to ſupply; to afford.

All the cuſtoms of the Iriſh would *miniſter* occaſion of a moſt ample diſcourſe of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Now he that *miniſtereth* ſeed to the ſower, both *miniſter* bread for your food and multiply your ſeed ſown. 2 *Corinthians.*

The wounded patient bears
The artiſt's hand that *miniſters* the cure. *Otway.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to ſerve in any office.

At table Eve
Miniſter'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleaſant liquors crown'd. *Milton.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'ſt thou not *miniſter* to a mind diſeas'd,
Pluck from the memory a roſted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shakſp.*

3. To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute; to afford.

Others *miniſtered* unto him of their ſubſtance. *Luke.*

He who has a ſoul wholly void of gratitude, ſhould ſet his ſoul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *miniſter* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the exiſtence of a God; yet he that ſhall content himſelf with things as they *miniſter* to our pleaſures and paſſions, and not make enquiry a little further into their cauſes and ends, may live long without any notion of ſuch a being. *Locke.*

Thoſe good men, who take ſuch pleaſure in relieving the miſerable for Chriſt's ſake, would not have been leſs forward to *miniſter* unto Chriſt himſelf. *Atterbury.*

Faſting is not abſolutely good, but relatively, and as it *miniſters* to other virtues. *Smalridge*

4. To attend on the ſervice of God.

Whether prophecy, let us prophely according to the proportion of faith; or miniſtry, let us wait on our *miniſtring*. *Romans.*

MINISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Underſtanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; ſervice, and *miniſterial* officiouſneſs, in the ox. *Brown.*

From offences unſeen, celeſtial names,
Enlight'ning ſpirits, and *miniſterial* flames,
Left we our reaſon to that ſov'reign Cauſe,
Who bleſs'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under ſuperiour authority.

For the *miniſterial* offices in court there muſt be an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abſtinence, the apoſtle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *miniſterial* cauſe of moral effects, as it recals us from the world, and gives a ſerious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office.

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom plainly allude unto ſuch *miniſterial* garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

MINISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* In a miniſterial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary oeconomy, belongs to the father; while the ſon, out of voluntary condeſcenſion, ſubmits to act *miniſterially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Lat.] Office; ſervice. This word is now contracted, to *miniſtry*, but uſed by *Milton* as four ſyllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good ſcent, make ſome odoriferous water be blown about it by their ſervants mouths that are dexterous in that *miniſtery*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent
With *miniſteries* due, and ſolemn rites. *Milton.*

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope* accents it, not according to analogy, on the ſecond ſyllable.

Him thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedoms, and dominations *miniſtrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton.*

Miniſtrant to their queen with buſy care,
Four faithful handmaids the ſoft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another.

God made him the inſtrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *miniſtration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor*

though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels. *Hale.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Law.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury.*

MI'NISTRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *ministery; ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an institution of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any true, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They di'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world, he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and it not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. n. f. [Lat.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and fix it continually till it be calcinated into a grey powder, this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow, in this state it is used in painting, and is called massicot or massicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar, the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MI'NNOCK. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word.

An ass's note I fixed on his head;
Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NNOW. *n. f.* [*menue*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the *minnows*? *Shaksp.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent *minnow* taffies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primrose, and sassy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow* fishing. *Walton's Angler.*

MI'NOR. adj. [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to contemn inferior falsities. *Brown.*

2. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collative an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MI'NOR. *n. f.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his muse might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object. *Glanville.*

MINORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shaksp.*

These changes in religion should be final, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no. *Hayward's Edward VI.*

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor. *Bacon.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown.*

3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR. *n. f.* [*minotaure*, Fr. *minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus' labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shaksp.*

MI'NSTER. *n. f.* [*minsterpe*, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

MI'NSTREL. *n. f.* [*menestril*, Spanish; *menestrallus*, low Lat.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments.

Hark how the *minstrels* 'gin to thrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

I will give you the *minstrel.*
—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakf.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys.*

These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryd.*

Often our seers and poets have confess'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

MI'NSTRELSEY. *n. f.* [from *minstrel.*]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the word applaud his *minstrelsey.* *Davies.*

That loving wretch that swears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsey*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began,
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsey*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of musicians.

Minstring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsey* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT. *n. f.* [minte, Sax. *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

MINT. *n. f.* [*munte*, Dutch; mynetian, *to coin*, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison.*

To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted.* *Bacon.*

MI'NTAGE. *n. f.* [from *mint.*]

1. That which is coined or stamped.

Its pleading poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmouldling reaſon's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainſworth.*

MI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure ſilver called leaſt ſilver, the *minter* muſt add other weight, if the ſilver be not pure. *Camden.*

MI'NTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *man*.] One ſkilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great overmatch for this eſtate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinſick value. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter*.]

1. One who preſides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmaſters* confeſſed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmaſters* of theſe terms, the ſchoolmen and metaphyſicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *n. ſ.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A ſtately regular dance.

The tender creature could not ſee his fate,
With whom ſhe danc'd a *minuet* of late. *Stanley*
John has aſſurance to ſet up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

MI'NUM. *n. ſ.*

1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.

2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

He's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you ſing prickſongs, keeps time, diſtance, and proportion; reſts his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your boſom. *Shakſpeare.*

MINU'TE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk; ſmall in conſequence.

Some *minute* philoſophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleaſures end. *Denham.*

Such an univerſal ſuperintendency has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the moſt *minute* and inconſiderable things. *South.*

Into ſmall parts the wond'rous ſtone divide,
Ten thouſand leſs *minuteſt* ſize expreſs
The ſame propenſion which the huge poſſeſs. *Blackmore.*

The ferum is attenuated by circulation, ſo as to paſs into the *minuteſt* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot.*

In all diviſions we ſhould conſider the larger and more immediate parts of the ſubject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts' Logick.*

MI'NUTE. *n. ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The ſixtieth part of an hour.

This man ſo complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongſt wonders, and when we,
Almoſt with ſtar'ning raviſh'd, could not find
His hour of ſpeech a *minute*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any ſmall ſpace of time.

They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but ſtir out of my bed,
Ready they were to ſhoot me to the heart. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, though with ſwifteſt *minutes* wing'd. *Milton.*
Gods! that the world ſhould turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy.*
Experience does every *minute* prove the ſad truth of this aſſertion. *South's Sermons.*
Tell her, that I ſome certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing. This is common in the Scottiſh law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To ſet down in ſhort hints.

I no ſooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had ſaid, and reſolved to enlarge the plan of my ſpeculations. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs*.] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINU'TELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a ſmall point; exactly; to the leaſt part; nicely.

In this poſture of mind it was impoſſible for him to keep that ſlow pace, and obſerve *minutely* that order of ranging all he ſaid, from which reſults an obvious perſpicuity. *Locke.*
Change of night and day,
And of the ſeaſons ever ſtealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomſon's Summer.*

MI'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.]

1. Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity till they ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. [In the following paſſage it ſeems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Thoſe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

MINU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *minute*.] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs.

The animal ſpirit and inſenſible particles never fall under our ſenſes by reaſon of their *minuteneſs*. *Bentley.*

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Caſting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total diſappearing of the fire, there had paſſed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

MINX. *n. ſ.* [contracted, I ſuppoſe, from *minnock*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakſpeare.*
Some torches bore, ſome links,
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras.*
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now ſets up for man. *Dryden.*

MI'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; ſomething above human power.

Nothing almoſt ſees *miracles*
But miſery. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*
Virtuous and holy, choſen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakſpeare.*
Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain oſtentation of power, and to raiſe unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the hungry, healing all ſorts of diſeaſes, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley.*

MIRACULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracles; effected by power more than natural.

Artificial progreſſion might eaſily demonſtrate how faſt mankind would increaſe, overpaſſing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from ſeventy unto ſix hundred thouſand able men. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Reſtore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*
Why this ſtrength
Miraculous yet remaining in thoſe locks?
His might conſiſted in theſe treſſes ſtrength. *Milton.*
At the firſt planting of the chriſtian religion, God was pleaſed to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotſon.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was a ſingular providence of God, to draw thoſe northern heathen nations down into thoſe chriſtian parts, where they might receive chriſtianity, and to mingle nations ſo remote *miraculouſly*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Turnus was to be ſlain that very day, and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in ſingle combat, unleſs his hurt had been *miraculouſly* healed. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miraculous*.] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADOR'. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies ſee ſhows.

Mean time your valiant ſon, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's ſtand a ſtop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauſes which they paid. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dut.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty ſteed
Would have caſt down, and trod in dirty *mire*. *Spenſer.*
Here's that, which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shakſpeare's Timon of Athens.*
I'm Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your doughp out o' th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*
I appeal to any man's reaſon, whether it be not better that there ſhould be a diſtinction of land and ſea, than that all ſhould be *mire* and water. *More.*
Now plung'd in *mire*, now by ſharp brambles torn. *Roſcommon.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who ſneered thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakſpeare.*

MIRE. *n. ſ.* [*myr*, Welſh; *myra*, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

MI'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miry*.] Dirtineſs; fulneſs of mire.

MI'RKSOME. *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Daniſh.] In the derivatives of this ſet no regular orthography is obſerved: it is common to write *murky*, to which the reſt ought to conform.] Dark; obſcure.

Through *mirkſome* air her ready way ſhe makes. *Fairy Queen.*

MI'RROR. *n. ſ.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spaniſh, to look.]

1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the cryſtal bright. *Spenſer.*
That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myſelf infuſ'd an inward light,
Whereby my ſoul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect ſight. *Davies.*

Leſs bright the moon,
But opposite in levell'd weſt was ſet
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Mirroir of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy ſtage,
Pleas'd and diſpleas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like thoſe whom muſick cures. *Waller.*
By chance he ſpy'd a *mirroir* while he ſpoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wond'ring, he ſaw his features and his hue
So much were chang'd, that ſcarce himſelf he knew.
Dryden.
Late as I rang'd the cryſtal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirroir* of thy ruling ſtar,
I ſaw, alas! ſome dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look in a glaſs to adjuſt their mien or dreſs; an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no leſs exact, than if ſhe did both behold and ſtudy how to expreſs ſome abſolute ſhape or *mirror* always preſent before her.
Hooker.
O goddeſs, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majeſty divine. *Fairy Q.*
How far'ſt thou, *mirror* of all martial men
Shakſpeare.
Mirroir of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilenites*, Lat.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

MIRTH. *n. ſ.* [myrhbe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter.
To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to ſit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a ſlave. *Shakſ.*
His eye begets occaſion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jeſt. *Shakſpeare.*
Moſt of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded ſpirit is not ſeen, but walks under a diſguiſe. *South.*
With genial joy to warm the ſoul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inſpiring bowl. *Pope.*

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.
No ſimple word,
That ſhall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us ſad next morning. *Ben Jonſon.*
The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleaſure went the *mirthful* round.
Prior.

MI'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mirth*.] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

MI'RY. *adj.* [from *mire*.]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.
Thou ſhould'ſt have heard how her horſe fell, and ſhe under her horſe: thou ſhould'ſt have heard in how *miry* a place, how ſhe was bemoiled. *Shakſ.*
All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by ſickneſs or by age, went into vaſt caves under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noiſome creatures, and there grovelled in endleſs ſtench and miſery. *Temple.*
Deep, through a *miry* lane ſhe pick'd her way,
Above her ancle roſe the chalky clay. *Gay.*
So have I ſeen ill-coupled hounds
Drag diff'rent ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Conſiſting of mire.
Shall thou and I ſit round about ſome fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are ſtain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* ſlime left on them by a flood? *Shakſp.*

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miſcomputation*, falſe reckoning; *to like*, to be pleaſed; *to miſlike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, uſed in the ſame ſenſe. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but thoſe that follow will ſufficiently explain it.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*meſaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *miſadventure*. *Shakſpeare.*
When a commander, either upon neceſſity or *miſadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himſelf. *Hayward.*
The body conſiſted, after all the loſſes and *miſadventures*, of no leſs than ſix thouſand foot. *Clarendon.*
Diſtinguiſh betwixt *miſadventure* and deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*
The trouble of a *miſadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *adj.* [from *miſadventure*.] Unfortunate.
From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of ſtarcroſt lovers take their life,
Whoſe *miſadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents ſtrife. *Shak.*

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *adviſed*.] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.
The idle ſtroke enforcing furiouſ way,
Miſſing the mark of his *miſaimed* light,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *n. ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, Fr.
MISA'NTHROPOS. } *μισανθρωπος*.] A hater of mankind.
I am *miſanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakſp.*
Alas, poor dean! his only ſcope
Was to be held a *miſanthrope*;
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from *miſanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpoſe.
The miſdirection of many in the community of name, or the *miſapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt thereof. *Brown.*
The vigilance of thoſe who preſide over theſe charities is ſo exemplary, that perſons diſpoſed to do good can entertain no ſuſpicions of the *miſapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*
It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard againſt whatever may lead us into *miſapplications* of it. *Rogers*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purpoſes.
Virtue itſelf turns vice, being *miſapplied*,
And vice ſometimes by actions dignified. *Shakſp.*
The holy treaſure was to be reſerved, and iſſued for holy uſes, and not *miſapplied* to any other ends. *Howel.*
He that knows, that whiteneſs is the name of that colour he has obſerved in ſnow, will not *miſapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to underſtand rightly.
That your reaſonings may loſe none of their force by my *miſapprehending* or miſrepreſenting them, I ſhall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion*.] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.
It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the cauſes of our ignorance: what we have to ſay under this head, will equally concern our *miſapprehenſions* and errors. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe*.] To aſcribe fallſly.
That may be *miſaſcribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign*.] To aſſign erroneouſly.
We have not *miſaſſigned* the cauſe of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit.
Father ſhe has a poſſibility in that which I think impoſſible, or elſe impoſſible loves need not *miſbecome* me. *Sidney.*
What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, ſlight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *miſbecome*
The mighty ſender. *Shakſpeare.*
That boldneſs which lads get amongſt play-fellows, has ſuch a mixture of rudeneſs and ill-turned confidence, that thoſe *miſbecoming* and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*
Portius, thou may'ſt rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *miſbecomes him*.
Addiſon.

MISBEGO'T, } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten*
MISBEGO'TTEN, } with *mis*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
Contaminated, baſe,
And *miſbegotten* blood, I ſpill of thine. *Shakſpeare.*
Your words have taken ſuch pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manſlaughter into form, ſet quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *miſbegot*, and came into the world
When ſects and factions were but newly born.
Shakſpeare.
The *miſbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, diſtends with deadly throes
The ſwelling rind, with unavailing ſtrife,
To leave the wooden womb, and puſhes into life.
Dryden.

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.
Happineſs courts thee in her beſt array;
But, like a *miſbehav'd* and ſullen wench,
Thou pout'ſt upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakſ.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.
The *miſbehaviour* of particular perſons does not at all affect their cauſe, ſince a man may act laudably in ſome reſpects, who does not ſo in others.
Addiſon's Freeholder

MISBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *belief*.] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.
Yes, if I drew it with a curſt intent
To take a *miſbeliver* to my bed,
It muſt be ſo. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To MISCA'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.
My heart will ſigh when I *miſcal* it ſo. *Shakſp.*
The third act, which connects propoſitions and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call diſcourſe; and we ſhall not *miſcal* it if we name it reaſon. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
What you *miſcal* their folly is their care. *Dryd.*

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.
After all the care I have taken, there may be, in ſuch a multitude of paſſages, ſeveral miſquoted, miſinterpreted, and *miſcalculated*. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]

1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct.
Reſolutions of reforming do not always ſatisfy juſtice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miſcarriages*. *King Charles.*
When a counſellor, to ſave himſelf,
Would lay *miſcarriages* upon his prince,
Expoſing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamouſly baſe,
As, ſhould a common ſoldier ſculk behind,
And thruſt his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*
If the neglect or abuſe of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happineſs, miſleads him, the *miſcarriages* that follow on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

2. A great part of that time which the inhabitants

of the former earth had to ſpare, and what they made ſo ill uſe, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the exceſs of fertility which contributed ſo much to their *miſcarriages*, was retrached and cut off. *Woodward.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wiſely your *miſcarriages* conceal. *Garth.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miſcarriages* of the righteous ſhall not be concealed, though his mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There muſt be *miſcarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed; to be loſt in an enterpriſe; not to reach the point intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great ſoldier, who *miſcarried* at ſea? *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſiſter's man is certainly *miſcarried*. *Shakſp.*

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But ſo it muſt be if the king *miſcarry*. *Shakſpeare.*

If you *miſcarry*,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And machination ceaſes. *Shakſpeare.*

Sweet Baſſanio, my ſhips have all *miſcarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my eſtate is very low. *Shak.*

I could mention ſome projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miſcarried*. *Addiſon.*

No wonder that this expedient ſhould ſo often *miſcarry*, which requires ſo much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miſcarrying* womb and dry breaſts. *Hoſea*

So many politick conceptions ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, *miſcarry* and prove abortive. *South.*

His wife *miſcarried*; but the abortion proved a female fœtus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourſelf more tender of another's embrios, than the fondeſt mothers are of their own; for you have preſerved every thing that I miſcarried of. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miſcaſt* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat. This is corrupted into *maſtlin* or *meſtlin*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of uſe to make ſome *miſcellane* in corn; as if you ſow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds.

Being *miſcellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with ſuſpicion; for ſuch as amaſs all relations muſt err in ſome, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miſcellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd ſcarce worth the praiſe. *Milton.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miſcellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds.

I acquit myſelf of the preſumption of having lent my name to recommend *miſcellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have joined their pericranies,
Out ſkips a book of *miſcellanies*. *Swift.*

MISCHA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap.

The lady Cecropia ſent him to excuſe the *miſchance* of her beaſts ranging in that dangerous ſort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady, by which occaſion ſhe had ſtumbled upon ſuch *miſchances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View theſe letters full of bad *miſchance*,
France is revolted. *Shakſpeare.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *miſchance* between us twain. *Shakſ.*

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man but ſome fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwiſe it is a man's unhappineſs, his *miſchance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

MI'SCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*meſchef*, old Fr.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done.

The law in that caſe puniſheth the thought; for better is a *miſchief* than an inconvenience *Spenſer.*

Come you murth'ring miniſters!
Wherever in your ſightleſs ſubſtances
You wait on nature's *miſchief*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy tongue deviſeth *miſchiefs*. *Pſalms.*

Was I the cauſe of *miſchief*, or the man,
Whoſe lawleſs luſt the fatal war began? *Dryden.*

2. Ill conſequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to aſſiſt them againſt a common enemy; but the *miſchief* was, theſe allies would never allow that the common enemy was ſubdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greateſt inward heat be not ſweetened by meekneſs, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our ſouls any benefit? rather it *miſchiefs* them. *Spratt.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. *adj.* Cauſing harm.

Come not thou with *miſchief-making* beauty,
To interpoſe between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *adj.* [from *miſchief.*]

1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: uſed both of perſons and things.

This falſe, wily, doubling diſpoſition is intolerably *miſchievous* to ſociety. *South.*

I'm but a half-ſtram'd villain yet;
But mongrel *miſchievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded moſt of his ſervants, telling them that their maſter was run mad; that he had diſinherited his heir, and was going to ſettle his eſtate upon a pariſh-boy; that if he did not look after their maſter he would do ſome very *miſchievous* thing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainſworth.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miſchief.*] Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel deſtiny content
To ſweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *miſchievouſly* ſlow,
And plundered firſt, and then deſtroy'd. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchievous.*] Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs.

Compare the harmleſſneſs, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs, which is in youth, with the *miſchievouſneſs*, the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſehood, and the confirmed obſtinacy found in an aged, long-practiſed ſinner. *South.*

MI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *miſceo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be mingled.

Acid ſpirits are ſubtile liquors which come over in diſtillations, not inflammable, *miſcible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation.

Being charged with miſcitation, unfair dealing, it was requiſite to ſay ſomething; howſoever is a tender point. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim.

Egreſs, *miſclaim* and forgetfulneſs, become ſuitors for ſome remiſſion of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miſcomputation* of that time, that the party had ſo good an opinion of their own reputation and intereſt. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCE'IT. } *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCE'PTION. } and *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion.

The other which inſtead of it we are required to accept is only by error and *miſconceit* named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo in every deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge ſhould be other than an heap of *miſconception* and error *G'anville.*

Great errors and dangers reſult out of a *miſconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*

It will be a great ſatisfaction to ſee thoſe pieces of moſt ancient hiſtory, which have been chiefly preſerved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from thoſe *miſconceptions* or miſrepreſentations which made them ſit uneaſy upon the ſpirits even of the beſt men. *Burnet.*

To MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To miſjudge; to have a falſe notion of.

Ne let falſe whiſpers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle ſleep with *miſconceived* doubt. *Spenſer.*

Our endeavour is not ſo much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſes of thoſe things, which, for want of due conſideration heretofore, they *miſconceived*. *Hooker.*

Miſconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakſpeare.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are induſtriouſly proclaimed and aggravated by ſuch as are guilty or innocent of the ſame ſlips of *miſconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addiſon.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligation both the memory of their paſt *miſconduct*, and their preſent advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumſpection. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs.

I hope they will plauſibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *miſconjectures*. *Brown.*

To MISCONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To gueſs wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his *miſconſtruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shakſpeare.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *miſconſtruction* of the ſymbolical expreſſion. *Brown.*

Thoſe words were very weakly inſerted where they are ſo liable to *miſconſtruction*. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right expoſition buildeth up chriſtian faith, being *miſconſtrued* breedeth error; between true and falſe conſtruction the difference reaſon muſt ſhew. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons;
That you might well have ſignified the ſame
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Miſconſtrue us in him. *Shakſpeare.*

Many of the unbelieving Iſraelites would have *miſconſtrued* this ſtory of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great ſir, *miſconſtrue* his intent,

Not call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden*
A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions misconstrued and defam'd by a party. *Addis.*

MISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel.*] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means to unto his end,
But things *misconsider'd* must needs unwend *Spens.*

To MISCOU'NT. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, Fr. *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE. } *n. f.* [from *mescreance* or
MI'SCREANCY. } *mescroiance*, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy vassalage *Spenser.*
The more usual causes of deprivation are murther, man-slaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT. *n. f.* [*mescreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
—O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shakspeare.*
If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison.*

MISCREA'TE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MISCREA'TED. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate*. *Fairy Queen.*
Eftsoons he took that *miscreated* fair,
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtile air. *Spenser.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakspeare.*

MISDE'ED. *n. f.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakspeare.*
Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought.
Milton.
Thus'd from a throne, abandon'd and exil'd
For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild. *Dryd.*

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake.

All unweeting an enchanter had
His tense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Fairy Queen.*
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself. *Shakspeare.*

MISDEME'ANOR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election, or *misdemeanors* in or towards that house. *Bacon.*
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdemeanor*. *South.*
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdemeanors*, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward.*

MISDEVO'TION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

MISDI'ET. *n. f.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

deeply through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISDISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.

How in me a difference where there is none,
because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker.*

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*.
Milton.

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring sort
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton.*
I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryd.*

MISDO'ER. *n. f.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser.*

MISDO'ING. *n. f.* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*. *L'Estr.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If the only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sidney.*
I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident *Shakspeare.*
The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdoubteth* every bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakspeare.*
If you *misdoubt* me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shaksp.*
To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakspeare.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shakspeare.*

MISE. n. f. [Fr.] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers gains thy *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and every female toy.
Dryden.
Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*
That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Addis.*
They grew dissolute and prophane; and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale.*

MI'SER. *n. f.* [*miser*, Lat.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Be not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender. *Sidney.*
I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sidney.*
Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And glorious atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake. *Spenser.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood. *Shakspeare.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. This is the only sense now in use.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *miser's* gold,
Rather than wrong Cassalio I'd forget her. *Otway.*
No silver saints by dying *misers* giv'n,
Here bribe the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE. *adj.* [*miserable*, Fr. *miser*, Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody sceptered!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shakspeare.
Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious. *Shaksp.*
What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shaksp.*
There will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South.*
What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job.*

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low language.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, *a* miserable *person.*

MI'SERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

MI'SERABLY. *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained. *Sidn.*

3. Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

MI'SERY. *n. f.* [*miseria*, Lat. *misere*, Fr.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery*. *Shakspeare.*
Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain. *Locke.*
Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers which we learnt in *misery*. *Law.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shakspeare.*
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden.*

3. [from *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice.

Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not an *unhappy*, but a *covetous* man; yet *misery* now signifies not *covetousness* but *unhappiness.*

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Shakspeare.*
In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds charge, I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model;

for a little miſery may eaſily breed ſome diſability of greater charge. *Watton.*

Misesteʹem. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *eſteem.*] Diſregard; ſlight.

To **Misfaʹshion.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reaſon impoſſible thorough their *miſfaſhioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no leſs certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hakewill.*

To **Misfoʹrm.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monſtrous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *miſformed* ſhape miſhaped more. *Spenſer.*

Misfoʹrtune. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan ſay, miſery and *miſfortune* is all one.
And of *miſfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sid.*

What world's delight, or joy of living ſpeech,
Can heart ſo plung'd in ſea of ſorrows deep,
And heaped with ſo huge *miſfortunes* reach? *Spen.*

Conſider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *miſfortune*, not his fault. *Addiſon.*

To **Misgiʹve.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is uſed always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late preſaging propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *miſgive me* in theſe conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm or ours. *Shakſ.*

This is ſtrange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *miſgives me.* *Shakſpeare.*

Yet oft his heart divine of ſomething ill
Miſgave him. *Milton.*

His heart *miſgave* him, that theſe were ſo many meeting-houſes; but, upon communicating his ſuſpicions, I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon.*

Misgiʹving. *n. ſ.* [from *miſgive.*] Doubt; diſtruſt.

If a conſcience thus qualified and informed, be not the meaſure by which a man may take a true eſtimate of his abſolution, the ſinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, ſuſpicions, and *miſgivings*, both as to the meaſures of his preſent duty, and the final iſſues of his future reward. *South.*

To **Misgoʹvern.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *miſgoverned* the ſtate, and inverted his treaſures to his own uſe. *Knolles.*

Misgoʹverned. *adj.* [from *miſgovern.*] Rude; uncivilized.

Rude, *miſgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw duſt and rubbiſh on King Richard's head.
Shakſpeare.

Misgoʹvernance. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's *miſgovernance.* *Spenſ.*

Misgoʹvernment. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of thoſe evils whereof they know not the ground, upon public *miſgovernment.*
Raleigh.

2. Ill management.

Men are miſerable, if their education hath been ſo undiſciplined, as to leave them unfurniſhed of ſkill to ſpend their time; but moſt miſerable, if ſuch *miſgovernment* and unſkilfulneſs make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chaſtity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am ſorry for thy much *miſgovernment.* *Shakſp.*

Misguiʹdance. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-firſt of March for the finding out of Eaſter: which has cauſed the *miſguidance* from the ſun which we lie under in reſpect of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts. *Holder on Time.*

Whoſoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himſelf: and by cauſing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he cauſes an error in his choice, the *miſguidance* of which muſt naturally engage him to his deſtruction. *South.*

To **Misguiʹde.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect thoſe which favour the other, is wilfully to *miſguide* the underſtanding; and is ſo far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debaſes it. *Locke.*

Miſguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the cauſes which conſpire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and *miſguide* the mind,
What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Mishaʹp. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miſerable *miſhaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his couſin, I ſhould too much fill your ears with ſtrange horrours. *Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the conſideration of her *miſhaps*, tell me, have there been any more ſuch tempeſts wherein ſhe hath thus wretchedly been wrecked? *Spenſer.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted ſtrength,
And maſter theſe *miſhaps* with patient might. *Spenſ.*

Rome's readieſt champions, repoſe you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *miſhaps.* *Shakſ.*

It cannot be
But that ſucceſs attends him: if *miſhap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or your revenge. *Milton.*

If the worſt of all *miſhaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himſelf. *Denh.*

Miʹshmash. *n. ſ.* *Ainſw.* A low word. A mingle, or hotchpotch.

To **Misinfeʹr.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Neſtorious teaching rightly, that God and man are diſtinct natures, did thereupon *miſinfer*, that in Chriſt thoſe natures can by no conjunction make one perſon. *Hooker.*

To **Misinfoʹrm.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *miſinformed.* 2 *Macc.*

By no means truſt to your ſervants, who miſlead you, or *miſinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware,
Leſt by ſome fair appearing good ſurpriz'd,
She dictate falſe, and *miſinform* the will
To do what God expreſsly hath forbid. *Milton.*

Misinformaʹtion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts.

Let not ſuch be diſcouraged as deſerve well, by *miſinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs, and ſet on by *miſinformation.* *South.*

To **Misinteʹrpret.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader reſts happy to hear the worthieſt works *miſinterpreted*, the cleareſt actions obſcured, and the innocenteſt life traduced. *Ben Jonſon.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages miſquoted and *miſinterpreted.*
Arbuthnot.

To **Misjoʹin.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reaſon's abſence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *miſjoining* ſhapes,
Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds long paſt, or late.
Milton.

Luther, more miſtaking what he read,
Miſjoins the ſacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To **Misjuʹdge.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill.

You *miſjudge*;
You ſee through love, and that deludes your ſight;
As, what is ſtraight, ſeems crooked through the water. *Dryden.*

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *miſjudging* neighbour. *Atter.*

Inſenſate!
Too long *miſjudging* have I thought thee wiſe;
But ſure relentleſs folly ſteels thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To **Misjuʹdge.** *v. a.* To miſtake; to judge ill of.

Where we *miſjudge* the matter, a miſcarriage draws pity after it; but when we are tranſported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Eſtr.*

To **Mislaʹy.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *miſlay'd*,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd.
Dryden.

The fault is generally *miſlaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *miſlay* a ſpoon, ſo as he may never find it. *Swift.*

Mislaʹyer. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *miſlayer* of a mere-ſtone is to blame: but the unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon.*

To **Miʹsle.** *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick miſt: properly *miſtle.*

Ynough, thou mourned haſt,
Now ginnes to *miſzle*, hie we homeward faſt. *Spenſ.*

The very ſmall drops of a *miſling* rain deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles. *Grew.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiouſly aſcend, they are condenſed into *miſling*, or into ſhowers of ſmall rain, falling in numerous, thick, ſmall drops.
Derham.

In *miſling* days, when I my threſher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

To **Misleʹad.** *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſive *miſled.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

Take, oh take thoſe lips away,
That ſo ſweetly were forſworn;
And thoſe eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *miſlead* the morn. *Shakſpeare.*

Poor *miſled* men: your ſtates are yet worthy pity.
If you would hear, and change your ſavage minds,
Leave to be mad. *Ben Jonſon.*

Truſt not ſervants who *miſlead* or miſinform you.
Bacon.

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the *miſled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

What can they teach and not *miſlead*;
Ignorant of themſelves, of God much more? *Milt.*

Thou who haſt taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompenſe, as friends, the good *miſled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy ſervant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of ſimple perception, doth never of itſelf, and directly, *miſlead* us; yet it is the almoſt fatal means of our deception. *Glanv.*

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes ſuſpence, and ſcrutiny of each ſucceſſive deſire, whether the ſatisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happineſs, and *miſlead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to ſay, if greater want of ſkill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two leſs dang'rous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *miſlead* our ſenſe. *Pope.*

Misleʹader. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou doſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The tutor and the feeder of my mots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the reſt of my *miſleaders*. *Shakſ.*
They have diſclaimed and abandoned tho'e heretical phantaſies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *miſleaders* thus have been anciently plunged. *Hooker.*

MI'SLEN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *miſcellane*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly ſow thoſe lands with wheat, *miſlen*, and barley. *Mortimer.*

To MISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like*.] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with; to diſlike.

It was hard to ſay, whether he more liked his doings, or *miſliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *miſliked* this opinion, followed a worſe. *Raleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge: If thou *miſlike* him, thou conceiv'ſt him not. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſlike.

Setting your Scots and your *miſlike* aſide,
Tell me ſome reaſon, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shakſpeare*

Their angry geſtures with *miſlike* diſcloſe,
How much his ſpeech offends their noble ears *Fairf.*

MISLI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlike*] One that diſapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *miſlikers* of good men, fair ſpeakers with ſmiling countenances. *Aſcham.*

To MISLI'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live*.] To live ill.

Should not thinke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cheriſh his child in his way s he ſtood,
For if he *miſlive* in leudneſs and luſt,
Little boots all the wealth and the truſt. *Spenſer.*

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*.] To manage ill.

The debates of princes councils would be in danger to be *miſmanaged*, ſince thoſe who have a great ſtroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *management*.] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *miſmanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reaſon to complain of in thoſe that differ. *Locke.*

The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *miſmanagement*, taxations new,
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To MISMA'RK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark*.] To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *miſmarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity. *Collier.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] To match unſuitably.

What at my years forſaken! had I
Ugly, or old, *miſmatch* to my deſires,
My natural defects had taught me
To ſet me down contented. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders, who are bold to *miſname* all unobſequiouſneſs to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER. n. ſ. [Fr.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve*.] Not to obſerve accurately.

They underſtand it as eaſily as they do language; and, if I *miſobſerve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures ſooner than is imagined. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γυνὴ.] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miſs either in forgetting a word, or *miſordering* the ſentence, I would not have the maſter frown. *Aſcham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reaſon of their *miſordered* life when they are young. *Aſch.*

The time *miſorder'd* doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakſpeare.*

MISO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncles, who fought to reform the *miſorders* of his counſellors, were aſſembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily demanded of one ſir Hugh a Lunie, who had been a good military man, but was then ſomewhat diſtraught of his wits, what he would adviſe him to do? Fight out, quoth ſir Hugh, and ſlay them every mother's ſon; and when thou haſt ſo done, thou haſt killed all the faithful friends thou haſt in England. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *miſorder*.] Irregular; unlawful.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to ſeek ſome *miſorderly* ſhift, to be helped by ſome other book, or to be prompted by ſome other ſcholar. *Aſch.*

To MISPE'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpell*.] To ſpell wrong.

She became a profeſt enemy to the arts and ſciences, and ſcarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *miſpelling* his name. *Spectator.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſive *miſpent*. [*mis* and *ſpend*.]

1. To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away.

What a deal of cold buſineſs doth a man *miſpend* the better part of life in? In ſcattering compliments, tendering viſits, gathering and venting news. *Ben Jonſon.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *miſpent* by employing more of that leiſure in this duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*

Firſt guilty conſcience does the mirrour bring,
Then ſharp remorſe ſhoots out her angry ſting;
And anxious thoughts, within themſelves at ſtrife,
Upbraid the long *miſpent*, luxurious life. *Dryden.*

I this writer's want of ſenſe arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with diſdain,
And think a grave reply *miſpent* and vain. *Blackm.*

He who has lived with the greateſt care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has ſomething to redeem; but he who has *miſpent* much has full a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wiſe men retrieve as far as they are able, every *miſpent* or unprofitable hour which has ſlipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. To waſte: with a reciprocal pronoun.

Now let the arched knife their thirſty limbs
Diſſever, for the genial moiſture due
To apples, leſt the tree *miſpends itſelf*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

MISPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſpend*.] One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

I ſuſpect the excellency of thoſe mens parts who are diſſolute, and careleſs *miſpenders* of their time. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion*.] Wrong notion; falſe opinion.

Some *miſperſuaſions* concerning the divine attributes tend to the corrupting mens manners. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my ſhoulders, before I'll ſee the crown ſo foul *miſplac'd*. *Shakſ.*

What little arts govern the world! we need not An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When ſervice but *miſplac'd*, or love miſtaken,
Performs the work. *Denham.*

Is a man betray'd by ſuch agents as he employs? He *miſplaced* his confidence, took hypocriſy for fidelity, and to relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little *miſplaced* charity; we, who could no way foreſee the effect! *Atterbury.*

To MISPO'INT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] To confuſe ſentences by wrong punctuation.

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.* Sometimes it ſignifies miſtaken, from the French verb *meſprendre*; ſometimes undervalued or diſdained, from the French verb *mepriſer*. *Hanmer.* It is in both ſenſes wholly obſolete.

1. To miſtake.

You ſpend your paſſion on a *miſpris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lyſander's blood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpiſe.

He's ſo much in the heart of the world, and eſpecially of my own people who beſt know him, that I am altogether *miſpriſed*. *Shakſpeare.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *miſpriſing* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakſpeare.*

MISPRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſpriſe*.]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in uſe.

Here take her hand,
Proud ſcornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *miſpriſion* ſhackle up
My love, and her deſert. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Miſtake; miſconception. Not in uſe.

Thou haſt miſtaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on ſome true love's ſight;
Of thy *miſpriſion* muſt perforce enſue
Some true love turn'd, and not a falſe turn'd true. *Shakſpeare.*

We feel ſuch or ſuch a ſentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *miſpriſion*; it is truly ſo, and our ſenſe concludes nothing of its rite. *Glanville.*

3. [In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment, or not diſcloſing, of known treaſon; for the which the offenders are to ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure, loſe their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, or ſuſpicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowell.*

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning *miſproud* York. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To quote falſely.

Look how we can, or ſad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *miſquote* our looks. *Shakſpeare.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages *miſquoted*. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] To recite not according to the truth.

He *miſrecites* the argument, and denies the conſequence, which is clear. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf out, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has *miſreckoned*. *Swift.*

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To relate inaccurately or falſely.

To ſatisfy me that he *miſrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three ſmall pipes of glaſs, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *meſrelate*.] Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to preſs home thoſe things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a courſe much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being leſs ſubject to miſtakes and *miſrelations*, and wherein paralogiſms are more quickly detected. *Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory.

If I much *miſremember* not, I had ſuch a ſprit from peas kept long enough to loſe their verdure. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of; to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe.

His doctrine was *miſreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but alſo touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *miſreport* your grace. *Shakſp.*

The wrong judgment that miſleads us, and makes the will often faſten on the worſt ſide, lies in *miſreporting* upon the various compariſons of theſe *Locke.*

MISREPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation.

We defend him not,
Only deſire to know his crime: 'tis poſſible
It may be ſome miſtake or *miſreport*,
Some falſe ſuggeſtion, or malicious ſcandal. *Dryd.*

As by flattery a man is uſually brought to open his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction, and a ſlanderous *miſreport* of perſons, he is often brought to ſhut the ſame even to his beſt and trueſt friends. *South's Sermons.*

To MISREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage: *mis* often ſignifies not only errour, but malice or miſchief.

Two qualities neceſſary to a reader before his judgment ſhould be allowed, are common honeſty and common ſenſe; and that no man could have *miſrepreſented* that paragraph, unleſs he were utterly deſtitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings of ſome facts, and ſo eaſy to forget the circumſtances of others, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo groſly *miſrepreſented* to the publick by curious and inquiſitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent.*]

1. The act of miſrepreſenting.

They have prevailed by *miſrepreſentations*, and other artifices, to make the ſucceſſor look upon them as the only perſons he can truſt. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciouſly falſe.

Since I have ſhewn him his foul miſtakes and injurious *miſrepreſentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot, and *miſrule* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*
And through his airy hall the loud *miſrule*
Of driving tempeſt, is for ever heard. *Thomſon.*

MISS. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs.*] *Barley.*

1. The term of honour to a young girl.

Where there are little maſters and *miſſes* in a houſe, they are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine; a whore; a proſtitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miſs*. *Hudibras.*
This gentle cock, for ſolace of his life,
Six *miſſes* had beſides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To MISS. *v. a.* pret. *miſſed*; part. *miſſed* or *miſt.* [*miſſen*, Dutch and German.]

1. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake.

To heav'n their prayers
Flew up, nor *miſs'd* the way. *Milton.*
Nor can I *miſs* the way, ſo ſtrongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and inſtinct. *Milton.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boaſted to your Jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miſs'd*. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If ſhe deſired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miſs* Parthenia. *Sidn.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakſpeare.*

Where ſhall a maid's diſtracted heart find reſt,
If ſhe can *miſs* it in her lover's breaſt? *Dryden.*

When a man *miſſes* his great end, happineſs, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a miſtruſtfulneſs of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I *miſſed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderneſs, ſo that nothing was *miſſed*. 1 *Sam.*

5. To be without.

We cannot *miſs* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

6. To omit.

He that is ſo fond of himſelf, that he can never find in his heart to be denied to *miſs* a meal, by way of puniſhment for his faults, ſhews he is not much fallen out with himſelf. *Duty of Man.*

Show'd never *miſs* one day,
A walk to dine, a flight ſo gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.

My ſecond'd love and care,
May ever ſend about thee to old age
With all things grateful chear'd, and ſo ſupply'd,
That what by me thou haſt loſt thou leaſt ſhalt *miſs*. *Milton.*

He who has a firm, ſincere friend, may want all the reſt without *miſſing* them. *South.*

To MISS. *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow,
They *miſs* or ſweep but common fouls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to ſucceed.

The general root of ſuperſtition is, that men obſerve when things hit, and not when they *miſs*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and paſs over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to miſtake.

4. To be loſt; to be wanting.

My lord.
Upon my lady's *miſſing*, came to me
With his ſword drawn. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy ſhepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *miſſing* unto them. 1 *Samuel.*

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moſes was in the mount, and *miſſing* long,
And the great Thiſbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heav'n, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

5. To miſcarry; to fail, as by accident.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miſs'd*, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn or find: ſometimes with *of* before the object.

Gruttus *miſſing of* the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are eaſy to be underſtood by us; upon the leaſt reflection we cannot *miſs of* them. *Atterbury.*

MISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loſs; want.

I could have better ſpar'd a better man.
Oh, I ſhould have a heavy *miſs* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakſpeare.*

If theſe papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miſs* of thoſe which are loſt, and may reader may be ſatisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Miſtake; errour.

He did without any great *miſs* in the hardeſt points of grammar. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. Hurt; harm. Obſolete.

In humble dales is footing ſafe,
The trode is not to tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his *miſſe* not muckle. *Spenſer.*

MI'SSAL. *n. ſ.* [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſel*, Fr.] The maſs book.

By the rubrick of the miſſal, in every ſolemn maſs, the prieſt is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*]

1. To ſpeak ill of; to cenſure. Obſolete.

Their ill behaviour garres men *miſſay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenſer.*

2. To ſay wrong.

Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *miſſay*. *Spenſer.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal ſtature, if Vives *miſſay* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſeem.*]

1. To make falſe appearance.

Foul Diſcord meet,
Who with her witcheraft and *miſſeeming* ſweet
Inveigled her to follow her deſires unmeet. *F. Queen.*

2. To miſbecome. Obſolete both.

Never knight I ſaw in ſuch *miſſeeming* plight. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſerve.*] To ſerve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *miſſerved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* part. *miſhaped* and *miſhapen.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*]

1. To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *myſhapen*, monſtrous rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

His monſtruous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that miſformed ſhape, *miſhaped* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then ſhe does transform to monſtruous hues,
And horribly *miſſhapes* with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the *miſſhaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakſp.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *miſhapen* and diſpiteable dwarf is left ſtanding. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pluto hates his own *miſhapen* race,
Her ſiſter furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden.*

They make bold to deſtroy ill-formed and *miſhaped* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into ſo many ſteps and precipices, form one of the moſt irregular, *miſhapen* ſcenes in the world. *Addiſon.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, becauſe they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *miſhapen*, becauſe they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figure monſtrous and *miſhap'd* appear
Conſider'd ſingly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their ſite or place,
One diſtance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

1. In *Shakſpeare*, perhaps, it once ſignifies ill directed: as, *to ſhape a courſe.*

Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a ſkilleſs ſoldier's flaſk,
Is ſet on fire. *Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

MI'SSILE. *adj.* [*miſſilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at diſtance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *miſſile* dart. *Pope.*

MI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*miſſio*, Latin.]

1. Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority.

Her ſon tracing the deſart wild,
All his great work to come before him ſet,
How to begin, how to accompliſh beſt,
His end of being on earth, and *miſſion* high. *Milt.*

The divine authority of our *miſſion*, and the powers veſted in us by the high-prieſt of our profeſſion, Chriſt Jeſus, are publickly diſputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion.

In theſe ſhips there ſhould be a *miſſion* of three of the brethren of Solomon's houſe, to give us knowledge of the ſciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren ſhould ſtay abroad till the new *miſſion*. *Bacon.*

3. Diſmiſſion; diſcharge. Not in uſe.

In Cæſar's army, ſomewhat the ſoldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *miſſion* or diſcharge,

though with no intention it ſhould be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other deſires; whereupon with one cry they aſked *miſſion*. *Bacon.*

4. Faction; party. Not in uſe.

Glorious deeds, in theſe fields of late,
Made emulous *miſſions* 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakſpeare.*

Mi'ssionary. } *n. ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, Fr.]
Mi'ssioner. } One ſent to propagate religion.

You mention the preſbyterian *miſſionary*, who hath been perſecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *miſſioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*

Mi'ssive. *adj.* [*miſſive*, French.]

1. Such as is ſent.

The king grants a licence under the great ſeal, called a congé d'eſlue, to elect the perſon he has nominated by his letters *miſſive*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Uſed at diſtance.

In vain with darts a diſtant war they try,
Short, and more ſhort, the *miſſive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *miſſives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon.*

2. A meſſenger. Both obſolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *miſſive* out of audience. *Shakſpeare.*
While wrapt in the wonder of it came *miſſives* from the king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawdor. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **Misspe'ak.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak wrong.

A mother delights to hear
Her early child *miſſpeak* half-utter'd words. *Donne*

To **Misspe'ak.** *v. n.* To blunder in ſpeaking.

It is not ſo: thou haſt *miſſpoke*, miſheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakſpeare.*

Mist. *n. ſ.* [mıſt, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in ſingle drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning ſtar,
To us diſcovers day from far;
His light thoſe *miſts* and clouds diſſolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*
And *miſts* condens'd to clouds obſcure the ſky,
And clouds diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

As a *miſt* is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, till by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a *miſt*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hov'ring *miſts* around his brows are ſpread,
And night with ſable ſhades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *miſt* flying high in the air, as a *miſt* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My peoples eyes once blinded with ſuch *miſts* of ſuſpicion, they are miſled into the moſt deſperate actions. *King Charles.*

His paſſion caſt a *miſt* before his ſenſe,
And either made or magnify'd the offence. *Dryd.*

To **Mist.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will *miſt* or ſtain the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakſpeare*

Mista'en. pret. and part. paſſ. of *miſtake*, for *miſtaken*, and ſo retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *miſta'en*, for lo! the ſheath
Lies empty on the back of Montague,
The point miſſheathed in my daughter's boſom. *Shakſpeare.*

Mista'keable. *adj.* [from *miſtake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not ſtrange to ſee the difference of a third part in ſo large an account, if we conſider how differently they are ſet forth in minor and leſs *miſtakeable* numbers. *Brown.*

To **Mista'ke.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not.

Theſe did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of ſaints and the heathen idolatry, or elſe there was no danger one ſhould be *miſtaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *miſtake*, and miſunderſtand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy paſſes for knowledge, and what is prettily ſaid is *miſtaken* for ſolid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Aſk your own heart, and nothing is ſo plain,
'Tis to *miſtake* them coſts the time and pain. *Pope.*

To **Mista'ke.** *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments, which inhabit theſe houſes of clay, cannot be without their *miſtakings*. *Raleigh.*

Seldom any one *miſtakes* in his names of ſimple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *miſtake*, and ſometimes occaſion miſunderſtanding among friends. *Swift*

To be **Mista'ken.** To err. [*To miſtake* has a kind of reciprocal ſenſe; *I miſtake*, *je me trompe*. *I am miſtaken*, means, I *miſconceive*, *I am in an errour*; more frequently than *I am ill underſtood*; but, *my opinion is miſtaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly underſtood.*]

The towns, neither of the one ſide nor the other, willingly opening their gates to ſtrangers, nor ſtrangers willingly entering for fear of being *miſtaken*. *Sidney.*

England is ſo idly king'd:
You are too much *miſtaken* in this king:
Queſtion, your grace, the late embaſſadors,
How modeſt in exception, and withal
How terrible in conſtant reſolution. *Shakſpeare.*
Miſtaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that ſtroke. *Waller.*

Mista'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; errour.

He never ſhall find out fit mate; but ſuch
As ſome misfortune brings him, or miſtake. *Milton.*

Infallibility is an abſolute ſecurity of the underſtanding from all poſſibility of *miſtake* in what it believes. *Tillotſon.*

Thoſe terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or ſuperſtitious *miſtakes* about it. *Bentley.*

Mista'kingly. *adv.* [from *miſtaking.*] Erroneouſly; falſly.

The error is not in the eye, but in the eſtimative faculty, which *miſtakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **Mista'te.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong.

They *miſtake* the queſtion, when they talk of preſſing ceremonies. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

To **Misteach.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides ſhall be ſet over the ſeveral congregations as will be ſure to *miſteach* them. *Sanderſon.*

The extravagances of the lewdeſt life are the more conſummate diſorders of a *miſtaught* or neglected youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Miste'll.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To **Miste'mper.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to diſorder.

This inundation of *miſtemper'd* humour
Reſts by you only to be qualified. *Shakſpeare.*

Mi'ster. *adj.* [from *meſtier*, trade, Fr.] What *miſter*, what kind of. Obſolete.

The rederoſs knight toward him croſſed faſt,
To weet what *miſter* wight was ſo diſmay'd,
There him he finds all ſenſeleſs and aghaſt. *Spenſ.*

To **Miste'rm.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly.

Hence baniſhed, is baniſhed from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That baniſhed
Is death *miſterm'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Misthi'nk.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for theſe woful chances,
Miſthink the king, and not be ſatisfy'd. *Shakſp.*
We, the greateſt, are *miſthought*
For things that others do. *Shakſpeare.*
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breaſt,
Adam, *miſthought* of her to thee ſo dear? *Milton.*

To **Misti'me.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

Mi'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt.

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watry moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in the ſudden vaniſhing of vapours from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, ſuch as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moiſture, for the *miſtineſs* ſcattereth immediately. *Bacon.*

Mi'stion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *miſtion*, and though they wholly ſeem to retain unto the body, depart upon diſunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture reſulting from their *miſtion*, produce colour. *Boyle.*

Mistleto'e. *n. ſ.* [myꞅteltan, Saxon; *miſtel*, Daniſh, *birdlime*; and tan, *a twig.*] A plant.

The flower of the *miſtletoe* conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a baſon, divided into four parts, and beſet with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and conſiſts of four ſhorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous ſubſtance, incloſing a plain heart-ſhaped ſeed: this plant is always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees, from whence the ancients accounted it a ſuperplant, who thought it to be an excreſcence on the tree without ſeed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *miſtletoe* thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the ſeed from tree to tree, for the viſcous part of the berry, which immediately ſurrounds the ſeed, doth ſometimes faſten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get diſengaged of, he ſtrikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a ſmooth part of the tree, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth moſt readily take upon are the apple, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of theſe plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Miller.*

If ſnowe do continue, ſheepe hardly that fare
Crave *miſtle* and ivie for them for to ſpare. *Tuſſer.*
A barren and deteſted vale, you ſee it is:
The trees, though ſummer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moſs, and baleful *miſſelto*. *Shakſp.*

Miſſeltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, ſometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks: the *miſſeltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and ſummer, and beareth a white gliſtering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples ſtrow
With laurel green, and ſacred *miſſletoe*. *Gay.*

MI'STLIKE. *adj.* [*miſt* and *like.*] Reſembling a miſt.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breath of heart-ſick groans
Miſtlike enclofe me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shakſ.*

MISTO'LD. The part. paſſ. of *miſtell.*

MISTO'OK. The part. paſſ. of *miſtake.*

Look nymphs, and ſhepherds, look,
What ſudden blaze of majeſty,
Too divine to be *miſtook.* *Milton.*

MI'STRESS. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtreſſe, maiſtreſſe,* Fr.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to *ſubject* or to *ſervant.*

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand 's auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *miſtreſs* of the houſe. *Shak.*

Like the lily,
That once was *miſtreſs* of the field and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakſpeare.*

He'll make your Paris Louvre ſhake for it,
Were it the *miſtreſs* court of mighty Europe. *Shak.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to ſpeak,
My *miſtreſs* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shak.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *myſtreſs' miſtreſs!* the queen's queen! *Shakſpeare.*

Rome now is *miſtreſs* of the whole world, ſea and land, to either pole. *Ben Jonſon.*

Wonder not, ſov'reign *miſtreſs!* if perhaps
Thou can'ſt, who art ſole wonder; much leſs arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildneſs, with diſdain. *Milton.*

Thoſe who aſſert the lunar orb preſides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whoſe waves obſequious ebb, or ſwelling run
With the declining or encreaſing moon;
With reaſon ſeem her empire to maintain
As *miſtreſs* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miſerable ſpectacle, for a nation that had been *miſtreſs* at ſea ſo long! *Arbuthnot.*

2. A woman who has ſomething in poſſeſſion.

There had the enjoyed herſelf while ſhe was *myſtreſs* of herſelf, and had no other thoughts but ſuch as might unite out of quiet ſenſes. *Sidney.*

Ages to come, that ſhall your bounty hear,
Will think you *miſtreſs* of the ſudies were;
Though ſtrighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a worthy mine. *Wall.*

3. A woman ſkilled in any thing.

A letter declares all young wives to make themſelves *miſtreſſes* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Spect.*

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick ſchools, provided with the beſt and ableſt maſters and *miſtreſſes.* *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not ſuffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to ſee, his *miſtreſs,* whom they pretended he ſhould forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour ſtill engages to requite
Falſe *miſtreſſes* and proud with ſlight for ſlight. *Gran.*

6. A term of contemptuous addreſs.

Look you pale, *miſtreſs,*
Do you perceive the ghaſtneſs of her eye? *Shakſ.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *miſtruſt,* ſince he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction juſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Not then *miſtruſt,* but tender love, enjoins
That I ſhould mind thee oft, and mind thou me! *Milton.*

To **MISTRU'ST.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege thoſe human infirmities, as reaſons why theſe things ſhould be *miſtruſted* or doubted of. *Hooker.*

By a divine inſtinct, mens minds *miſtruſt*
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee,
The waters ſwell before a boiſterous ſtorm. *Shak.*

Foſe her own book *miſtruſted* at the ſight,
On that ſide war, on this a ſingle fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that ſuffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *miſtruſted* by men of buſineſs. *Brown.*

The gen'rous train complies,
Nor fraud *miſtruſts* in virtue's fair diſguiſe. *Pope.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice
To reſt *miſtruſtful,* where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in ſign of love. *Shakſ.*

Here the *miſtruſtful* fowl no harm ſuſpects,
So ſafe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] With ſuſpicion; with miſtruſt.

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a *miſtruſtfulneſs* of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I miſt him. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting.

Where he doth in ſtream *miſtruſtleſs* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they ſtalk the ſhore abroad. *Carew.*

MI'STY. *adj.* [from *miſt.*]

1. Clouded; overſpread with miſts.

The morrow fair with purple beams
Diſpers'd the ſhadows of the *miſty* night. *F. Queen.*

Loud howling wolves around the jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings
Clip dead mens graves; and from their *miſty* jaws
Breath foul contagious darkneſs in the air. *Shakſ.*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things ſeem bigger in *miſty* mourning. *Wotton.*

Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the *miſty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obſcure; dark; not plain.

To **MISUNDERSTA'ND.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *miſunderſtood.* *Hooker.*

He ſailed in diſtinguiſhing two regions, both called Eden, and alſo that *miſunderſtood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh.*

In vain do men take ſanctuary in ſuch *miſunderſtood* expreſſions as theſe; and from a falſe perſuaſion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*

Thus, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much miſtake and *miſunderſtand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only deſign'd to inſtruct the three ſucceeding generations, they are in no danger of being *miſunderſtood.* *Addiſon.*

The example of a good man is the beſt direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the moſt exact rules and precepts are ſubject to be *miſunderſtood;* ſome at leaſt will miſtake their meaning. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſunderſtand.*]

1. Diſſention; difference; diſagreement.

There is a great *miſunderſtanding* betwixt the corpuſcular philoſophers and the chemiſts. *Boyle.*

Servants miſtake, and ſometimes occaſion *miſunderſtandings* among friends. *Swift.*

2. Error; miſconception.

Sever the conſtruction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *myunderſtanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *miſuſe.*]

1. Abuſe; ill uſe.

2. Bad treatment.

To **MISU'SE.** *v. a.* [*meſuſer,* Fr. *mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe.

You *miſuſe* the reverence of your place,
As a falſe favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds diſhonourable. *Shakſpeare.*

It hath been their cuſtom ſhamefully to *miſuſe* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for ſuch wars to their own ſervices. *Raleigh.*

Bacchus, that firſt from out the purple grape
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of *miſuſed* wine. *Milton.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakneſs of Italy, once ſo ſtrong, was cauſed by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *miſuſing* religion. *South.*

MISU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whole dead corpſe there was ſuch *miſuſe,*
Such beaſtly, ſhameleſs tranſformation,
By thoſe Weſtwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame retold. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Wrong or erroneous uſe.

How names taken for things miſlead the underſtanding, the attentive reading of philoſophical writers would diſcover, and that in words little ſuſpected of any ſuch *miſuſe.* *Locke.*

3. Miſapplication; abuſe.

We have reaſon to humble ourſelves before God by faſting and prayer, leſt he ſhould punish the *miſuſe* of our mercies, by ſtopping the courſe of them. *Atterbury.*

To **MISWE'EN.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To miſjudge; to diſtruſt. Obſolete.

Latter times things more unknown ſhall ſhow,
Why then ſhould witleſs man ſo much *miſween. Spen.*

To **MISWE'ND.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *penban,* Saxon.] To go wrong. Obſolete.

Every thing begun with reaſon,
Will come by ready means unto his end;
But things miſcounſelled muſt needs *miſwend.*
Hubberd's Tale.

In this mare ſtill wand'red and *miſwent,*
For heaven decreed to conceal the ſame,
To make the miſcreant more to feel his ſhame, *Fairf.*

MI'SY. *n. ſ.* A kind of mineral.

Miſy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable ſtructure, and reſembles the golden marcaſites. *Hill.*

MITE. *n. ſ.* [*mite,* Fr. *mijt,* Dutch.]

1. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil.

Unmuſty breeds *mites* like a cheeſe, conſumes itſelf to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own ſtomach. *Shakſpeare.*

The poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* inviſible elſe, of nature's hand
Leaſt animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as diſtinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite.* *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites,* of which there are twenty in the grain, of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite.* *Tuſſer.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreaſes nothing of your ſtore. *Dryden.*

Did I e'er my *mite* withhold
From the impotent and old? *Swift.*

4. A ſmall particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red, becauſe the ants throw in their ſtings, and infuſe into them a ſmall *mite* of their ſtinging liquor, which hath the ſame effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE'LLA. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MITHRIDATE. *n. ſ.* [*mithridate,* Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

Let you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and ſuch ingredients, have made
A *mithridate,* whoſe operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or ſaid? *Donne.*

MI'THRIDATE. *muſtard.* *n. ſ.* [*thlaſpi*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]

1. To temper; to make leſs rigorous.
We could greatly with that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to aſſuage.
Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel *mitigates* the greateſt ſmart. *F. Queen.*
All it can do is, to deviſe how that which muſt be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the beſt things are not poſſible, the beſt may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make leſs ſevere; to ſoften.
I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom
On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To cool; to moderate.
A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceneſs of a party, of ſoftening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Spectator.*

MITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigate*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.
The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like releaſe or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*
They cauſed divers ſubjects to be indicted of ſundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and ſuffered them to languiſh long in priſon, to extort from them great ſines and ranſoms, which they termed compoſitions and *mitigations*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MI'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.]

1. An ornament for the head,
Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, ſav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of epiſcopal crown.
Biſhopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllable, or not. *Watts*

MI'TRE. } *n. ſ.* [Among workmen.] A
MI'TER. } mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED. *adj.* [*mitre*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre.
Shall the lord herald our ſucceſs relate,
Or *mitred* prieſt appoint the ſolemn day? *Prior.*
Mitred abbots, among us, were thoſe that were exempt from the diocеſan's juriſdiction, as having within their own precincts epiſcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots ſovereign *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MI'TTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.
The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thruſt forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Hyſterion.*

MI'TTENS. *n. ſ.* [*mitaine*, Fr.] It is ſaid that *mit* is the original word; whence *mitten*, the plural, and afterward *mittens*, as in *chicken*.

1. Coarſe gloves for the winter.
December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid aſpect, as alſo January clad in Iriſh rug, holding in furred *mittens* the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham.*

2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without *mittens*. To uſe one roughly. A low phraſe. *Ainſworth.*

MI'TTIMUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*miſchen*, Dutch; *miſceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite to ſomething elſe.
Ephraim hath *mixed* himſelf among the people. *Hoſea.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one maſs.
A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exodus.*
He ſent out of his mouth a blaſt of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue, he caſt out ſparks and tempeſts; and they were all *mixt* together. 2 *Eſdras.*
Air, and ye elements, the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nourith all things. *Milton.*

3. To form of different ſubſtances or kinds.
I have choſen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil conſiderations, and likewiſe *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuſe.
Brothers, you *mix* your ſadneſs with ſome fear;
This is the Engliſh not the Turkiſh court. *Shakſp.*
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent;
What choice to chooſe for delicacy beſt,
What order, ſo contriv'd as not to *mix*
Taſtes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindeſt change. *Milton.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one maſs, not by junction of ſurfaces, but by mutual intromiſſion of parts.
But is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and *mix* with one connatural duſt? *Milton.*
If ſpirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Deſiring; or reſtrain'd conveyance need
As fleſh to *mix* with fleſh, or ſoul with ſoul *Milton.*

MI'XEN. *n. ſ.* [mixen, Sax.] A dunghill; a layſtall.

MI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix*.] Mixture; confuſion of one thing with another.
Others perceiving this rule to fall ſhort, have pierced it out by the *mixtion* of variety among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*
They are not to be lightly paſt over as elementary or tabularneous *mixtions*. *Brown.*

MI'XTLY. *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

MI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed.
O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do ſo quality and correct the one the danger of the other's excels, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as well as we are kept under with the tenſe of our own wretchedneſs, nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*
Thoſe liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthnot.*
I, by baleful furies led,
With monſtrous *mixture* ſtain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A maſs formed by mingled ingredients.
Come vial—What if this *mixture* do not work at all? *Shakſpeare.*
While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is alſo a *mixture* of good and evil wiſely diſtributed by God, to ſerve the ends of his providence. *Atterb.*

3. That which is added and unfixed.
Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood, than as a round free and diſentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were poſſible for a community to exiſt, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its conſtitution. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MI'XMAZE. *n. ſ* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.
Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mixmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN. *n. ſ.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]
The *mizzen* is a maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip: in ſome large ſhips there are two ſuch maſts, that ſtanding next the main maſt is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* maſt is half that of the main maſt, or the ſame with that of the main top maſt from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmaſt is half that. *Bailey*
A commander at ſea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmaſt. *Wiſeman.*

MI'ZZY. *n. ſ.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainſ.*

MNEMO'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [*μνημονικὸ*.] The art of memory.

MO. *adj.* [ma, Sax. *mac*, Scottiſh.] Making greater number; more. Obſolete.
Calliope and muſes *mo*,
Soon as youth ouken pipe begins to ſound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenſer.*
With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horſeteem in plough for to go. *Tuſſ.*

MO. *adv.* Further; longer. Obſolete.
Sing no more duties, ſing no *mo*
Of dumps ſo dull and heavy;
The fraunds of men were ever ſo,
Since ſummer was firſt leafy. *Shakſpeare.*

To MOAN. *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.
The gen'rous band redreſſive ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard, where miſery *moans*. *Thomſon.*

MOAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible ſorrow; grief expreſſed in words or cries.
I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakſpeare.*
The freſh ſtream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The ſalt tears fell from her, and ſoften'd the ſtones. *Shakſpeare.*
Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghoſts. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

MOAT. *n. ſ.* [*motte*, Fr. a mound; *mota*, low Lat.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.
The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe unthrifty ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*
The fortreſs thrice himſelf in perſon ſtorm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden.*
No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mete*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence.
I will preſently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakſp.*
An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with ſoft murmurs calls the coming ſleeps. *Dryden.*
He ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs, but, as a *moated* caſtle, he muſt firſt paſs the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden.*

Mob. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Mob. *n. f.* [from *moble*.] A kind of female undress for the head.

To **Mob.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

Mo'bish. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

Mo'bby. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.

Mo'bile. *n. f.* [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South.*

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange.*

Mobi'lity. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved.

Locke.

Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bestray a kind of inquietude *Wotton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary *mobility* and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move;
Words which mean nothing. *Blackmore*

2. Nimbleness; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She tingled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden.*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To **Mo'ble.** *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m' habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakspeare.*

Mocho-stone. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

Mocho-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horney grey, with delineations representing moules, shrubs, and branches black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To **Mock.** *v. a.* [*mocquer*, Fr. *moccio*, Welsh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare.*

Many thousand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down.
Shakspeare.

We'll dishorn the spirit,
And *mock* him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job.*

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France.
Shakspeare.

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence,
Soon shall we see our hope return. *Milton*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Heav'n's fullest influence *mocks* our dazzl'd sight,
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light.
Prior.

To **Mock.** *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakspeare.*

A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend: he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus.*

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezekiel*

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job.*

Mock, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakspeare.*

Oh, 'tis the spight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakspeare.*

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Proverbs.*

What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson.*

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,
A lass that Cicely hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimickry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

Mock. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryd.*

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserv'd. *Spectator.*

Mo'ckable. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court. *Shakspeare.*

Mock-privet. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*
Mock-willow. }

Mo'ckel. *adj.* [the same with *mickle*. See Mickle. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochal*, *mochel*, *muckle*.] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and wond'rous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And *mockell* mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

Mo'cker. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]

1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are! *Shak.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mocker's* confusion. *South's Sermons.*

2. A deceiver; an illusory impostor.

Mo'ckery. *n. f.* [*mocquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen.
Fairy Queen.

Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts.*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed, as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long since forewarned. *Hooker.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakspeare.*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2 *Macc.*

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is, as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery* *Shaksp.*

5. Imitation, counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shaksp.*

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope.*

Mocking-bird. *n. f.* [*mocking* and *bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

Mo'ckingly. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

Mocking-stock. *n. f.* [*mocking* and *stock*.] A butt for merriment.

Mo'dal. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville.*

Moda'lity. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is differenced, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial *Holder.*

Mode. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and substituting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its *subject*. *Watts.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of light betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam;
Of mid, the headlong tenets between,
And bound fair actions on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread, in regal *mode*,
With dishes pil'd. *Milton.*

The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor.*

4. State; quality.

My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakspeare.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Dennis.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison.*

Tho' wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shewn
In wearing others follies than your own. *Young.*

If fakh itſelf has diff'rent dreſſes worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*

MO'DEL. *n. ſ.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.]

1. A repreſentation in little of ſomething made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*

You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are periſhed. *Addiſon.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A ſhame it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

They cannot ſee ſin in thoſe means they uſe, with intent to reform their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it encloſes.

Nothing can we call our own but death!
And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
Which ſerves as paſte and cover to our bones. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured.

As he who preſumes ſteps upon the throne of God, ſo he that deſpairs meaſures Providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes. Something repreſentative.

I have commended to his goodneſs
The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Something ſmall and diminutive; for *module*, a ſmall meaſure: which, perhaps, is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.

England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton.*

The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with that of the cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MO'DELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *model*.] Planner; ſchemer; contriver.

Our great *models* of gardens have their magazines of plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *moderé*, French.]

1. Temperate; not exceſſive.

Sound ſleep, proceeding of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an inſatiable man. *Eccluſ.*

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin houſe, for paſſing a vote, that the king's conceſſions were a ground for a future ſettlement. *Swift.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*

3. Not luxurious; not expenſive.

There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
A *moderate* table. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.

Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts will not venture to affirm. *Stillingfleet.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *moderer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs.

With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spenſer.*

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

Ye ſwarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſkies. *Blackm.*

By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no leſs rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateneſs; *Moderateneſs* is commonly uſed of things, and *moderation* of perſons.

MODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenneſs and *moderation*? *Hooker.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much miſunderſtood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterb.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*modération*, French.]

Equally inur'd
By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
Proſperous, or adverſe. *Milton.*

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainſworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, French.]

1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the actor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How does Philopolis ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the reſpondent, like a long-practiſed *moderator*! *More.*

The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens the cauſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the aſſembly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN. *n. ſ.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin; ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab adverbio *modò*, modernus, ut *à die* diurnus. *Ainſworth.*]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In *Shakſpeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, ſuch as we preſent *modern* friends withal. *Shakſpeare.*

The juſtice
With eyes ſevere and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and *modern* inſtances. *Shakſp.*

We have our philoſophical perſons to make *modern* and familiar things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'DERNS. *n. ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a ſlight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phraſe, mere *moderns* in their ſenſe! *Pope.*

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MO'DERNISM. *n. ſ.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. A word invented by *Swift*.

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *adj.* [*modeſte*, Fr. *modeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not preſumptuous; not boaſtful; baſhful.

Of boaſting more than of a tomb afraid;
A ſoldier ſhould be *modeſt* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Reſolve me with all *modeſt* haſte, which way
Thou might'ſt deſerve, or they impoſe this uſage. *Shakſpeare.*

Her face, as in a nymph, diſplay'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The bluſhing beauties of a *modeſt* maid. *Dryden.*

3. Not looſe; not unchaſte.

Mrs. Ford, the honeſt woman, the *modeſt* wife; the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Not exceſſive; not extreme; moderate within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much that joy could not ſhew itſelf *modeſt* enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

During the laſt four years, by a *modeſt* computation, there have been brought into Breſt above ſix millions ſterling in bullion. *Addiſon.*

MO'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modeſt*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly.

I may *modeſtly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not thoſe which have been objected to it. *Dryden.*

Firſt he *modeſtly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures;
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift.*

Tho' learn'd, well bred; and tho' well bred, ſincere,
Modeſtly bold, and humanly ſevere. *Pope.*

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with reſpect.

I, your glaſs,
Will *modeſtly* diſcover to yourſelf
That of yourſelf, which yet you know not of. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not looſely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not exceſſively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*modeſtie*, Fr. *modeſtia*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs.

They cannot, with *modeſty*, think to have found out abſolutely the beſt which the wit of men may deviſe. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardneſs: as, *his petition was urged with* modeſty.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modeſties*,
Leſt over-eyeing of his odd behaviour,
You break into ſome merry paſſion.

4. Chaſtity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? But she is more,
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shakspeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modish*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Clarissa.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *n. s.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*. *Addison.*

MO'DICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakspeare.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruse of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudg'd that *modicum*. *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the matter, invariable essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. *Locke.*

MODI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth *Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton.*

2. To soften; to moderate.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate.

After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange.*

MODI'LLON. *n. s.* [Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.]

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar, for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillons*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

MO'DISH. *adj.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom,

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd.
Dryden.

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Spectator.*

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasan, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many. *Broome.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fixed; the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers and human souls cloathed in flesh. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous *Thomson.*

MO'DULATOR. *n. s.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms sounds to certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham.*

MO'DULE. *n. s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a clod
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakspeare.*

MO'DUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *n. s.* [*picus*.] A bird. *Ainsw.*

MOE. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker.*

MO'HAIR. *n. s.* [*mohere*, *moire*, French.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London.

From milk-top he starts up *mohock*. *Prior.*
Who has not trembled at the *mohock*'s name? *Gay.*
Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

MO'IDERED. *adj.* [properly *moddered*, or *muddled*.] Crazed. *Ainsworth.*

MO'IDORE. *n. s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY. *n. s.* [*moitié*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ, that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom, in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakspeare.*
Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgave a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moiety* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary.

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves, receive prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To MOIL. *v. n.*

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

The name of the laborious *William Noy*, attorney-general to Charles the First, was anagrammatized, *I moyl in law*. *Howel.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts. *L'Estr.*

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband, to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loaths.
Dryden.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night. *Gay.*

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiste*, *moite*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amain. *Milton*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Pluck.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Pope*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moist*.] To
To MO'ISTEN. } make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakf.*

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job.*

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, sounds there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,
The swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,
With scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles.
Dryden.

Mo'istener. *n. f.* [from *moiſten.*] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

Mo'istness. *n. f.* [from *moiſt.*] Dampneſs; wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

Pleaſure both kinds take in the *moiſtneſs* and dewy air. *Bacon.*

The ſmall particles of brick or ſtone the leaſt *moiſtneſs* would join together. *Addiſon.*

Mo'isture. *n. f.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moiſt.*]

1. State of being moiſt; moderate wetneſs.

Some horſes ſtarting in a little river near hand, which, for the *moiſture* it beſtowed upon roots of ſome flouriſhing tree, was regarded with their ſhadow. *Sidney.*

Set ſuch plants as require much *moiſture* upon cold, dry grounds. *Bacon.*

While dryneſs *moiſture*, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and all that we are, ſubſiſts *Denh.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's *moiſture*
Scarce ſerves to quench my furnace-burning heat.
Shakſpeare.

If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you ſcoop'd it dry,
And op'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh the untaſted *moiſture* from him.
Addiſon.

Moles *of a net.* The meſhes. *Ainſw.*

Mo'ky. *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. *Ainſworth.* It ſeems a corruption of *murky.* In ſome places they call it *muggy.* Duſky; cloudy.

Mole. *n. f.* [mal, Sax. *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]

1. A formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh in the uterus, and is called a falſe conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural ſpot or diſcoloration of the body.

To nouriſh hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye diſtinguiſhes him. *Pope.*

3. [from *moles*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dike.

Sion is ſtrengthened on the north ſide by the ſame work with the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With all, I attack ſome the gather'd beach
They fatten'd, and the *mole* immenſe wrought on
Over the roaring deep high arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton.*

The great quantities of ſtones dug out of the rock could not eaſily conceal themſelves, had they not been continued in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addiſon.*

Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. [*talpa.*] A little beaſt that works under ground.

Tread ſoftly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall, we now are near his cell. *Shakſp.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the ſkin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave.
Pope.

Mo'lbat. *n. f.* [*arthragoriſcus.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Mo'lecast. *n. f.* [*mole* and *caſt.*] Hillock caſt up by a mole.

In ſpring let the *molecaſts* be ſpread, becauſe they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lecatcher. *n. f.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and caſt abroad every hill. *Tuſſer.*

Mo'lehill. *n. f.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is uſed proverbially, in hyperboles, or compariſons for ſomething ſmall.

You feed your ſolitarineſs with the conceits of the poets, whoſe liberal pens can as eaſily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks on which the ſalt-ſea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that paſs,
Compar'd to his huge perſon *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to expreſs St. Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved a martin ſitting upon a *mole hill* between two trees. *Peacham.*

Our politician having baffled conſcience, muſt not be nonplated with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over ſuch mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker view
Seem leſs than *molehills* do to you. *Roſcommon.*

Strange ignorance! that the ſame man who knows
How far you'l mount above this *molehill* flows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between ſmall incomes and a vaſt eſtate! *Dryden.*

To **Moll'st.** *v. a.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtor*, Lat.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly perſiſt concerning points which hitherto have been diſputed of, they muſt agree that they have *moleſted* the church with needleſs oppoſition. *Hooker.*

No man ſhall meddle with them, or *moleſt* them in any matter. 1 *Maccabees.*

Pleaſure and pain ſignify whatſoever delights or *moleſts* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *moleſt* the living.
Rowe.

Molesta'tion. *n. f.* [*moleſtia*, Lat. from *moleſt.*] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

Though uſeleſs unto us, and rather of *moleſtation*, we return him killing ſwallows. *Brown.*

An internal ſatisfaction and acquieſcence, or diſſatisfaction and *moleſtation* of ſpirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice reſpectively. *Norris.*

Moles'ter. *n. f.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

Mo'letrack. *n. f.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen veſſel ſet in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lewarp. *n. f.* [*molle* and peorpan, Sax. See **Mouldwarp.**] A mole.

The *molewarp*'s brains mixt therewithal,
And with the ſame the piſmire's gall. *Drayton.*

Mo'llient. *adj.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

Mo'lliable. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

Mollifica'tion. *n. f.* [from *mollify.*]

1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them ſofter and ſofter. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, ſweet lady. *Shakſpeare.*

Mo'llifier. *n. f.* [from *mollify.*]

1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the ſun and air, vaniſheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. **Bacon.**

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To **Mo'llify.** *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat. *mollir*, Fr.]

1. To ſoften; to make ſoft.

2. To aſſuage.

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaiſter, reſtored them to health *Wiſdom.*

Sores have not been cloſed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Iſaiah.*

3. **To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet.**

Thinking her ſilent imaginations began to work upon ſomewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of muſick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to theſe ſavage parts,
And with ſweet ſcience *mollify'd* their ſtubborn hearts. *Spenſer.*

The crone, on the wedding night, finding the knight's averſion, ſpeaks a good word for herſelf, in hope to *mollify* the ſullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

They would, by yielding to ſome things, when they refuſed others, ſooner prevail with the houſes to *mollify* their demands, than at laſt to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliah:

The valley, now, this monſter ſeem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
Where the two words, ſeem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden.*

Mo'lten. The part. paſſ. of *melt.*

Braſs is *molten* out of the ſtone. *Job.*

In a ſmall furnace made of a temperate heat, let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more *Bacon.*

Love's myſtick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded ſtone, or *molten* gold expreſs. *Prior.*

Molo'sses. } *n. f.* [*melazzo*, Italian.] Treacle; the ſpume or ſcum of
Mola'sses. } the juice of the ſugar-cane.

Mo'ly. *n. f.* [*moly*, Lat. *moly*, Fr.] A plant.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *mola*, the *moly* of Hungary, ſerpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spaniſh purple *moly*, Spaniſh ſilver-capped *moly*, Dioſcorides's *moly*, the ſweet *moly* of Montpelier. the roots are tender, and muſt be carefully defended from froſts; as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and ſo all the reſt except the laſt, which is late in September they are hardy, and will thrive in any ſoil. *Mort.*

The ſovereign plant he drew,
And ſhew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r,
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Moly the name. *Pope.*

Mome. *n. f.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead; a ſtock; a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved; whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; hence alſo comes our word *mum* for ſilence. *Hanmer.*

Mome, malthorſe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Fighter get thee from the door, or ſit down at the hatch *Shakſpeare.*

Mo'ment. *n. f.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]

1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error for thinking the judgment of the ſcribes to be worth the objecting, for eſteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.*

I have ſeen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*. *Shakſpeare.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have?
Shakſpeare.

It is an abſtruſe ſpeculation, but alſo of far leſs *moment* and conſequence to us than the others; ſeeing that without this we can evince the exiſtence of God. *Bentley.*

2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumſtance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can theſe or ſuch be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Ben Jonſon.*

Touch with lighteſt *moment* of impulſe

His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indifferent ear: is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and to retracts his past errors. *Norris.*

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or so, I could be excluded. *Shakspeare.*

The slightest purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shakspeare.*

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical *moment*. *Hale.*

While I a moment name, a *moment's* past;
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last.
What then is to be done? Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In the great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its convulsion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*momentaneus*, Lat. *momentanée*,
MO'MENTANY. } Fr.] Lasting but a moment.

Small disturbances, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue, and on the other side, *momentary* benefits, which the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected *Hooker.*

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and *momentany*. *Bacon.*

Scarce could the shady king
The horrid turn of his intentions tell,
But the swift as the *momentany* wing
Of light'ning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Crashaw.*

MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shakspeare.*

Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart the choice *Philips.*

If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Addison.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up so *momentous* a point as this, only because it has been contested. *Watts.*

MO'MMERY. *n. s.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. See MOME.

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, sportfully and smiling,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mummery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL. *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικὸς.] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM. *n. s.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.

MO'NAD. } *n. s.* [μονὰς.] An indivisible
MO'NAS. } thing.

Divisity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*. *More.*

MO'NARCH. *n. s.* [*monarch*, Fr. μόναρχος.]

1. A governour invested with absolute authority; a king.

I was
A morsel for a *monarch*. *Shakspeare.*

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shak.*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

2. One superiour to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays *Dryd.*

With ev'ry distinguish'd rose the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryd.*

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope.*

3. Prevalent.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*

MONA'RCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς; from *monarch*.] Vested in a single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome *Baker.*

To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchise*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shak.*

MO'NARCHY. *n. s.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourish'd, the law wanted not a protector *Atterbury.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Were my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak.*

Thus small inheritance
Contenteth me, and is worth a *monarchy* *Shaksp.*

MO'NASTERY. *n. s.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister. It is usually pronounced, and often written *monastry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotions can not carry you so far toward the next world, as to make this love the sight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*monastique*, Fr. μο-
MONA'STICK. } *nasticus*, Lat.] Religiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my tutor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shakspeare.*

The lilicous and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of Joan and Elias *Brown.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*
And wore a vest cœnobitick,
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Dunb.*

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Recluse; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, and *monastically* passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *n. s.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the week.

MO'NEY. *n. s.* [*monnoye*, Fr. *moneta*, Lat. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceas't
With flight denial. *Shakspeare.*

The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. *Shakspeare.*

You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakspeare.*

I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. 1 *Kings.*

Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy
And lend the *monies* on return or luft *Ben Jonson.*

Money differs from uncoin'd silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a public voucher. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents, such as durst use no freedom of life, and every married man's *money*. *Addison.*

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my fellow creature, for fear he should not be good enough to receive it from me? *Law.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a public mint. *Swift.*

Those backbiters or *money* jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass *money* is made current at the exchequer. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *n. s.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.

Look to my house, I am right loth to go,
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night *Shakspeare.*

My place was taken up by a mill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYBOX. *n. s.* [*money* and *box*.] A till; repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. s.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money.

The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for what the goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With these measures full many men, and men, such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest *Swift.*

MO'NEYER. *n. s.* [*monnoyeur*, Fr. from *money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.

2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* times. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. s.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how *money matters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. s.* [*money* and *scrivener*.] One who rates money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*, such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYWORT. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'NEYWORTH. *n. s.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneyworth* in all the controversies of life, for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estr.*

MO'NGCORN. *n. s.* [*mang*, Sax. and *corn*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye; miscellane, or maslin.

MO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [mangepe, Sax, a trader; from mangian, Sax. to trade.] A dealer; a ſeller. It is ſeldom or never uſed alone, or otherwiſe than after the name of any commodity to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity: as, a *fiſhmonger;* and ſometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger;* a *newſmonger.*

Do you know me?—Yes, excellent well, you are a *fill-monger.* *Shakſpeare*

Th' impotent ſtates-*monger*
Could now conſpire himſelf no longer *Hudibras*

MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from mang, Sax. or *mongen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mungrel* for *mungrel.*

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*

Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human ſhapes,
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice. *Dryden.*

I'm but a half-ſtram'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mitchievous. *Dryden.*

Baſe, groveling, worthleſs wretches,
Mongrel in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon*

His friendſhips full to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain would paſs for lords indeed. *Swift.*

MO'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *monco*, Lat.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

Some others were driven and diſſent
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates without a *monument.* *Spenſ.*

To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*monco*, Lat.] To admoniſh, of which it is a contraction.

Moniſh him gently, which ſhall make him both willing to mend, and glad to go forward in love. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *moniſh.*] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*monitio*, Lat. *monition*, French.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no viſible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, ſuch as we have of the day, by ſucceſſive light and darkneſs. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf *L'Eſtrange.*

Then after ſage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

MO'NITOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his ſcholar, and you are ſafe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have theſe notions alſo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, and to have ſuch a converſe as might be its own cabinet *South.*

We can but divine who it is that ſpeaks; whether Perſius himſelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perſon. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the neceſſities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater miſchiefs. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

Loſſes, miſcarriages, and diſappointments, are *monitory* and inſtructive. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is ſo taken up itill, in ſpite of the *monitory* hint in my eſſay with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

MO'NITORY. *n. ſ.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a biſhop in battle, and kept him priſoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. ſ.* [monec, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

I would prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakſpeare.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk.* *Knolles*

The drouſh *monks*, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Route and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
And nettle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe*

Monks, in ſome reſpects agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe.*

MO'NKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous ſervitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery.* *Hall.*

MO'NKEY. *n. ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.

One of them ſhewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey:* Tubal, it was my turquoiſe, I would not have given it for a wilderneſs of *monkeys.* *Shakſpeare*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my deſires than a *monkey.* *Shakſpeare.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, deſtroy their young ones by fond and ſenſeleſs fondneſs *Locke.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out: ſhe is perſuaded I will marry her. *Shakſpeare.*

Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NKHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury*

MO'NKISH. *adj.* [from *monk.*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Thoſe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thoſe *monkiſh* and ſuperſtitious foundations of which the vainly boaſts. *Atter.*

Rule, rule, Roſcommon, ſee the Britiſh muſe,
The dull conſtraint of *monkiſh* rhyme refuſe. *Smyth.*

MONKS-HOOD. *n. ſ.* [*conſolida regalis.*] A plant. *Amſworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dock: its roots are uſed in medicine.

MO'NOCHORD. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.]

1. An inſtrument of one ſtring: as, the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

2. A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regulating of ſounds.

The ancients made uſe of the *monochord* to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them unitons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes, if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſerons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce-major; but if as ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce-minor; and laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze, the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divitions of the *monochord.* *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *adj.* [μόνος and *oculus.*]
MONO'CULOUS. } One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well ſerved who, going to cut down an antient white hawthorn tree, which, becauſe ſhe budded before others, might be an occaſion of ſuperſtition, had ſome of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular.* *Howel.*

Thoſe of China repute the reſt of the world *monoculous.* *Glanvill.*

MO'NODY. *n. ſ.* [μονῳδία; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γαμὸς; *monogame*, Fr.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cipher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONO'LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος; *monologue*, Fr.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

He gives you an account of himſelf, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is ſubject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONO'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOME. *n. ſ.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μόνος and πέταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into many ſmall ones, and thoſe fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST. *n. ſ.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, Fr.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has ſuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not ſome ſtop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will ſell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY. *n. ſ.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, Fr. μονος and πωλέω.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakſpeare.*

How could he anſwer't, ſhould the ſtate think fit,
To queſtion a *monopoly* of wit? *Cowley.*

One of the moſt oppreſſive *monopolies* imaginable, all others can concern only ſomething without us, but this inſets upon our nature, yea upon our reaſon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Shakſpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and juſtly; and Jonſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet ſeemed to envy to poſterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] A noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONO'STICH. *n. ſ.* [μονόστιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*monoſyllable*, Fr. μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is ſo long it aſks an hour to write-it:

I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any civil *monosyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden.*

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *n. f.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhimes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony*. *Pope*

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian gal. *Shakspeare.*

MONSO'ON. *n. f.* [*monsón*, *monçon*, Fr.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroic poesie till now,
Like some fantastic fairy land did shew,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place.
Thou like some worthy knight with sacred arms.
Dost drive the *monsters* thence, and end the charms.
Cowley.

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they are derived. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakspeare.*

All human virtue to its latest breath,
Finds Envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides, ev'ry labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it. *Shakspeare*

I had rather one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakspeare.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.]
MONSTRUO'SITY. } The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakspeare.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adj.* [*monstreux*, Fr. *monstrosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd? *Shakspeare.*

O *monstrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakspeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to have the *monstrous* from their nation received. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

He walks;
And that self-chain about his neck,
Which he forewore most *monstrously* to have. *Shak.*

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakf.*

MO'NTANT. *n. f.* [Fr.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?—To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy punto, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shakspeare.*

MONTERO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel fix'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH. *n. f.* [monaδ, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month*.
Sojourn with my sister. *Shakspeare.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.*

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemned by fate
To daily death, *Dryden.*

MONTH's *mind*. *n. f.* Longing desire.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakspeare.*

For at a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryd.*

MO'NTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker.*

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakf.*

MONTOIR. *n. f.* [Fr.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict.*

MONTRO'SS. *n. f.* An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *n. f.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius. *Raleigh.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unpitied rous disloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton.*

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument*, no less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etrusan hands
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakspeare*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys.*

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress
Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody *monument*.
Dryden.

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *monument*.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*

The destruction of the earth was the most *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind. *Woodward.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work curiously *monumental* bears. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done is to hang quite out of fashion
Like rusty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shakspeare.*
I'll not tear that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as *monumental* alabaster. *Shakspeare.*
Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be past it
Of his *monumental* rest *Crashaw.*

MOOD. *n. s.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* the universal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts.*

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mood* and figure. *Baker.*

2. Style of musick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton.*
Their sound seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant *mood* from his complaint. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke.*

4. [from *mod*, Gothick; mob, Sax. *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen.*
The kingly beast upon her gazing flood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*. *Fairy Queen.*

Eyes unused to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare.*
Clorinda changed to ruth her warlike *mood*,
Few silver drops her veinid cheeks depaint. *Fairy.*
Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*
She was in fittest *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*
These two kids t' appease his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the fairies give him good. *Dryd.*
He now prolate of tears,
In suppliant *mood* fell prostrate at our feet. *Addis.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, signifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY. *adj.* [from *mood*.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody?* *Shakspeare.*
What is't thou can'st demand?
Chide him reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare*
Every peevish *moody* malecontent
Shall fit the fool's part in an uproar. *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual: mob in Saxon signifies the mind.

Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakspeare*

MOON. *n. s.* [μην; *mena*, Gothick; *mena*, Saxon; *mona*, Islandick; *maane*, Danish; *mane*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*
Diana hath her name from morning, which is the property of the *moon*, being by run cold and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess huntress. *Peacham.*
Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath the eternal pavement of the waves,
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,
And undisturb'd by *moons* in silence sleep. *Cowley.*
Ye *moons* and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*

2. A month. *Ainsworth.*

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quavering, which please some in musick, have an agreement with the glimmering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*
On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden.*

MOON-CALF. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf*.]

1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How can'st thou to be the liege of this *moon-calf?* *Shakspeare.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The dotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FERN. *n. s.* [*hemionitis*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH. *n. s.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew.*

MO'ONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.

Affrighted by a tempest, one *moonless* night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. s.* [*moon* and *light*.] The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moon-light*, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible. *Hooker.*
Thou hast by *moonlight* at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love *Shakf.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shakf.*
What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MO'ONSED. *n. s.* [*menyspermum*, Lat.]

The *moonseed* hath a rosaceous flower: the pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *n. s.* [*moon* and *shine*.]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out. *Shakspeare.*
I, by the *moonshine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryden.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Illu-
MO'ONSHINY. } minated by the moon: both seem a popular corruption of *moon-shining*.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You *moonshine* revellers, and shades of night. *Shak.*

Although it was a fair *moonshine* night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*
I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addis.*

MO'ONSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsw.*

MO'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrenzy, moping melancholy,
And *moonstruck* madness. *Milton.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. s.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half-moon. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT. *n. s.* [*moon* and wort.] Staffwort; honesty.

MO'ONY. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean Sultan, he o'erthrow
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Pagan blood. *Philips.*
The Seldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonic, clay.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds.

While in her girlish age she keep sheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew.*
In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the *moor*. *Hale.*
Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Eltentham and Dell. *Spenser.*

2. [*maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*. Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dry.*

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*
My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison.*
He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moor'd*. *Arbuthnot.*

To blow a MOOR. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, Fr.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ORCOCK. *n. s.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *n. s.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as fen-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind. *Bacon.*

MO'ORISH. *adj.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; watery.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moorish* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*
Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

MO'ORLAND. *n. s.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh; fen; watery ground.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for seed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the *moorlands*. *Mortimer.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marish
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

Mo'orstone. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of granite.

The third ſtratum is of great rocks of *moorſtone* and ſandy earth. *Woodward.*

Mo'ory. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watery.

The duſt the fields and paſtures covers,
As when thick miſts ariſe from *moory* vales.
Fairfax.

In Eſſex, *moory*-land is thought the moſt proper. *Mortimer.*

Moose. *n. ſ.* The large American deer; the biggeſt of the ſpecies of deer.

To **Moot.** *v. a.* [from motian, mot, gemot, *meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

Moot *caſe* or *point*. A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable, ſuch as may properly afford a topick of diſputation.

In this *moot caſe* your judgement to refuſe,
Is preſent death. *Dryden.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who underſtands nothing of our laws? *Locke.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a maſter Bull, or you a maſter Strutt. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'oted. *adj.* Plucked up by the root.
Amſworth.

Mo'oter. *n. ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.

Mop. *n. ſ.* [*moppa*, Welſh; *mappa*, Lat.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that ſprinkling which ſome careleſs queen
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not ſo clean.
You fly, invoke the Gods; then turning, ſtop
To rail; ſhe ſinging ſtill whirls on her *mop*. *Swift.*

2. [perhaps corrupted from *mock.*] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Mop.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To **Mop.** *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of luſt, as Obidicut; Hobbididence, prince of dumbneſs; Mahu, of ſtealing; Modu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who ſince poſſeſſes chamber-maids. *Shakſpeare.*

An aſs fell a *mopping* and braying at a hon. *L'Eſt.*

To **Mope.** *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be ſtupid; to drowſe; to be in a conſtant day-dream; to be ſpiritleſs, inactive and inattentive; to be ſtupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peeviſh fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers.
Shakſpeare.

Eyes without feeling, feeling without ſight,
Ears without hands or eyes, ſmelling ſans all,
Or but a ſickly part of one true ſenſe
Could not ſo *mope*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shakſpeare.*

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrenzy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton*

The buſy craftſman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in ſleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* peniveneſs;
With meagre diſcontented looks they ſit,
And watch the waſting of the midnight taper.
Rowe.

To **Mope.** *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs; to deprive of natural powers.

They ſay there are charms in herbs, ſaid he, and ſo threw a handful of graſs; which was ſo ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a low-ſpirited *moped* creature. *Locke.*

Mope-eyed. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainſ.*

Mo'ppet. } *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *mop.*] A
Mo'ppsey. } puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our ſovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a ſceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden*

Mo'pus. *n. ſ.* [A cant word from *mope.*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift.*

Mo'ral. *adj.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

Keep at the leaſt within the compaſs of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances poſitive he diſtinguiſheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral*. *Hooker.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reaſon to guide life, but in ſupernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandiſh'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken looſe from *moral* bands;
No rights of hoſpitality remain,
The gueſt, by him who harbour'd him, is ſlain.
Dryden.

2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France ſi reads his banners in our noſtrels's land,
With plumed helm the ſlay'r begins his threats,
Whilſt thou, a *moral* fool, ſit'ſt ſtill and cries'ſt.
Shakſpeare

3. Popular; cuſtomary; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life.

Phyſical and mathematical certainty may be infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be ſtiled indubitable *Wilkins.*

We have found with a *moral* certainty, the ſeat of the Moſaical abyſs. *Burnet.*

Mathematical things are capable of the ſtricteſt demonſtration; concluſions in natural philoſophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſ.*

A *moral* univerſality, is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars which are contained under the univerſal ſubject. *Watts.*

Mo'ral. *n. ſ.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than Engliſh ſenſe.

Their *moral* and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree.. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

Benedictus? why benedictus? you have ſome *moral* in this benedictus.

—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thiſtle. *Shakſpeare.*

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his ſigns and tokens. *Shakſpeare.*

The *moral* is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the ground-work of his inſtruction; the hero formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or fable as may be moſt ſuitable to the *moral*. *Dryden*

I found a *moral* firſt, and then ſtudied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleaſed me. *Swift to Gay*

To **Mo'ral.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in uſe.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shak.*

Mo'ralist. *n. ſ.* [*moraliſte*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moraliſt* to his friend was, that he ſhould compoſe his paſſions; and let that be the work of reaſon, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addiſon.*

Mora'lity. *n. ſ.* [*moralité*, French; from *moral.*]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The ſyſtem of *morality* to be gathered out of the writings of ancient ſages, falls very ſhort of that delivered in the goſpel *Swift.*

A neceſſity of ſinning is as impoſſible in *morality*, as any the greateſt difficulty can be in nature. *Bak.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requiſite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

To **Mo'ralize.** *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, Fr.]

1. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

He has left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his ſigns and tokens.

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shakſpeare.*

Did he not *moralize* this ſpectacle?

—O yes, into a thouſand ſimilies. *Shakſpeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.
L'Eſtrange.

2. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to mean, to furniſh with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves ſhall *moralize* my ſong. *Fairy Queen*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a ſenſe not eaſily diſcovered, if indeed it has any ſenſe.

High as their trumpet's tune his lyre he ſtrung,
And with his prince's arms he *moralized* his ſong.
Prior.

To **Mo'ralize.** *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

Mo'ralizer. *n. ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

Mo'rally. *adv.* [from *moral.*]

1. In the ethical ſenſe.

By good, good *morally* ſo called, honeſtum ought chiefly to be underſtood, and that the good of profit or pleaſure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Becauſe this of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of perſpicuity, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in diſorder, ſomething phyſically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and puniſhments, is only pleaſing to a man who reſolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impoſſible for an hypocrite to keep himſelf long upon his guard. *L'Eſtrange.*

I can from the nature of the things themſelves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from paſſion and prejudice is more fit to paſs a true judgment than ſuch a one as is byaſſed by affections and intereſts. *Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many ſuch witneſſes render it *morally*, or, as we might ſpeak, abſolutely impoſſible that theſe things ſhould be falſe.
Atterbury's Sermons.

Mo'rals. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

Name, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could

make them, have yet been ſolicitous to have their children ſoberly, virtuouſly, and pioufly brought up. *South.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to ſhew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you ſpeak, let truth and candour ſhine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landſcapes paint out the faireſt and moſt fruitful ſpots, as well as the rocks, and wildernelſes, and *moraſſes* of the country. *Watts.*

Nor the deep *moraſs*
Refuſe, but through the ſhaking wilderneſs
Pick your nice way. *Thomſon.*

MO'RBID. *n. ſ.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health.

Though every human conſtitution is *morbid*, yet are there diſtates conſiſtent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.

MORBI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*,
MORBI'FICK. } Lat. *morbifique*, Fr.] Cauſing diſeaſes.

The air appearing ſo malicious in this *morbifick* conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard, wherefore intimate conſumptives muſt change their air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This diſeaſe is cured by the critical reſolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

MORBO'SE. *adj.* [*morboſus*, Lat.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy.

Malpighi, under gills, compreheads all preternatural *morboſe* tumours and excreſcences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MORBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed ſtate. Not in uſe.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have uſes, therefore ſome ſight was deſigned, if we except the caſual impediments or *morboſities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*mordacité*, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menſtruum to diſſolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by ſympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

MO'RDICANT. *adj.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He preſumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies muſt proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts muſt be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to aſhes. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding, or biting.

Another cauſe is *mordication* of the orifices, eſpecially of the meſentary veins, as any thing that is ſharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and inflamed provoketh tickling. *Bacon.*

MO'RE. *adj.* [mape, Sax. the comparative of *ſome* or *great*]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe kind of knaves in this plummets
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shak.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Genеſis.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exodus.*

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;
Give me *more* love, or *more* diſdain *Carew.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *ſome* or *many.*]

He had ſo many languages in ſtore,
That only he that ſpeak of him in *more*. *Cowley.*

3. Greater. Out of uſe.

Of India the *more* and the *leſs*. *Mandeville.*

Both *more* and *leſs* have given him the revolt. *Shakſpeare.*

The *more* part adviſed to depart. *Acts.*

4. Added to ſome former number.

One *more* citizen to ſybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhiming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addiſon.*

Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Geneſis.*

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all, in ſome degree, *more* or leſs kindled. *Bacon.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himſelf the weight of time, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat riſes higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden.*

As the blood paſſeth through narrower channels, the reduct diſappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *more* God has bleſſed any man with eſtate or quality, juſt ſo much leſs in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakſpeare.*

May you long live a happy inſtrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* laſting than thoſe of arms. *Collier.*

3. Again; a ſecond time.

Little did I think I ſhould have buſineſs of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle.

Caſſius is no *more!* Oh, fetting ſun!
As in thy red rays thou doſt ſink to-night,
So in his red blood Caſſius' day is ſet. *Shakſpeare.*

MORE. *n. ſ.* [A kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much.*]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree.

Perhaps ſome of theſe examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, ſhould be placed here; but I rather think *the more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a ſauce
To make me hunger more *Shakſpeare*

An heroick poem requires ſome great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do ſo, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Samuel.*

From hence the greateſt part of ills deſcend,
When luſt of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough, no, not if a miracle ſhould interpoſe to gratify their avarice. *L'Eſtrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his ſounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be ſo many fathoms and more; but how much that *more* is, he hath no diſtinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no *more* but ſeparate the parts of it one from another, and lay them ſo in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They ſteer'd their courſe to the ſame quiet ſhore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this uſe, be a noun or adverb.

The dove return'd not again unto him any *more*. *Geneſis.*

Pr'ythee be ſatisfy'd; he ſhall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden.*

Deha, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Deha, the queen of beauty, is no *more*. *Waſh.*

MORE'L. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Lat.]

1. A plant, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: when the flower ſheds, there ſucceeds a ſpherical fruit, pretty hard, at firſt green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of ſeeds. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *morels* in ſtrong ragouts are found,
And in the ſoup the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conſervatory, before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MOREO'VER. *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides; likewiſe; alſo; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakſ.*
He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or elſe die my lover.
Shakſpeare.

Moreover by them is thy ſervant warned. *Pſalms.*

MORGLA'Y. *n. ſ.* A deadly weapon. *Ainſw. Glaive* and *mort*, Fr. and *glay môhr*, Erſe; a two-handedbroad ſword, which ſome centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

MORI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obſequious.

MO'RION. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a caſque.

For all his majeſty's ſhips a proportion of ſwords, targets, *morions*, and cuiraſs of proof ſhould be allowed, *Raleigh.*

Poliſh'd ſteel that caſt the view aſide,
And creſted *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryd.*

MORI'SCO. *n. ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

I have ſeen
Him caper upright like a wild *moriſco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shakſp.*

MO'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] A wild beaſt, dead through ſickneſs or miſchance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLAND. *n. ſ.* [moplanb, Sax. mop, a mountain, and lanb.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordſhire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

MO'RLING. } *n. ſ.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool
MO'RTLING. } plucked from a dead ſheep. *Ainſworth.*

MO'RMO. n. ſ. [ὁ μορμὼ.] Bugbear; falſe terrour.

MORN. *n. ſ.* [manne, Sax.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not uſed but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and ſhrill-ſounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakſpeare.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might ſleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friend! up thall ſtill thy evening feaſts adorn,
And blooming wreaths ſhall ever bleſs thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MO'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*morgen*, Teutonick; but our *morning* ſeems rather to come from *morn.*] The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

One maſter Brook hath ſent your worſhip a *morning's* draught of ſack. *Shakſpeare.*

By the ſecond hour in the *morning*
Deſire the earl to ſee me. *Shakſpeare.*

Morning by *morning* ſhall it paſs over. *Iſaiah.*

What ſhall become of us before night, who are weary ſo early in the *morning*? *Taylor.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for ſtudy. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* ſees her early at her prayers, ſhe rejoices in the beginning of every day, becauſe it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the freſh pleaſures of repeating them. *Law.*

Mo'rning. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shakſ.*
Your goodneſs is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hoſea.*
Let us go down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the *morning* light. 1 *Samuel.*
The twining jeſſamine and bluſhing roſe,
With lavish grace their *morning* ſcents diſcloſe. *Prior.*
All the night they ſtem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope.*

Mo'rning-gown. *n. ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning gowns*, he was amazed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon.*

Mo'rning-star. *n. ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-ſtar* appear,
Out of the eaſt, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spenſ.*

MORO'SE. *adj.* [*moroſus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen.

Without theſe precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows ſullen and *moroſe*, the woman impertinent. *Spectator.*
Some have deſerved cenſure for a *moroſe* and affected taciturnity, and others have made ſpeeches, though they had nothing to ſay. *Watts.*

Moro'sely. *adv.* [from *moroſe*.] Sourly; peeviſhly.

Too many are as *moroſely* poſitive in their age, as they were childiſhly ſo in their youth. *Government of the Tongue.*

Moro'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *moroſe*.] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Take care that no ſourneſs and *moroſeneſs* mingle with our ſerious frame of mind. *Nelſon.*
Learn good humour, never to oppoſe without juſt reaſon; abate ſome degrees of pride and *moroſeneſs*. *Watts.*

Moro'sity. *n. ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Lat. from *moroſe*.] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Why then be ſad,
But entertain no *moroſity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burden laid upon us. *Shakſpeare.*
Some *moroſities*
We muſt expect, ſince jealouſy belongs
To age, of ſcorn, and tender ſenſe of wrongs. *Denh.*
The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *moroſity* of another. *Clarendon.*

Mo'rphew. *n. ſ.* [*morphée*, Fr. *morphea*, low Lat. *morfea*, Italian.] A ſcurf on the face.

Mo'rris. } *n. ſ.* [that is *mooriſh* or
Mo'rris-dance. } *moriſco-dance.*]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen ſtood in ſome doubt of a Spaniſh invaſion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*
One in his catalogue of a feigned library, ſets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*
The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton.*
I took delight in pieces that ſhewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peaſants together by the ears. *Peacham.*
Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine mens* Mo'rris. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds ſtand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shakſ.*

Mo'rris-dancer. *n. ſ.* [*morris* and *dancer*.] One who dances *à la moreſco*, the mooriſh dance.

There went about the country a ſet of *morris-dancers*, compoſed of ten men, who danced, a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

Mo'rrow. *n. ſ.* [*morgen*, Saxon; *morghen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* ſeems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was underſtood in time to ſignify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the preſent day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have't with ſaying good *morrow*. *Shakſpeare*
Thou
Canſt pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakſpeare.*
The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exodus.*
Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are aſleep;
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
Till this ſtormy night is gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*
To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis ſo mighty long e'er it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis ſo far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.
To morrow will I live, the fool does ſay,
To day itſelf's too late, the wiſe liv'd yeſterday. *Cowley.*

2. *To* Mo'rrow. [This is an idiom of the ſame kind, ſuppoſing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*: as, *to night*; *to day*.] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night:
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to ſeek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. *To morrow* is ſometimes, I think improperly, uſed as a noun.

Our yeſterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And ſtill a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrows* draw out all our ſtore,
Till the exhauſted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*
To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

Morse. *n. ſ.* [*phoca.*] A ſea horſe.

That which is commonly called a ſea-horſe is properly called a *moſe*, and makes not out that ſhape. *Brown*
It ſeems to have been a tuſk of the *morſe* or walrus, called by ſome the ſea-horſe *Woodward.*

Mo'rsel. *n. ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin; from *morſus.*]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet cam'ſt thou to a *morſel* of this feaſt,
Having fully din'd before, *Shakſpeare.*
And me his parent would full ſoon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morſel*, and his bane. *Milton.*
Every *morſel* to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digeſtion. *South's Sermons*
He boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled *morſels* in a diſh. *Dryden.*
A wretch is purſu'er made,
Whoſe fleſh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In *morſels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate.*
A letter to the keeper of the lion requeſted that it may be the firſt *morſel* put into his mouth. *Addiſ.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On theſe herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,
Feed firſt; on each beaſt next, and fiſh and fowl,
No homely *morſels*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
A dog croſſing a river with a *morſel* of fleſh in his mouth, ſaw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very ſame adventure. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A ſmall quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morſels* of native and pure gold, he had ſeen ſome weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

Mo'rsure. *n. ſ.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *n. ſ.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs, and to ſigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My boſom likes not. *Shakſpeare*

2. [*morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant uſe, but preſerved colloquially in many parts.

MO'RTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which perforce,
I her frail ſon amongſt my breth'ren *mortal*
Muſt give my attendance to. *Shakſpeare.*
This corruptible muſt put on incorruption, and this *mortal* muſt put on immortality. 1 *Cor.*
Heav'nly powers, where ſhall we find ſuch love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and juſt, th' unjuſt to ſave. *Milton.*
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die;
From that day *mortal*: and this happy ſtate
Shalt loſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Deadly; deſtructive; procuring death.

Come all you ſprites
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unſex me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakſpear's Macbeth.*
The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*
The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe *mortal* taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milt.*
Some circumſtances have been great diſcouragers of trade, and others are abſolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*
Hope not, baſe man! unqueſtion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one diſpoſing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every ſin of itſelf be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal*, but ſome more, ſome leſs. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of ſucceſs; and I have learned by the perfecteſt report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakſpeare*
Macbeth
Shall live the leaſe of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* cuſtom. *Shakſpeare*
The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful, they beſeech,
That Moſes might report to them his will,
And terror ceaſe *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Succeſs, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or higheſt hand can always hit. *Butler*
No one enjoyment but is liable to be loſt by ten thouſand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South's Sermons*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehenſion of the beetles, till the ſparrow reaſoned them into underſtanding. *L'Eſtrange*
The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight,
And now deſpairing, caſt a mournful look
Upon the fatal ſtream. *Dryden.*

Mo'rtal. *n. ſ.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn your *mortals* left behind. *Tickel.*

2. This is often uſed in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now;
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior*

Mortality. *n. ſ.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death.

When I ſaw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew.*

I point out miſtakes in life and religion, that we might guard againſt the ſprings of error, guilt, and ſorrow, which ſurround us in every ſtate of *mortality*. *Watts.*

2. Death.

I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preſerved with infamy. *Shakſp.*
Gladly would I meet
Mortality my ſentence. *Milton.*

3. Power of deſtruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Frequency of death.

The riſe of keeping thoſe accounts firſt began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality*. *Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A ſingle viſion ſo tranſports them, that it makes up the happineſs of their lives, *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take theſe tears, *mortality*'s relief,
And till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerouſly, but, in all appearance, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

Know all, who wou'd pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* diſlike a damning face. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, French.]

1. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle.

Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muſcles ſerves for the comminution of the meat in the ſtomach by their conſtant agitation upwards and downwards, reſembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Those [illegible] which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antique ſtone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* ſtand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and ſand mix'd up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons and bricklayers in building of walls of ſtone and brick. Wolfius obſerves, that the ſand ſhould be dry and ſharp, ſo as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, ſo as to foul the water it is waſhed in. He alſo finds fault with maſons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting their lime ſlacken and cool before they make up their *mortar*, and alſo in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they uſe it, therefore he adviſes, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be uſed.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakſpeare.*

They had brick for ſtone, and ſlime for *mortar*. *Geneſis.*

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed ſoft with water, putting ſand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

The eſtate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and ſecurities upon *mortgages*. *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on ſome *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks bye-ſtreets, and ſaves th' expenſive coach. *Gay.*

2. The ſtate of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

Let men contrive how they may diſentangle their *mortgaged* ſouls. *Decay of Piety.*

They make the widow's *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expenſive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their beſt manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treaſur'd ſtore,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and *mortgag'd* o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

MORTGAGE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may paſs for publick regiſtries of land, by which all purchaſers or *mortgagees* may be ſecured of all monies they lay out. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo *mortiferous* a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hamm.*

Theſe murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poiſonous even in their firſt ſpring. *Gov. of the Tong.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortify.*]

1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of fleſh, either by opiates, or intenſe colds. *Bacon.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene,
To black *mortification*. *Milton.*

2. Deſtruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or reſtitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quickſilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations.

A diet of ſome fiſh is more rich and alkaleſcent than that of fleſh, and therefore very improper for ſuch as practiſe *mortification*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.

The *mortification* of our luſts has ſomething in it that is troubleſome, yet nothing that is unreaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

You ſee no real *mortification*, or ſelf denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no chriſtian weakneſs, no ſincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of chriſtians. *Law.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a ſtudious man, to have his thoughts diſordered by a tedious viſit. *L'Eſtrange.*

We had the *mortification* to loſe the ſight of Munich, Augſburg, and Ratiſbon. *Addiſon.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]

1. To deſtroy vital qualities.

2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or reſtitution is called mortification, as when quickſilver is *mortified* with turpentine or ſpittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid ſpirits. *Boyle.*

3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions.

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs, *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakſpeare.*

Suppreſs thy ſwelling pride,
Mortify thy learned luſt,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyſelf art duſt. *Prior.*

He modeſtly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or haraſs; in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakſpeare.*

We *mortify* ourſelves with fiſh, and think we fare coarſely if we abſtain from fleſh. *Brown.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himſelf he would not ſee. *Dryden.*

With faſting *mortify'd*, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of ſev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakſp.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and tranſported by a ſmile. *Addiſon.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praiſes he receives, if they do not riſe ſo high as he thinks they ought. *Addiſon.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to ſee whether it will *mortify* and become tender ſooner; or with dead flies with water caſt upon them, to ſee whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*

2. To be ſubdued; to die away.

3. To practiſe religious ſeverities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms of all that he hath, watch, and faſt, and *mortify*, and live according to the ſtricteſt rules of temperance, meekneſs and humanity. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *n. ſ.* [*mortaiſe*, *mortoiſe*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortiſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

Under one ſkin are parts variouſly mingled, ſome with cavities, as *mortiſes* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.*

1. To cut a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe.

'Tis a maſſy wheel,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The walls of ſpiders legs are made,
Well *mortiſed* and finely laid. *Drayton.*

2. It ſeems in the following paſſage improperly uſed:

The one half of the ſhip being finiſhed, and by help of a ſcrew launched into the water, the other half was joined by great braſs nails *mortiſed* with lead. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RTMAIN. *n. ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable; whence it is ſaid to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

It were meet that ſome ſmall portion of lands were allotted, ſince no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenſer.*

MO'RTPAY. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

The parliament was merely a parliament of war, with ſome ſtatutes conducing thereunto; as the ſevere puniſhing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of ſoldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mortier de ſageſſe*. *Skinner.*] A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortreſs* made with the brawn of capons, ſtamped, ſtrained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nouriſh the weak. *Bacon.*

MO'RTUARY. *n. f.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompenſe of his perſonal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *adj.* [*moſaique*, Fr. ſuppoſed corrupted from *muſæus*, Lat.]

Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours; and of late days likewiſe with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

Each beauteous flow'r,
Iris all hues, roſes, and jeſſamin,
Rear'd high their flouriſh'd heads between, and wrought
Moſaick. *Milton*

The moſt remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *moſaick* pavement, the fineſt I have ever ſeen in marble; the parts are ſo well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addiſon*

MO'SCHATEL. *n. f.* [*moſchatellina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE *n. f.* [*moſquée*, Fr. *moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. f.* [*muſcus*, Lat. meoꞅ, Sax.] A plant.

Though *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art: the botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in ſuch caſes is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between thoſe left remaining, and in the ſpring, in moiſt weather, you ſhould with an iron inſtrument ſcrape off the *moſs.* *Miller.*

Moſs is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but it may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moſs* their beds.
Dryden

Such *moſſes* as grow upon walls, roofs of houſes, and other high places, have ſeeds that, when ſhaken out of their veſſels, appear like vapour or ſmoke.
Ray on the Creation.

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs.

An oak whoſe boughs were *moſs'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakſpeare.*
Will theſe *moſs'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakſpeare*

MO'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

The herbs withered at the top, ſheweth the earth to be very cold, and ſo do the *moſſineſs* of trees.
Bacon

MO'SSY. *adj.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs.

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young, for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon.*

About the *moſſy* brooks and ſprings,
And all inferiour beauteous things. *Cowley*
The *moſſy* fountains and the ſylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope*

MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more.* [maeꞅꞇ, Sax. *meeſt*, Dutch.]

1. Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas.
Arbuthnot

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope*

2. Greateſt. Obſolete.

They all repair'd both *moſt* and leaſt. *Spenſer.*

MO'ST. *adv.* [*maiſts*, Gothick; maeꞅꞇ, Sax. *meeſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.]

1. In the greateſt degree.

Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakſpeare.*
He for whoſe only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke.*

2. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne.*

MOST. [This is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]

1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.

Many of the apoſtles' immediate diſciples, ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.

The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayward.*

A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or nature.
L'Eſtrange

3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity; the utmoſt.

A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year or ſome months at the *moſt.* *Bacon.*

MO'STICK. *n. f.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainſw.*

MO'STLY. *adv.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *adv.* [*moſt* and *what.*] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond*

MOTA'TION. *n. f.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

MOTE. *n. f.* [moꞇ, Sax. *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his mote, the king your mote did ſee,
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakſpeare.*

The little *motes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for *might* or *muſt.* [*moet*, Dutch.] Obſolete.

Moſt ugly ſhapes,
Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Spenſer.*

MOTH. *n. f.* [moð, Sax.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths.* *Shakſpeare.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakſpeare.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden.*

MOTHER. *n. f.* [moðoꞃ, Sax. *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakſpeare.*
I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakſpeare.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſions a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

The ſtrongeſt branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant.
Mortimer.

3. That which has preceded in time; as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe.*

5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; foraſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt.*

6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.

7. [*moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

8. [more properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer.*

MO'THER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatſoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
— It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakſpeare.*

Boccace lived in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before.
Dryden.

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil.
Dryden.

MO'THER *in law.* *n. f.* [*mother* and *law.*] The mother of a huſband or wife.

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother in law.* *Matthew.*

MO'THER *of pearl.* A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, yearv'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Fairy Queen.*

They were of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl.*
Hakewell.

MO'THER *of thyme.* *n. f.* [*ſerpyllum*, Lat.] It hath trailing branches, which are not

so woody and hard, as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Then had I more for being good,
Then for her interest of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

MO'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make completely orphans, being already *motherless.* *Walter.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuth.*

MO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and raised
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers. *Addison.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT. *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *n. f.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO'THY. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

MOTION. *n. f.* [*motion*, Fr. *motio*, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed to *rest.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion.* *Milton.*

The sedentary earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion.* *Milton.*

2. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion.*

3. Animal life and action.

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton.*

The soul
O'er ministerial members does preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and every *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form. *Milton.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood to well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embraced,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* graced. *Wall.*

5. Change of posture; action.

By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung. *Milton.*
Encour'g'd thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion.* *Milton.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes. *Milton.*
Create, create thou foaming ocean,
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Decay of Piety.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And breathing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryd.*

10. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you with me?
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakspeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shakspeare.*

12. [In old language.] A puppet-show.

He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land lies. *Shakspeare.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

MO'TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless.* *Milton.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless.* *Dryden.*

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain. *Blackm.*

MO'TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Willans.*

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow?
Blackmore.

That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual decrease of men and animals. *Bentley.*

MO'TIVE. *n. f.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or Scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakspeare.*

What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his son to suffer for us? *Addison.*

The *motive* for continuing in the same state is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness. *Locke.*

2. Mover. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dowe
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shakspear.*

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakspear.*

MO'TLEY. *adj.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden *moth.*] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Expence and after-thought, and idle cares,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair. *Dryden.*

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile. *Dryden.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley trunt of mungril seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

MO'TOR. *n. f.* [*moteur*, Fr. from *moveo* Lat.] A mover.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator. *Brown.*

MO'TORY. *adj.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles. *Ray.*

MO'TTO. *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die. *L'Estrange.*

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors, for covetousness and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Coll.*

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the second's reign, *Inservi Deo & lætare*, Serve God and be cheerful. *Addison.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God. *Psalms.*

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job.*

2. To give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they *move*;
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton.*

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time unattainable. *Locke.*

3. To propose; to recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better. *Bishop Bramhall.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their suits by an interpreter. *Davies.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shakspeare.*

Grattius offered the Transylvanians money; but minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expence

with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of sense the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South.*

When the saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryd.*

What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryd.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shaksp.*

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts against us. *Shakspeare.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be *mov'd* to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden's Persius.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced: their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to *move* pity or terror, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classicks*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid *move*,
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope.*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the sentence of your *moved* prince. *Shak.*

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth.*

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heav'n *move* or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

The senses represent the earth as immoveable; for though it do *move* in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a *moving* grove. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryd.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move* up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goddess *moves*
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts.*

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Genesis.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden's Æneis.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden's Æneis.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Esther.*

MOVE. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man alas no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

MO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *move*.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtile, and is consequently *moveable* more easily. *Woodward.*

Any who sees the Severone must conclude it to be one of the most *moveable* rivers in the world, that it is so often flatted out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the christian church are regulated. *Holder.*

MO'VEABLES. *n. s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd. *Shak.*

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a *moveable*.
—Why, what's a *moveable*?
—A join'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

MO'VEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MO'VEABLY. *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*

MO'VELESS. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveless* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
Or all tides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

MO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves deficiencies of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope's Iliad.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

MO'VENT. *adj.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving.

If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and to no radius. *Grew's Cosmol.*

MO'VENT. *n. s.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, some may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glan.*

MO'VER. *n. s.* [from *move*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal *mover* of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shaksp.*

The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. *Wilkins.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first *mover*, you
Vigour and life on ev'ry part bestow. *Waller.*

So orbs from the first *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakspeare.*

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *move*.] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter,
The *moving* pray'r of Acæus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackm.*

MO'VINGLY. *adj.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

I would have had them write more *movingly*.
Shakspeare.

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison.*

MOUGHT. for *might*. Obsolete.

MOULD. *n. s.* [*morgel*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are conceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into worms *Bacon.*

Mois is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better sorted as a rudiment of generation *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction, for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in a reduction, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould* *Mortimer.*

A hermit, who has been shut up in himself in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watts.*

2. [mo'ld, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

The fit *moulds* that are of a bright chestnut or hazelly colour are accounted the best; next to that the dark grey and reflect *moulds* are accounted best; the light and dark ash colour are reckoned the worst, such hardly usually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but *gorse*, *furze*, and *fern*. All good lands after tilling, or breaking up by the spade, will call it a good mould; that being always the best that is either so unctuous or so clean, but such as will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and clay. *Miller.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys.*

The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,
One common mass compos'd the *mould* of man.
Dryden.

Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,
Enrobbed all my soul with tender passions
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison.*

4. [*moule*, Spanish; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker.*

A dangerous president were left for the casting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker.*

French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better *mould*. *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden.*

Here in fit *moulds* the Indian nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone.
Blackmore.

5. Cast; form.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*. *Shakſp.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould* and making, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age; and, having a great office, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could
Preserve from death's hand this their heav'nly *mould*. *Carew.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Of substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r,
And where their weakness. *Milton.*

So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould*. *Waller.*

From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies.
Dryden.

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a lass of London *mould*. *Prior.*

6. The future or contexture of the skull.
Ainſworth.

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by *Shakspeare*.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of life. *Shakspeare.*

To MOULD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Nor can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Have ha some houses wherein sweet meats will salent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD, *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Very coarse, hoary, *moulded* bread the soldiers thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better provision. *Knolles.*

To MOULD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are *moulded*. *Shakspeare.*

Here is the cup your worship did bespeak;
Why this was *moulded* on a porringer;
A velvet dish: fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakspeare.*

The king had taken such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a master-piece, and to *mould* him pistomically to his own idea. *Wotton.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He forgeth and *moulderth* metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

By education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he stole
The fire that forms a manly soul;
Then, to complete it ev'ry way,
He *moulded* it with female clay. *Swift.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were *moulded* into the form of some fiction or fable like those of Æsop. *Watts.*

2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainſw.*

MO'ULDABLE, *adj.* [from *mould*.] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

MO'ULDER, *n. ſ.* [from *mould*.] He who moulds.

To MO'ULDER, *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been exposed to an advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatsoever *moulders*, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again. *Burnet.*

Thole formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

To them by finding Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Spectator.*

To MOU'LDER, *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural historjes of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some feel the silent stroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS, *n. ſ.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy.

Fish, fish, and plants, after a *mouldiness*, rottenness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDING, *n. ſ.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work.
Moxon.

MO'ULDWARP, *n. ſ.* [molb and peorpan, Saxon. This is I believe the proper and original name of the *talpa*: a *mouldwarp* is a creature that *turns mould*. The word is still retained, though sometimes pronounced *mouldywarp*.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loutish sinful lust,
Whose hate effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie. *Spenſer.*

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unwary
dumps dilemper their heads with annoyance only
for the present. *Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*. *Walton.*

MO'ULDY, *adj.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy*?
—Yea.
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack use. Well said, sir John. *Shakspeare.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
E'er he shall discover
In the whole wide world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*

To MOUNCH, } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much.
To MAUNCH, } *Ainſworth.* This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. *Macbean.*]

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And *mounch't*, and *mounch't*, and *mounch't*. *Shakſp.*

MOUND, *n. ſ.* [mundian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth or stone.

His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound*.
Fairy Queen.

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears. *Shakspeare.*

God hath thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd,
Milton.

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandished in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryd.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *n. ſ.* [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, Lat.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered a sacrifice upon the *mount*. *Genesis.*

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounds* of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job.*

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Lest leaden slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakſ.*

A base ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakſ.*

The fire of trees and bodies *mounts* on high,
And meets half way new fires that flow'r from sky.
Cowley.

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would

kindle jealoufy, and as the firft range of that ladder which fhould ſerve to *mount* over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of drawing upward to the ſun; not conſidering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the ſingle revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of neceſſity to fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he ſhall periſh. *Job*

3. To get on horſeback.

He cry'd, oh! and *mounted.* *Shakſpeare.*

4. [for *amount.*] To attain in value.

Prime then theſe bleſſings to a juſt account,
Make fair deductions, ſee to what they *mount.*
Pope

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, waſtes it. *Shakſpeare.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love ſo high,
That makes me ſee, and cannot feed mine eye?
Shakſpeare.

The air is ſo thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to *mount* herſelf by. *Raleigh.*

2. To aſcend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the royal throne,
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own?
Dryden.

3. To place on horſeback; to furniſh with horſes.

Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Of theſe he choſe the faireſt and the beſt,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden.*

Clear reaſon, acting in conjunction with a well diſciplined, but ſtrong and vigorous fancy, ſeldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reaſon, is like a horſe without a rider; and reaſon without fancy is not well *mounted.* *Grey's Coſmol.*

4. To embelliſh with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt.

6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

And by his falſe worſhip ſuch pow'r he did gain,
As kept him o' th' *mountain*, and us on the plain.
Raleigh.

The ark no more now flotes, but ſeems on ground,
Faſt on the top of ſome high *mountain* fix'd. *Milton.*

From Acmon's hands a rolling ſtone there came,
So large, it half defers'd a *mountain*'s name!
Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water ſwells a man, and what ſhould I have been when I had been ſwelled? I ſhould have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakſpeare.*

She did corrupt frail nature with ſome bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where ſits deformity to mock my body. *Shakſp.*

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* ſport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make no noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n.
Shakſpeare.

MOUNTAINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

A few *mountaineers* may eſcape, to continue human race; and yet illiterate ruſticks, as *mountaineers* always are. *Bentley.*

Amitenian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers*, that from Sextrus came. *Dryd.*

2. A ſavage; a freebooter; a ruſtick.

Yield, ruſtick *mountaineer.* *Shakſpeare.*

No ſavage, hero bandit, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to ſpoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a ſmall mount. Elegant, but not in uſe.

Her breaſts ſweetly roſe up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleaſant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain.*]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The aſcent of the land from the ſea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you meaſure the height of a *mountainous* land, in reſpect of the ſea. *Burnet.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakſpeare.*

On earth, in air, amidſt the trees and ſkies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders riſe;
Whoſe tow'ring ſtrength will ne'er ſubmit
To reaſon's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In deſtructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which happeth to be reſerved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time paſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is ſo called from the *mountainouſneſs* of it. *Brerewood.*

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*oreoſelinum*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* *chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTANT. *adj.* [*montant*, Fr.] Riſing on high.

Hold up, you ſluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'd ſwear. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UNTEBANK. *n. ſ.* [*montare* in *banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplaſm ſo rare,
Can ſave the thing from death. *Shakſpeare.*

She, like a *mountebank* did wound
And ſtab herſelf with doubts profound,
Only to ſhew with how ſmall pain
The ſores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*

But Æſculapius, ſays Horace in ſome page,
Was the firſt *mountebank*, that trod the ſtage. *Dryd.*

It looks like a *mountebank* to boaſt infallible cures. *Baker*

2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin *Shakſpeare.*

There are *mountebanks*, and ſmatterers in ſtate *L'Eſtrange*

Nothing ſo impoſſible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *n. ſ.* Amount of a thing in ſpace. Obſolete.

This land, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retir'd, their ſteeds to runne an even race. *Spenſer*

MO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleneſs was never ſhown;
They were two gallant *mounters.* *Drayton.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters.* *Swift.*

MO'UNTY. *n. ſ.* [*montée*, Fr.] The riſe of a hawk.

The ſport which Baſilius would ſhew to Zemane, was the *mounty* of a heron, which getting upon his wagging wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminiſhed the hight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Geneſis.*

My vineyard being deſolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jeremiah.*

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him *Job.*

They rejoice at the preſence of the ſun, and *mourn* at the abſence thereof. *Bacon.*

Next came one
Who *mourn'd* in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off.
Milton.

2. To wear the habit of ſorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shakſpeare.

Friends in fable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year,
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the publick ſhow. *Pope.*

3. To preſerve appearance of grief.

Feign thyſelf to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. *2 Samuel.*

Publiſh it that ſhe is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* oſtentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakſpeare.*

To MOURN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee alſo drown'd,
And ſunk thee as thy ſons; till gently rear'd
By th' angel, on thy feet thou ſtoodſt at laſt,
Though comfortleſs, as when a father *mourns*
His children, all in view deſtroy'd at once. *Milton.*

The mute that *mourns* him now his hoppy triumph ſung *Dryden.*

Portius himſelf oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong *mourneth* well *Milton.*

MOURNE. *n. ſ.* [*morne*, Fr.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance in which the ſteel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though fitter to give a lovely blow indeed, yet ſo were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they pretily repreſented ſleep hooks. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen muſt die at Pomfret.
— Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Becauſe they have been ſtill my adverſaries. *Shak.*

To cure thy woe, ſhe ſhews thy fame,
Left the great *mourner* ſhould forget
That all the race who now Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

From noiſe and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the ſick, and with the *mourner* wept.
Herte.

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one day, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Eſtrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his ſon;
Before his face his wife and brother burn. *Dryden.*

3. Something uſed at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh and builded oak were there.
Dryden.

MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of ſorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakſpeare.*

The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* meaſure made.
Dryden.

2. Cauſing ſorrow.

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the fack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death.
Shakſpeare.

3. Sorrowful; feeling forrow.
The *mournful* pair,
Or as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall viſit her diſtinguiſh'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening forrow; expreſſive of grief.
No *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakſp.*
On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with forrow.
Beat the drum, that it ſpeak *mournfully.* *Shakſp.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mournful.*]
1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of forrow.

MO'URNING. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*]
1. Lamentation; forrow.
Wo is me, who will deliver me in thoſe days' the beginning of ſorrows and great *mournings.* *2 Eſdras.*
2. The dreſs of forrow.
They through the maſter-ſtreet the corps convey'd,
The houſes to their tops with black were ſpread,
And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of forrowing.
The king ſpoke of him admiringly and *mourningly.* *Shakſpeare.*

MOUSE. plural *mice.* *n. ſ.* [muꝛ, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts: a little animal haunting houſes and cornfields, deſtroyed by cats.
The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel Scot
Comes ſneaking, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs,
Playing the *mouſe* in abſence of the cat. *Shakſp.*
Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe luxuriouſly were fed *Dryd.*
This ſtructure of hair I have obſerved in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice.* *Derham.*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch mice.
A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mouſing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakſ*
2. I ſuppoſe it means, in the following paſſage, ſly; inſidious, or predatory; rapacious; intereſted.
A whole aſſembly of *mouſing* ſaints, under the maſk of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

MOUSE-EAR. *n. ſ.* [*myoſotis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOUSEHUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice.
You have been a *mouſe-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakſpeare*

MOUSE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouſe only may run in.
He puts the prophets in a *mouſe hole*: the beſt man ever ſpeaks the beſt reaſon *Dryden and Lee.*
He can creep in at a *mouſe-hole*, but he ſoon proves too big ever to get out again. *Stilling fleet.*

MO'USER. *n. ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice.
Puſs, a maidam, will be a *mouſer* ſtill. *L'Eſtra.*
When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if ſhe be a good *mouſer.* *Swift.*

MO'USETAIL. *n. ſ.* [*myoſura.*] A herb.

MO'USE-TRAP. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.
Many analogical motions in animals, I have reaſon to conclude, in their principle, are not ſimply mechanical, although a *mouſe-trap*, or Architas' dove, moved mechanically. *Hale*
Madam's own hand the *mouſe-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH. *n. ſ.* [muð, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.
The dove came in, and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Geneſis.*
There can be no reaſon given, why a village ſomewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have conſiſted with a ſoul. *Locke*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied.
He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles.*
Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a baſon of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glaſs over the candle, and it will make the water riſe. *Bacon.*
The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itſelf in an oval figure. *Addiſon.*
The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking.
Riotous madneſs,
To be entangled with thoſe *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themſelves in ſwearing. *Shakſpeare.*
Father our laſtory ſhall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs *mouth*,
Not worſhipp'd with a waxen epitaph *Shakſpeare*
Call the damſel, and inquire at her *mouth.* *Gen.*
Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the laſt four days, and in four more the ſtory will talk itſelf aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*
Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a poſitive idea of it. *Locke.*
There is a certain ſentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South.*
4. A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burleſque language.
Every coffee-houſe has ſome particular ſtateſman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the ſtreet where he lives. *Addiſon.*
5. Cry; voice.
Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their *mouths*, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakſpeare.*
The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All ſpend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryd.*
You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to ſecond thee *Addiſ.*
6. Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face, in this ſenſe, is ſaid to *make mouths.*
Perſevere, counterfeit ſad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakſpeare.*
Againſt whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Iſaiah.*
Why they ſhould keep running aſſes at Coleſhill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickſhire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addiſon.*
7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.
But, upon bringing the net aſhore, it proved to be only one great ſtone, and a few little fiſhes, upon this diſappointment they were *down in the mouth.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate.
Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakſpeare.*
When Progne's or Thyeſtes' feaſt they wiſe,
And for the *mouthing* actor verſe inſpire;
Thou neither like a bellows ſwell'ſt thy face,
Nor can'ſt thou ſtrain thy throat. *Dryden.*
I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæſar till I ſhake the ſenate. *Addiſon.*

To MOUTH. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.
Speak the ſpeech as I pronounce it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakſpeare.*
Twitch'd by the ſleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is flaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*
2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.
Corne carried let ſuch as be poore go and gleane,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up-cleane. *Tuſſer.*
Death lines his dead chaps with ſteel,
The ſwords of ſoldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feaſts *mouthing* the fleſh of men. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſeize in the mouth.
He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; firſt *mouth'd* to be laſt ſwallow'd. *Shakſp.*
Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*
4. To form by the mouth.
In regard the cub comes forth involv'd in the chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear aſunder; the beholder at firſt ſight imputes the enſuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown.*

MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth.*]
1. Furniſhed with a mouth.
One tragick ſentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well-*mouth'd* Booth with emphaſis proclaims. *Pope.*
2. In compoſition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or baſhful; and a hard *mouthed* horſe, or a horſe not obedient to the bit.

MO'UTH-FRIEND. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.
May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends:* ſmoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *n. ſ* [*mouth* and *full.*]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
2. Any proverbially ſmall quantity.
A goat going out for a *mouthful* of freſh graſs, charged her kid not to open the door till ſhe came back. *L'Eſtrange.*
You to your own Aquinum ſhall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of ſweet country air. *Dryden.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.
Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I muſt not look to have; but in their ſtead,
Curſes not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.
Shakſpeare.

MO'UTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

MOW. *n. ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a houſe; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.
Learn huſſifullie how
Each grain for to laie by itſelf on a *mow.* *Tuſſer.*
Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind ſhall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our paſſion knew.
Gay.
Beans when moiſt give in the *mow.* *Mortimer.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* pret. *mowed*; part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a *mow*, is pronounced as *now*; *mow* to *cut*, as *mo.*]
1. To cut with a ſithe.
Of all the ſeed that in my youth was ſowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown.*
Spenſer.

The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praife. *Shakſpeare.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſt man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakſpeare.*

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Amos.*

Whatever
The ſcythe of time *mows* down, devour unſpar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his paſſage poll'd. *Shakſpeare.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taſte fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a paſſage,
Begin the noble harveſt of the field. *Dryden.*

Stands o'er the proſtrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden.*

To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harveſt.

Gold, though the heavieſt metal, lither ſwims,
Ours is the harveſt where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others ſow. *Waller.*

Mow. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. This word is now out of uſe, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together againſt me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Pſalms.*

Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two ſuch ſhe's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe that would make *mows* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakſpeare.*

To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face.

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up ſome new *mowing* with the mouth, ſome wrenching with the ſhoulder, ſome frieth, new oath, that will run round in the mouth. *Aſcham.*

For every trifle are they ſet upon me;
Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakſpeare.*

To Mo'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

Houſe it not green, leſt it *mowburn*. *Mortimer.*

Mo'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *mow*; founded as *mo-er*.] One who cuts with a ſithe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* ſwath. *Shakſpeare.*

All elſe cut off
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thiſtles. *Ben Jonſon.*

Mowers and reapers, who ſpend the moſt part of the hot ſummer days expoſed to the ſun, have the ſkin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

Mo'XA. *n. ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *n. ſ.* A mule; an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs.

Ordinary huſbandmen ſhould quit breeding of horſes, and betake themſelves to *moyles*; a beaſt which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath alſo a pace ſwift and eaſy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

MUCH. *adj.* [*mycker*, Swediſh; *mucho*, Spaniſh.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: oppoſed to *little*.

Thou ſhalt carry *much* ſeed out, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſt ſhall conſume it. *Deut.*

I am well ſerved, to take ſo *much* pains for one reſolved to make away with himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

You were preſſed for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with *much* ado *Swift.*

2. Many in number: oppoſed to *few*.

Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy diſcontented ſword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That elſe muſt perish here. *Shakſpeare*

MUCH. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far: before ſome word of compariſon.

Haſt thou art *much* mightier than we *Geneſis*

Excellent ſpeech becometh not a fool, *much* leſs do lying lips a prince *Proverbs*

We have had fathers of our fleſh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence, ſhall we not *much* rather be in ſubjection unto the Father of ſpirits, and live? *Hebrews*

If they eſcaped not who refuſed him that ſpake on earth, *much* more ſhall not we eſcape, if we turn away from him that ſpeaketh from heaven *Hebrews.*

Full of doubt I ſtand,
Whether I ſhould repent me now of ſin
By me done or occaſioned, or rejoice
Much more, that *much* more good thereof ſhall ſpring. *Milton.*

Patron or interceſſor none appear'd,
Much leſs that durſt upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they ſhould tell no man, but the more he charged them, to *much* the more a great deal they publiſhed it *Mark.*

There is, ſaid Michael, if thou well obſerve,
The rule of not too *much*, by temp'rance taught. *Milton.*

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much*, bent rather how I may be quit
Faireſt and eaſieſt of this cumbrous charge. *Milton*

So ſpake, to wiſh'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subſcrib'd not. *Milton.*

Somewhat aw'd, I ſhook with holy fear,
Yet not to *much* but that I noted well
Who did the moſt in ſong and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy ſuccour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your *much*-lov'd fleet ſhall ſoon
Beſiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of reaſon be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker.*

Oh *much* experience'd man! *Pope.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have run,
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope.*

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think *much*, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking ſigh. *Dry.*

Homer ſhall laſt, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often ſung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, ſubject to changes and revolutions *Temple.*

MUCH. *n. ſ.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity; oppoſed to a *little*.

They gathered againſt Moſes and Aaron, and ſaid, Ye take too *much* upon you *Numbers.*

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden.*

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

The fate of love is ſuch,
That ſtill it ſees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*

Much ſuff'ring heroes next their honours claim,
Thoſe of leſs noiſy and leſs guilty fame,
Fair virtue's ſilent train. *Pope.*

2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burden.

Thou think'ſt it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the ſalt deep. *Shakſpeare.*

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milt.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man ſhould die for love,
And with their miſtreſs join'd in cloſe debate. *Dryd.*

3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horſemen; there remained not ſo *much* as one. *Exodus.*

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou ſhalt need. 2 *Chronicles.*

The matter of the univerſe was created before the flood, and if any more was created, then there muſt be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational aſſurance, or perhaps ſo *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whoſe nature is renewed, whoſe heart is changed. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange.

It was *much* that one that was ſo great a lover of peace ſhould be happy in war. *Bacon.*

It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had paſt before that time. *Tillotſon.*

5. *To make* MUCH *of*. To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his diſcourſe was to entertain him from a more ſtreight parley, yet he durſt not but kiſs his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which ſhe allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney.*

When thou cameſt firſt,
Thou ſtroak'd'ſt and mad'ſt *much* of me; and would'ſt give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakſpeare.*

MUCH *at one*. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curſes, *much at one*
In a ſlave's mouth, againſt a monarch's pow'r. *Dry.*

MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the ſame kind of ſtrings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the ſame manner as in the firſt imagnant. *Glanville.*

The bigneſs of her body and bull, as likewiſe the form of them, is *muchwhat* as follows. *More.*

If we will diſbelieve every thing, becauſe we cannot know all things, we ſhall do *muchwhat* as wiſely as he who would not uſe his legs becauſe he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unleſs he can prove *ceſhbatum* a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the ſame with a ſolecism. *Atterbury.*

MUCH is often uſed in a kind of compoſition with participles both active and paſſive: when it is joined with a paſſive, as *much loved*, it ſeems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as *much enduring*, it may be more properly conſidered as a noun.

MU'CHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle*. [*mycel*, Sax.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might *Spenſer*

MUCID. *adj.* [*mucidus*, Lat. *mucre*, Fr.] Slimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Slimineſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſworth.*

MUCILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mucilage*, Fr.] A ſlimy or viſcous maſs; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

Diſſolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of ſweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be ſtirred, and make the *mucilage* ſomewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your abatement ſeed move with a broom, that the ſeeds clog not together, and if you will ſeparate it from the *mucilage*, for then you muſt a little bruiſe it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preſerves the *mucilage* from inſpiſſation. *Ray*

MU'CILAGINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

There is a two-fold liquor prepared for the immediation and lubrication of the heads or ends of th

bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin. *Grew*

MUCILA'GINOUS *glands*

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner solitary glands, the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *n. f.* [mæoc, Sax. *myer*, Islandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Take out thy *muck*, and plow out thy ground *Tusser*

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *mucl* put to the roots: but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon.*

The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville.*

There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill nature'd land
Induce laborious, and with fattening *muck*
Bemear the roots *Philips.*

Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abate the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns *Fairy Queen.*

3. *To run a* MUCK, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tusser*

MU'CKENDER. *n. f.* [*mouchoir*, Fr. *mocadero*, Spanish; *muccinium*, low Lat.] A handkerchief.

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the flabberings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*

To MU'CKER. *v. a.* [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by *Chaucer*, and still retained in conversation.

MU'CKERER. *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.

MU'CKHILL. *n. f.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from a home, seeing a crow strut upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Carton*

MU'CKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

MU'CKLE. *adj.* [*mycel*, Sax.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *n. f.* [*muck* and *sweat*: in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM. *n. f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a cummudgeon.

Worms but all conditions:
Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians. *Swift*

MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne.*

MU'COUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO. n. f. [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the affection of the midriff. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *adj.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *macronated* or terminating in a point *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

MUCUS. n. f. [Lat.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *n. f.* [*mudder*, Dutch.] The slime and ubginous matter at the bottom of still water.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treason. *Shakspeare.*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sinking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fount in a darksome wood,
Nor stain'd with silting leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addis*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my son lies *Shakspeare.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daub with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Swift.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water, and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
I read we shall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuthnot.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley.*

MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakspeare.*

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakspeare.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring
From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys.*

I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Roscommon.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryd.*

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled, I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shaksp.*

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the hairy shore. *Dry.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferior station seeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint my self in this vexation? *Shakspeare.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant in my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakspeare.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakspeare.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground, or if it flames not out, chanks him to a coal; *muddles* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew.*

MU'DSUCKER. *n. f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A seafowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. [*apiaster*.] A bird so called. *Ainsw.*

MUDWA'LLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Present a turkey, or a hen,
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUF, *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *n. f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference ſoft and rough,
This is a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the ſpotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that ſtands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, ſays he ſtands upon ſomething, he knows not what. *Locke.*

To MUFFLE. *v. a.* [from *mouffle*, Fr. a winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.

His *muffled* feature ſpeaks him a recluſe,
His rums prove him a religious houſe. *Cleaveland*

You muſt be *muffled* up like ladies *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addiſon.*

Balbutius *muffled* in his ſable cloke,
Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas that love, whoſe view is *muffled* ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee pathways to his will. *Shakſ.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*. *Shakſpeare*

Our underſtandings he grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in miſts and darkneſs *Glanville.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and mutually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heavinly form obſcur'd with tears;
And ſince he was forbid to leave the ſkies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his feet, will not enter into debate with a perſon that will queſtion any of thoſe things which to him are ſacred. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.

This is one of the ſtrongeſt examples of a perſonation that ever was although the king's manner of ſhewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath ſo *muffled* it, that it hath left it almoſt as a myſtery. *Bacon.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor ſhades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious graves.
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in dark notions and ſuperſtition. *Atterbury.*

To MUFFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *maffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

The freedom or apertneſs and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving ſomewhat more of aſpiration, and the cloſeneſs and *muffling*, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound of ſpeech different. *Holder.*

MUFFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to ſignify to you that fortune is blind *Shakſpeare*

Mr. Boyle has found out the beſt expedients for preventing immediate ſuffocation to a wanted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which may cheriſh vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him, otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and to eſcape. *Shakſpeare.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Iſaiah*

MUFTI. *n. ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives it from *mugl*, Welſh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didſt thou ſtay ſo long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous ſtrong. *Gay*

MUGGY. } *adj.* [corrupted from *mucky*,
MUGGISH. } for *damp*.] Moiſt; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* ſtraw to keep it moiſt. *Mort.*

MUGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe*.] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment.

One ſex has dar'd the *mughouſe* emeits to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought ſheet *Tickle.*

MUGIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noiſe or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the ſame in water or mud, and after a while returning the air, but ſuddenly excluding it again, is not eaſily made out. *Brown*

MUGWORT. *n. ſ.* [mucgpyrt, Sax. *artemiſia*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like thoſe of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*

Some of the moſt common ſimples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's betony, and *mugwort* *Hiſtmon.*

MULATTO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh; *mulat*, Fr. from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different ſpecies of animals.

MULBERRY. } *n. ſ.* [morberiz, Sax.
MULBERRY *tree.* } *morus*, Lat.]

1. The tree.

It hath large, rough, roundiſh leaves; the male flowers, or katkins which have a calyx conſiſting of four leaves, are ſometimes produced upon ſeparate trees, at other times at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree the fruit is compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, to each of which adhere four ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are roundiſh, growing ſingly in each protuberance, it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed ſilk worms, in France and Italy, though the Perſians always make uſe of the common black *mulberry* for that purpoſe. *Miller.*

Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was content to uſe *mor* upon a *tun*, and ſometimes a *mulberry tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripeſt *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakſpeare*

A body black, round, with ſmall grain like tubercles on the ſurface, not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward.*

MULCT. *n. ſ.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treaſure here,
Reſtore to us, and pay the *mulct*, that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*

Becauſe this is a great part, and Euſebius hath ſaid nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, ſee his will diſcloſe
The loſs at firſt, and then the fine impoſe,
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wiſdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a* [*mulcto*, Lat. *mulcter*, Fr.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors, for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon*

MULE. *n. ſ.* [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You uſe in abject and in ſlavish part *Shakſpeare.*

Five hundred aſſes yearly took the horſe,
Producing *mules* of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

Thoſe effluvia in the male ſeed have the greateſt ſtroke in generation, as is demonſtrable in a *mule*, which doth more reſemble the parent, that is, the aſs, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a ſtrong laborious race. *Pope.*

MULETEER. *n. ſ.* [*muletier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horſe boy.

Baſe *muleteers*.
Like peaſant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakſp.*

Your ſhepherds are not well manu'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakſpeare.*

MULIEBRITY. *n. ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Lat.]

1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, dead, deep, inſenſible. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

MULLEIN. *n. ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MULLER. *n. ſ.* [*moulcur*, Fr.] A ſtone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The beſt grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper ſtone of the ſame, cut very even without ſhews or holes; you may make a *muller* alſo of a flat pebble, by grinding it ſmooth at a grind-ſtone. *Peacham.*

MULLET. *n. ſ.* [*mullus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for the gill turbots ſuch eſteem protets *Pope.*

MULLIGRUBS. *n. ſ.* Twiſting of the guts; ſometimes fullenneſs. *Ainſworth.*

MULLOCK. *n. ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *n. ſ.* [*mulſum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multangular*.] The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects; having great diverſity in itſelf.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the ſtructure of the meaneſt animal. *More.*

When we conſider this ſo *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourſelves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made the world with a reference to us? *More.*

His fancies is not moved by the guſts of fancy and humour which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinion *Glanville.*

We could not think of a more comprehenſive expedient, whereby to exhibit the ſtrength and repentance memory through ſo *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Locke.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty-four parts may be ſo *multifariouſly* placed, as to make many radii, millions of differing rows: in the ſuppoſition of a thouſand parts, how immenſe muſt that capacity of variation be? *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diverſity.

According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this inſtability, to are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris*

MULTIFI'DOUS. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without fight which are multiparous and *multipedous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Yet first in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*. *Milton.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone. *Watts.*

MU'LTIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MU'LTILATERAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *latera*, Lat.] Having many sides. *Dict.*

MU'LTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MU'LTINOMINAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Dict.*

MU'LTIPAROUS. *adj.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*, or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *n. f.* [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet; a sow or woodlouse. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manifold.

MU'LTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [*multiplicable*, Fr. from *multiply*.] Capable of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *multiplicable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICAND. *n. f.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied, the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker.*

MU'LTIPLICATE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham.*

MU'LTIPLICATION. *n. f.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers styles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addison.*

MU'LTIPLICATOR. *n. f.* [*multiplicatur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MU'LTIPLI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphisbæna is not an animal of one denomination, for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPLICITY. *n. f.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discovered rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods, for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another god include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? and if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER. *n. f.* [from *multiply*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands among us, and *multiplieth* his words against God. *Job.*

He shall not *multiply* horses. *Deuteronomy.*

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to atchieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fears.
Milton.

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one flock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* full by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisdom.*

2. To increase themselves.

The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South.*

MU'LTIPOTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member, *Shakspeare.*

MU'LTIPRE'SENCE. *n. f.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This groveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Hall.*

MU'LTISCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MU'LTISILI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MU'LTISONOUS. *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

MU'LTITUDE. *n. f.* [*multitude*, Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hiding *multitude* adnures. *Addison.*

MU'LTITU'DINOUS. *adj.* [from *multitude*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* sea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

MU'LTIVAGANT. } *adj.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]
MU'LTIVAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MU'LTIVIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MU'LTOCULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed. *Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *meskers* are the same. *Upton.*] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he answered nowhit,
But stood still mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne signe of sence did shew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguishe over-cum,
And unto every thing did answere *mum*. *Spenser.*

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakspeare.*

Well said, matter; *mum!* and gaze your fill.
Shakspeare.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word.
Shakspeare.

Intrust it under solemn vows
Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *n. f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shembunk, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of fat'ning *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Lat.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is toss'd with troubled sights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* soft, but would not all his silence break.
Spenser.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakspeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the groſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalateable law. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carry-tale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Some *rumble*-news; told our intents before.
Shakſpeare.

Here ſtood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand's auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

He with *mumbled* pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryd.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

The ruling of my rabble is an exploit of conſequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in ſilence for all her pertneſs. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mumble*.] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe.

The thriftleſs gamers
With *mumming* and with maſking all around.
Hobberd's Tale

MU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the cholick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakſpeare*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addiſon.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and pyebald, linſey woolſey brothers;
Grave *mummers*! *Pope.*

MU'MMERY. *n. ſ.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Maſking; frolick in maſks; foolery. This is ſometimes written *monomery*.

Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And ſorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not ſhew the maſques and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately as candle-light *Bacon.*

Your fathers
Diſdain'd the *mummery* of foreign ſtrollers *Fenton.*

MU'MMY. *n. ſ.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by *Salmaſius* from *amomum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two ſubſtances for medicinal uſe under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried fleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch *mummy* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is ſometimes of a liquid, ſometimes of a ſolid form, as it is preſerved in veſſels, or ſuffered to dry: the firſt kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and ſpungy, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong but not agreeable ſmell: the ſecond, in its liquid ſtate, is a thick, opake, reddiſh oily fluid, of a blackiſh and a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell: in its indurated ſtate it is a dry, ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell: this ſort is extremely dear, and the firſt ſort ſo cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the fleſh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled and the embalming matter has penetrated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The ſilk
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakſpeare.*

It is ſtrange how long carcaſes have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having laſted ſome of them three thouſand years. *Bacon.*

Sav'd by ſpice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philoſophy appear. *Dunciad.*

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat ſoundly. *Amſworth.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor liſten,
Nor friſk about the houſe
Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel with a bell on.
Otway.

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Amſworth.*

MU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [in cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* The ſquinancy. *Amſw.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*mauger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewiſe written to *mounch*; ſee MOUNCH.

Say, ſweet love, what thou deſir'ſt to eat.
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shakſpeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. ſ.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*. So Edmund is happy peace, Æthelmund, noble peace, Ælmund, all peace; with which theſe are much of the ſame import: Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypotheſis of a *mundane* ſoul will relieve us. *Glanville.*

The atoms which now conſtitute heaven and earth, being once ſeparate in the *mundane* ſpace, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this preſent frame of things. *Bentley.*

MUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing.

MUNDA'TORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDICK. *n. ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals are in conſiderable quantity, theſe bodies bear the name of marcaſites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the Weſt they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Beſides ſtones, all the ſorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew.*

MUNDIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs, or matter of inferiour account to what is to be cleanſed. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleanſing; having the power to cleanſe.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a powerful medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown.*

We incarned with an addition to the ſame mentioned, *mundificative*. *Wiſeman.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanſe; to make clean.

Simple wounds, ſuch as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other help but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the ſpirits, abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *n. ſ.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundungus* ill perfuming ſcent. *Philips.*

MUNERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *n. ſ.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hyn,
Or bobtail tyke, or trundle tail. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate.

Thou art the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakſpeare*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*

Mungrel curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A foreign ſon is fought and a mixt *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon.*

2. In *Spenſer* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitionus facere*.

Their importune ſway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Lucrine for his realms defence,
Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence*.
Spenſer.

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor, and moſt potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our ſoldier,
Our fleet the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen. Not in uſe.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of fire. *Bacon.*

Men, in the procuring or *munuting* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*

MUNITION. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

Victors under-pin their acquiſits jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of expenſiveneſs of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munit on* to it,
To underprop this action? *Shakspeare.*

The king of Tripolis in every hold
Sees up his men, *munition* and his treasure.
Fairfax

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys.*

MU'NNION. *n. f.*

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *n. f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*

MU'RDER. *n. f.* [mopdop, mopdep, Sax. *murdrum*, law Latin: the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakspeare.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can'st thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again, *Shakspeare.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun;
Murd'ring impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDER. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?
How *murder! murder!* *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDERER. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

I am his foe,
Who should against his *murd'rer* shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakspeare.*

Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty sure,
That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*

The very horrour of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton*

Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryd.*

The stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*

MU'RDERESS. *n. f.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murd'ress!* I am dead,
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
And thee haunt so vexing as never man shall see. *Donne*

Didha's vengeance on the victor flown,
The *murd'rous* mother and unnatural son. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murd'rous* then of wretched Laius? *Dryden*

MU'RDERMENT. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her come hellish *murderment*. *Fairy.*

MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eyes, *murd'rous* tyrants
Sit in a throne majesty to fright the world. *Shakspeare.*

Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
Do with so good a wife. *Shakspeare*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead who sought his life; and mischief, fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*

If he has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and felonious strife;
In everlasting darkness must he lie. *Prior*

MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out *Shakspeare*

To MURE. *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Lat.] To inclose in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER. *n. f.* [*murus*, Lat.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

MURI'ATICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot*

MURK. *n. f.* [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shak.*

MURK. *n. f.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RKY. *adj.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy: wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakspeare.*

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*

A *murky* form deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MU'RMUR. *n. f.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour sound *Bacon.*

When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
Or settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

Black Melancholy sits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling flood,
And breathes a browner horrour on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs*!
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakspeare.*

Amid an isle around whose rocky shore
The surest *murmur*, and the surges roar,

A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murm'ring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent: with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake.*

The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring against* the government, are very visible. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *n. f.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakspeare.*

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MU'RNIVAL. *n. f.* [*morneſle*, Fr. from *morner*, to turn.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner and Ainsworth.*

MU'RRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, cate I what *murrain* kill?
Sidney.

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Coud tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.

Among the fish sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creysers, and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown.*

Cornelius jumps out, a flocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'RRION. *n. f.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn. n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SCADEL. } *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*,
MU'SCADINE. } Fr. *moscatello*, Italian; either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *nux moscata*, or from *musca*, a fly: flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

He quaff'st off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shak.*

MU'SCLE. *n. f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. murcula, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one

another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries, and nerves to open; for every muſcle receives branches of all thoſe veſſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muſcle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muſcles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve ſhellfiſh.

Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles, and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oyſters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells were found in a limeſtone quarry. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

MUSCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Latin.] Relating to muſcles; performed by muſcles.

By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular*.] The ſtate of having muſcles.

The guts of a ſturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew.*

MU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muſcles; brawny.

2. Pertaining to a muſcle.

The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.

The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtonished
As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fairy Queen.*

He was ſtill'd
With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*

The *muſe*-inſpired train
Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The *muſe* ſhall ſing, and what ſhe ſings ſhall laſt. *Pope.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dut. *muſſo*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hooker.*

Caeſar's father of,
When he hath *muſ'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakſpeare.*

My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalms.*

Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. 2 *Eſd.*

All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke.*

On thoſe he *muſ'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury.*

Man ſuperiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon.*

2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy? *Shakſpeare.*

You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and ſighing with your arms acroſs. *Shakſp.*

The ſad king
Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,
Lifts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unſound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muſe not that I thus ſuddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakſpeare.*

Do not *muſe* at me,
I have a ſtrange infirmity. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'SEFUL. *adj.* [from *muſe*.] Deep thinking; ſilently thoughtful.

Full of *muſeful* mopings, which preſage
The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *muſe*.] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MU'SET. *n. ſ.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MUSE'UM. *n. ſ.* [*μουσεῖον*.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MU'SHROOM. *n. ſ.* [*muſcheron*, French.]

1. *Muſhrooms* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered.

The true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white; when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young *muſhrooms*; theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot-beds. *Miller.*

2. An upſtart; a wretch riſen from a dunghil.

Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unſown; and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms*. *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone*.] A kind of foſſil.

Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *n. ſ.* [*μουσικὴ*; *muſique*, Fr.]

1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds.

The man that hath no *muſick* in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

Now look into the *muſick*-maſter's gains,
Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden.*

2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

When the ſpake,
Sweet words, like dropping honey, ſhe did ſhed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake
A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *muſick* ſeem'd to make. *Fairy Queen.*

Such *muſick*
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

By *muſick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;
Warriours ſhe fires with animated ſoun ls,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-maſters and *muſick*-maſters. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. Entertainments of inſtrumental harmony.

What *muſick*, and dancing, and diverſions, and ſongs, are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions, and pſalms are to you. *Law.*

MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding.

The merry birds
Chanted above their chearful harmony,
And made amongſt themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quicken'd the dull ſpirit with *muſical* comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet bird that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt *muſical*, moſt melancholy;
Thee chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to muſick.

Several *muſical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of Apollo's muſes, which might give great light to the diſpute between the ancient and modern muſick. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *muſical*.] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound.

Valentine, *muſically* coy,
Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſical*.] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*muſicus*, Lat. *muſicien*, Fr.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

Though the *muſicians* that ſhould play to you,
Stand in the air a thouſand leagues from hence;
Yet ſtrait they ſhall be here. *Shakſpeare.*

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a *muſician* than the wren. *Shakſpeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *muſician* that maketh an excellent air in muſick, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The praiſe of Bacchus then the ſweet *muſician* ſung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſchio*, Italian; *muſc*, Fr.] A dry, light, and friable ſubſtance of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous: its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taſte is bitteriſh: it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of the ſize of a common goat, but taller: the bag which contains the *muſk* is three inches long, and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours, as civet and *muſk*, *Bacon.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

MU'SKAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. *Ainſworth.*

MU'SKCAT. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *cat.*] The animal from which muſk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of cherry. *Ainſworth.*

MU'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*mouſquet*, Fr. *maſquetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]

1. A ſoldier's hand-gun.

Thou
Was ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky *muſkets*. *Shakſpeare.*

We practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of your *muſkets*. *Bacon.*

They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right ſide of his head. *Wiſeman.*

2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk; ſo that eyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin —
How now my eyas *muſket*, what news with you? *Shakſpeare.*

The *muſket* and the coyſtrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon; but above the reſt,
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me beſt. *Dryden.*

MUSKETE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *muſket.*] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketeers*, they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

MU'SKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſk.*] The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKME'LON. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome leading of this in *muſkmelons*, which are ſown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the ſouth ſun. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *roſe.*] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the *muſk*, which comes later. *Bacon.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Milton.*

The *muſkroſe* will, if a luſty plant, bear flowers in autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

MU'SKY. *adj.* [from *muſk.*] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent.

There eternal ſummer dwells,
And weſt winds, with *muſky* wing,
About the cedar'n alleys fling
Nard and Caſſia's balmy ſmells. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *n. ſ.* [*mouſſelin*, Fr.] A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

By the uſe of certain attire made of cambrick or *muſlin* upon her head, ſhe attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *n. ſ.* [*muſerole*, Fr.] The noſe-band of a horſe's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *n. ſ.* A ſcramble.

When I cry'd hoa!
Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shakſpeare.*

MUSSITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*muſſito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *n. ſ.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muſcn*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by neceſſity. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

Do you confeſs the bond?
—— I do.
—— Then *muſt* the Jew be merciful.
—— On what compulſion *muſt* I? tell me that? *Shakſpeare.*

Muſt I needs bring thy ſon again unto the land from whence thou cameſt? *Geneſis.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it ſo;
'Tis but what we *muſt* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Becauſe the ſame ſelf-exiſtent being neceſſarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *muſt* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *muſt* be confirmed by the Pope. *Addiſon.*

MUST. *n. ſ.* [*muſtum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort.

If in the *muſt* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage ſtay a ſmall time, and be often changed, it makes a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As a ſwarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-preſs where ſweet *muſt* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming ſound. *Milton.*

The wine itſelf was ſuiting to the reſt,
Still working in the *muſt*, and lately preſs'd. *Dryd.*

A frugal man that with ſufficient *muſt*
His caſks replenith'd yearly; he no more
Deſir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *muſt* and new ale, produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mwſ*, Welſh; ſtinking; *moſ*, Dutch, mouldineſs; or perhaps from *moiſt.*] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of ſtone and lime; but they are ſubject to give and be moiſt, which will *muſt* corn. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *n. ſ.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, ſave only their *muſtaches*, which they wear long. *Spenſer.*

MU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*mwſtard*, Welſh; *mouſtard*, French; *ſinapis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *muſtard* was good. *Shakſpeare.*

Sauce like himſelf, offenſive to its foes,
The roguiſh *muſtard*, dang'rous to the noſe. *King.*

Muſtard, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline ſtate, and deſtroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis your's to ſhake the ſoul,
With thunder rumbling from the *muſtard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *muſtard* pot. *Swift.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muſter* to my heart,
So diſpoſſeſſing all my other parts
Of neceſſary fitneſs? *Shakſpeare.*

They reach the deſtin'd place,
And *muſter* there, and round the centre ſwarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mouſteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *muſtered* nor ſeen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenſer.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would *muſter* all
From twelve to ſeventy. *Shakſpeare.*

I'll *muſter* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakſpeare.*

The principal ſcribe of the hoſt *muſtered* the people. *2 Kings.*

I could *muſter* up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could *muſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Anchiſes
Review'd his *muſter'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could *muſter* up to this purpoſe, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotſon.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muſter* them up, and lead them out againſt the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *muſtered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: theſe, ſays he, are all the ſtores we have for water; and Moſes directs us to no other for the cauſes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

MU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no leſs great
In hell than here: that when we would repeat
Our ſtrengths in *muſter*, we may name you all. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. A regiſter of forces muſtered.

Ye publiſh the *muſters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thouſands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong meaſures, and makes falſe *muſters*, which ſounds a retreat inſtead of a charge, and a charge inſtead of a retreat. *South.*

3. A collection; as, a *muſter* of peacocks. *Ainſworth.*

4. *To paſs* MUSTER. To be allowed.

Such excuſes will not *paſs muſter* with God, who will allow no man's idleneſs to be the meaſure of poſſible or impoſſible. *South.*

Double dealers may *paſs muſter* for a while: but all parties wath their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

MU'STERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

Shadow will ſerve for ſummer: prick him: for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the *muſter-book*. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'STERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *maſter.*] One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *muſtermaſter*, was appointed embaſſador unto the Turkiſh emperor. *Knolles' Hiſtory.*

Muſtermaſters carry the ableſt men in their pockets. *Raleigh.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *roll.*] A regiſter of forces.

How many inſignificant combatants are there in the chriſtian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muſter-roll*, but never dream of going upon ſervice? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick ſentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphaſis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muſter-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *adv.* [from *muſty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſty.*] Mould; damp ſoulneſs.

Keep them dry and free from *muſtineſs*. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *adj.* [from *muſt.*]

1. Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid.

Was't thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and *muſty* ſtraw. *Shakſpeare.*

Piſtachios, ſo they be good and not *muſty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon.*

Let thoſe that go by water to Graveſend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *muſty* infectious ſtraw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; ſpoiled with age.

While the graſs grows—the proverb is ſomewhat *muſty*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Vapid with fetidneſs.

Let not, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The *muſty* wine, foul cloth, or greaſy claſs. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for converſation. *Spectator.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate.

The *mutability* of that end for which they are made maketh them alſo changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, moſt free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confeſſes that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore ſubject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſtancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, diſdain,
Nice longings, ſlanders, *mutability*. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'TABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the moſt accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's preſcience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South.*

2. Inconſtant; unſettled.

For the *mutable* rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakſp.*

I ſaw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd leſt one day thou would'ſt leave me. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableneſs; uncertainty; inſtability.

MUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The viciſſitude or *mutations* in the ſuperior globe are no fit matter for this preſent argument. *Bacon.*

To make plants grow out of the ſun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the ſeed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the uſe of voice.

Why did he reaſon in my ſoul implant,
And ſpeech, th' effect of reaſon? To the *mute*
My ſpeech is loſt; my reaſon to the brute. *Dryd.*

Mute ſolemn ſorrow, free from female noiſe,
Such as the majeſty of grief deſires. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to ſay.

Say ſhe be *mute*, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakſpeare.*

All ſat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heavenly choir ſtood *mute*,
And ſilence was in heav'n. *Milton.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my queſtions, in my praiſes loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. ſ.*

1. One that has no power of ſpeech.

Either our hiſtory ſhall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh *mute*, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not ſee. *Shakſpeare.*

He that never hears a word ſpoken, no wonder if he remains ſpeechleſs; as one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up amongſt *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no ſound.

Grammarians note the eaſy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore neceſſarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the ſparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tobit.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird from *muting* on my head. *B. Jonſ.*

The bird not being able to digeſt the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariſeth this plant. *Brown.*

MU'TELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where ſhe had *mutely* ſat two hours before. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

Such fearing to concede a monſtroſity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

Sylburgius juſtly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Stillingfleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whoſe fragments are ſo beautiful as thoſe of Sappho. *Addiſon.*

Ariſtotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and conſumed with moiſture. *Baker.*

MUTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

The ſubject hath been oppreſſed by fines, impriſonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and baniſhments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not tranſmitted from father to ſon, the blind begetting ſuch as can ſee: cripples, mutilate in their own perſons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TINE. *n. ſ.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of inſurrection. Not in uſe.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me ſleep; methought I lay
Worſe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakſpeare.*

Like the *mutines* of Jeruſalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakſpeare.*

MUTINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spaniſh *mutineers*, was unjuſt. *Bacon.*

Set wide the multi's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have caſhiered ſeveral of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political converſations. *Addiſon.*

MU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakſpeare.*

The laws of England ſhould be adminiſtered, and the *mutinous* ſeverely ſuppreſſed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if perſuaſion fail,
Force may againſt the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſly; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinouſly* proud, and always before uſed to hard governours. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, ſeditiouſly and *mutinouſly* ſometimes, employ their zeal for perſons. *Spratt.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition.

The ſpirit of my father begins to *mutiny* againſt this ſervitude. *Shakſpeare.*

The people *muting*, the fort is mine,
And all the ſoldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Ceſar's army *mutinied*, and grew troubleſome, no argument could appeaſe them. *South.*

MU'TINY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition.

The king fled to a ſtrong caſtle, where he was gathering forces to ſuppreſs this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I' th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they ſhew'd
Moſt valour, ſpoke not for them. *Shakſpeare.*

In moſt ſtrange poſtures
We've ſeen him ſet himſelf.
— I here's a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakſpeare.*

Let's than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and theſe elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The ſtedfaſt earth. *Milton.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their maſter who becomes their ſervant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of ſeditions. *Temp.*

To MUTTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, *muſſare*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you aſk me, that I would deny,
Or ſtand ſo *mutt'ring* on? *Shakſpeare.*

How! what does his caſhier'd worſhip *mutter?* *Shakſpeare.*

Sky lowr'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder ſome ſad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal ſin
Original! *Milton.*

They may treſpaſs, and do as they pleaſe; no man dare accuſe them, not ſo much as *mutter* againſt them. *Burton.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring ſticks cry, play, play, play;
Mean time your filthy foreigner will ſtare,
And *mutter* to himſelf, ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers elſe would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering*. *Addiſon.*

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongſt the ſoldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain ſeveral factions. *Shakſ.*

A kind of men, ſo looſe of ſoul,
That in their ſleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakſp.*

Your lips have ſpoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverſeneſs. *Iſaiah.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealouſies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* pois'nous whiſpers in mens ears. *Crouch.*

MU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of diſſevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice; without diſtinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*mouton*, Fr.]

1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food.

The fat of roaſted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds will baſte them. *Swift's Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A ſheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too ſmall a paſture for ſuch ſtore of *muttons*. *Shakſpeare.*

The fleſh of *muttons* is better taſted where the ſheep feed upon wild thyme and wholeſome herbs. *Bacon.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand *muttons*. *Hayward.*

MU'TTON-FI'ST. *n. ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt*.] A hand large and red.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldiers *mutton-fiſt*,
And ſaw thee maul'd, appear within the liſt
To witneſs truth? *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocally; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet ſound,
You ſhall perceive them make a *mutual* ſtand,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

What ſhould moſt excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleaſures are the ſame. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the reſt; where th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakſpeare.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath anſwered my affection. *Shakſ.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* aſſiſt one another, writing what we ſpeak, and ſpeaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid ſubſtances act upon the rays of light at a diſtance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of thoſe ſubſtances at a diſtance for heating them. *Newton.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that leſſon of vain confidence and ſecurity. *Atterbury.*

May I the ſacred pleaſures know
Of ſtricteſt amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may ſhare
Gladneſs and anguiſh. *Philips.*

MUTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when theſe *mutualities* ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate concluſion. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'ZZLE. *n ſ.* [*muſeau*, Fr.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, ſhe threw ſuch a proſpect upon me, as might well have given a furfeit to any weak lover's ſtomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to paſs from us to the ſun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, uſe the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Serv.*

2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite,

The fifth Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The *muzzle* of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall ſkath his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakſp.*

Greyhounds, mowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and ſmells to him, puts his noſe to his mouth and to his ears, and at laſt leaves him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the power to *muzzle* him; therefore beſt
Not wake him in his ſlumber. *Shakſpeare.*

The bear, the boar, and every ſavage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waſte thy woods, deſtroy thy bliſsful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they ſeem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with ſlow and ſolemn air,
Led by the noſtril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay.*

2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low word.

The nurſe was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To reſtrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*
Leſt it ſhould bite its maſter, and ſo prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakſpeare.*

MY. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both. *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book; this book is* mine.

Her feet ſhe in *my* neck doth place. *Spenſer.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Chriſtian poet. *Bramhall.*

If *my* ſoul had free election
To diſpoſe of her affection. *Waller.*

I ſhall preſent *my* reader with a journal. *Addiſon.*

MY'NCHEN. *n. ſ.* [*mynchen*, Sax.] A nun. *Dict.*

MYO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*μυογραφία.*] A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

To inſtance in all the particulars, were to write a whole ſyſtem of *myology.* *Cheyne.*

MY'OPY. *n. ſ.* [*μυωψ.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD. *n. ſ.* [*μυριας.*]

1. The number of ten thouſand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Aſſemble thou,
Of all thoſe *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually deſigning and working our ruin? there are alſo *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotſon.*

Safe lits the goddeſs in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endleſs ſhapes. *Prior.*

MY'RMIDON. *n. ſ.* [*μυρμιδων.*] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

The maſs of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though theſe be ever ſo numerous, and compoſed of their own repreſentatives. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *n. ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte: they are the production of five different trees growing in the Eaſt Indies, where they are eaten preſerved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is ſweet, and yet an aſtringent. *Bacon.*

MYRO'POLIST. *n. ſ.* [*μυρον* and *πωλέω.*] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. ſ.* [*myrrha*, Lat. *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the ſame name. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The *myrrhe* ſweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenſer.*

I dropt in a little honey of roſes, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.* *Wiſeman.*

MY'RRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone.

How they quaff in gold,
Cryſtal and *myrrhine* cups imbois'd with gems
And ſtuds of pearl. *Milton.*

MY'RTIFORM. *adj.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe; upon the top of the foot-ſtalk is the ovary, which has a ſhort ſtar-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Shakſpeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn-dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle*; for ſuch is the nature of theſe trees, that if they be planted, though a good ſpace one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muſe the gallant Sidney paſs
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomſon.*

MYSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I* myſelf *do it*, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As his hoſt,
Who ſhould againſt his murth'rer ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife *myſelf.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique caſe.

They have miſſed another pain, againſt which *I* ſhould have been at a loſs to defend *myſelf.* *Swift.*

3. *I* is ſometimes omitted, to give force to the ſentence.

Myſelf ſhall mount the roſtrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addiſon.*

MYSTAGO'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*μυσταγωγὸς*; *myſtagogus*, Lat.] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *n. ſ.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχη.*] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*myſterieux*, Fr. from *myſtery.*]

1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure.

God at laſt
To Satan, firſt in ſin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *myſterious* terms. *Milton.*

Then the true Sun of knowledge firſt appear'd,
And the old dark *myſterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Thoſe princes who were diſtinguiſhed for *myſterious* ſkill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill conſulted their own quiet, or the happineſs of their people. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. In a manner above underſtanding.

2. Obſcurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of myſteries, *myſteriouſly* and ſecretly deſcribed, there is reaſon to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor.*

Each ſtair *myſteriouſly* was meant. *Milton.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. Holy obſcurity.

My purpoſe is, to gather together into an union all thoſe ſeveral portions of truth, and differing apprehenſions of *myſteriouſneſs.* *Taylor.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *myſtery.*] To explain as enigmas.

Myſterizing their enſigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Brown.*

MY'STERY. *n. ſ.* [*μυστήριον*; *myſtere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe *myſteries*, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakſpeare.*

Upon holy days let the matter of your meditations be according to the *myſtery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add to the prayer which is fitted to the *myſtery.* *Taylor.*

If God ſhould pleaſe to reveal unto us the great *myſtery* of the Trinity, or ſome other *myſteries* in our holy religion, we ſhould not be able to underſtand them, unleſs he would beſtow on us ſome new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.
To thy great comfort in this *myſtery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shakſpeare.*
Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral *myſteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*
3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtier*, French, a trade.
And that which is the nobleſt *myſteric*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenſer.*
Inſtruction, manners, *myſteries* and trades,
Degrees, obſervances, cuſtoms, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakſp.*

MY'STICAL. } MY'STICK. } *adj.* [*myſticus*, Lat.]
1. Sacredly obſcure.
Let God himſelf that made me, let not man that knows not himſelf, be my inſtructor, concerning the *myſtical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*
From ſalvation all fleſh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *myſtical* and ſupernatural. *Hooker.*
2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical.
Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move
In *myſtick* dance, not without ſong, reſound
His praiſe, who out of darkneſs call'd up light. *Milton.*
It is Chriſt's body in the ſacrament and out of it; but in the ſacrament not the natural truth, but the ſpiritual and *myſtical*. *Taylor.*
It is plain from the Apocalypſe, that *myſtical* Babylon is to be conſumed by fire. *Burnet.*
3. Obſcure; ſecret.
Left new fears diſturb the happy ſtate,
Know, I have ſearch'd the *myſtick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *myſtical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.
Theſe two in thy ſacred boſom hold,
Till *myſtically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *myſtical*.] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.
The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition ſunk into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert ſenſe and morality. *Brown.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.
The grammarians and *mythologiſts* ſeem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*
It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologiſts*, What was the ſtrongeſt thing, what the wiſeſt, and what the greateſt? *Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [μῦθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, Fr.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathen world.
The modeſty of *mythology* deſerves to be commended: the ſcenes there are laid at a diſtance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N

N Is a ſemivowel, and has in Engliſh an invariable ſound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.

To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly; to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language.

NA'CKER, or NAKER. *n. ſ.* [*concha margaritifera*, Lat.] A ſhell that contained a pearl.

NA'DIR. n. ſ. [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite the zenith.
As far as four bright ſigns comprize,
The diſtant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NAFF. *n. ſ.* [*mergus cirrhatus*.] A kind of tufted ſea bird.

NAG. *n. ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language.
A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horſe-fleſh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Eſtrange*
Thy *nags*, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive. *Prior.*
2. A paramour: in contempt.
Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoiſts ſails and flies. *Shakſpeare.*

NAIL. *n. ſ.* [nægl, Sax. *nagel*, German.]
1. The hard cruſt or horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes.
My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakſpeare.*
The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmulian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*
The *nails* of our fingers give ſtrength to thoſe parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*
2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beaſts.
3. A ſpike of metal, by which things are faſtened together.
As one *nail* by ſtrength drives out another,
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object ſoon forgotten. *Shakſpeare.*
For the body of ſhips, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for ſpikes or *nails*, to faſten them together. *Bacon.*
The load-ſtone mines in the ſhore of India are ſo placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to paſs thoſe coaſts in a ſhip with iron *nails*. *Brown.*
A beechen pail
Hung by the handle on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*
An equivocal word uſed for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to faſten any thing. *Watts.*
4. A ſtud; a boſs.
For not the deſk, with ſilver *nails*,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*
5. A meaſure of length; two inches and a quarter.
6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. I once ſuppoſed it from a counter ſtudded with nails, but have ſince found in an old record, *ſolvere ſuper unguem*. It therefore means into the hand.
We want our money *on the nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*

To NAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with nails.
To the croſs he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*
He claſp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and uneſpy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his ſide. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtud with nails.
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

NA'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *nail*.] One whoſe trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'KED. *adj.* [nacob, Saxon.]
1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.
A philoſopher being aſked, in what a wiſe man differed from a fool? anſwered, ſend them both *naked* to thoſe who know them not, and you ſhall perceive. *Bacon.*
He pitying how they ſtood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Muſt ſuffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts. *Milton.*
2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided.
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the zeal
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakſpeare.*
Ungrateful men,
Behold my boſom *naked* to your ſwords,
And let the man that's injur'd ſtrike the blow. *Addiſon.*
3. Plain; evident; not hidden.
The truth appears *ſo naked* on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Mere; bare; wanting the neceſſary additions; ſimple; abſtracted.
Not that God doth require nothing unto happineſs at the hands of men, ſaving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of thoſe other divine virtues. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY. *adv.*
1. Without covering.
2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abſtract.
Though ſeveral ſingle letters *nakedly* conſidered, are found to be articulations only of ſpirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that pro-

perty in all letters of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables. *Holder.*

3. Diſcoverably; evidently.

So blinds the ſharpeſt counſels of the wiſe
Thus overſhadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their cleareſt-ſighted eyes,
That they ſee not how *nakedly* they die. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with preſented *nakedneſs* out-face
The winds and perſecutions of the ſky. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor be their outward only, with the ſtains
Of beaſts, but inward *nakedneſs*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, cover'd from his Father's ſight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to ſow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedneſs*, but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addiſon.*

Thou to be ſtrong muſt put off every dreſs,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedneſs*. *Prior.*

2. Want of proviſion for defence.

Spies, to ſee the *nakedneſs* of the land are ye come. *Geneſis.*

3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment.

Why ſeek'ſt thou to cover with excuſe
That which appears in proper *nakedneſs*? *Shakſp.*

NALL. *n. ſ.* An awl, ſuch as collar-makers or ſhoemakers uſe.

Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harneſs. *Tuſſer.*

NAME. *n. ſ.* [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name*?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No: though thou call'ſt thyſelf a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
— My *name*'s Macbeth. *Shakſpeare.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Geneſis.*

Thouſands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe *names* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryd.*

2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a roſe,
By any other *name* would ſmell as ſweet. *Shakſp.*

If every particular idea that we take in, ſhould have a diſtinct *name*, *names* muſt be endleſs. *Locke.*

3. Perſon.

They laſt with women each degen'rate *name*,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryd.*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the laſt enemy the weſt had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praiſe; remembrance; memory; diſtinction; honour.

What men of *name* reſort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned ſoldier;
And Race ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakſ.*

Viſit eminent perſons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghoſt can have, remains. *Dryd.*

A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſhall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obſcure, and lands without a name. *Dryden.*

Bartolus is of great *name*; whoſe authority is as much valued amongſt the modern lawyers as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When I ſyllies with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name*,
My kinſman fell. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character.

I'll to him again, in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

9. An opprobrious appellation.

The huſband
Bids her confeſs; calls her ten thouſand *names*;
In vain ſhe kneels. *Granville.*

Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them *names*. *Swift.*

To NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation impoſed.

I mention here a ſon of the king's whom Florizel I now *name* to you; and with ſpeed ſo pace
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou haſt had ſeven huſbands, neither waſt thou *named* after any of them. *Tobit.*

His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke.*

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confuſion *nam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To mention by name.

Accuſtom not thy mouth to ſwearing: neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccluſ.*

My tongue could *name* whate'er I ſaw. *Milton.*

Thoſe whom the fables *name* of monſtrous ſize. *Milton.*

3. To ſpecify; to nominate.

Did my father's godſon ſeek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd*? your Edgar. *Shakſp.*

Bring me him up whom I ſhall *name*. 1 *Samuel.*

Let any one *name* that propoſition, whoſe terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be *named* on them. *Geneſis.*

5. To entitle.

Celeſtial, whether among the thrones, or *nam'd*
Of them the higheſt. *Milton.*

NA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *name*.]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headleſs carcaſs, and a *nameleſs* thing. *Denham.*

The milky way,
Frain'd of many *nameleſs* ſtars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred, place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and *nameleſs* ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accuſations of this kind, when they come from ſuſpected, that is, from *nameleſs* pens. *Atterbury.*

Such imag'ry of greatneſs ill became
A *nameleſs* dwelling, and an unknown name. *Harte.*

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name*.] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we ſay the ſame which diligent beholders of her works have obſerved; *namely*, that ſhe provideth for all living creatures nouriſhment which may ſuffice. *Hooker.*

Which of theſe ſorrows is he ſubject to?
To none of theſe, except it be the laſt;
Namely, ſome love that drew him off from home. *Shakſpeare.*

The council making remonſtrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conſpiracies againſt her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who ſtood ready in a very ſuſpicious manner to do the deed, adviſed her to go leſs abroad weakly attended. But the queen anſwered, that ſhe had rather be dead, than put in cuſtody. *Bacon.*

For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that ſeveral ſuch divinations have been made, none can queſtion. *Addiſon.*

Solomon's choice does not only inſtruct us in that point of hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine moral to us; *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wiſdom, does at the ſame time take the moſt proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addiſon.*

NA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *name*.] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.

Nor does the dog-fiſh at ſea, much more make out the dog of land, than that has conſonantal, or *nameſake* in the heavens. *Brown.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impoſſible for them to diſcover beauties; they have eyes only for blemiſhes: they can indeed ſee the light, as is ſaid of their *nameſakes*; but immediately ſhut their eyes. *Addiſon.*

NAP. *n. ſ.* [hnœppan, Sax. to ſleep.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep. A word ludicrouſly uſed.

Mopſa ſat ſwallowing of ſleep with open mouth, making ſuch a noiſe, as no body could lay the ſtealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſun had long ſince in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge you are ſtill taking your *nap*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance.

Amongſt thoſe leaves ſhe made a butterfly
With excellent device and wond'rous flight;
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The ſilken down with which his back is dight. *Spenſ.*

Jack Cade the clothier means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new *nap* upon it. *Shakſp.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtil ſpirit, in a ſoft or fat ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid,
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where duſt confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To NAP. *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure; to be ſupinely careleſs.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his maſter's door. *L'Eſtrange.*

What is ſeriouſly related by Helmont, that ſome linen, ſtopt in a veſſel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice: without conjuring, one may gueſs to have been the philoſophy and information of ſome houſewife, who had not ſo carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were then taken *napping* juſt when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley.*

NA'PTAKING. *n. ſ.* [*nap* and *take*.] Surpriſe; ſeizure on a ſudden; unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep.

Naptakings, aſſaults, ſpoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers days, between us and France been common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap* the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from νάπη, *a hill*; perhaps from the ſame root with *knob*.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks and make but an interior ſurvey of your goodſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was ſlain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table linen. *Dict.*

NA'PHEW. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. ſ.* [*naphtha*, Lat.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell, of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*

Strabo repreſents it as a liquation of bitumen. It ſwims on the top of the water of wells and ſprings. That found about Babylon is in ſome ſprings whitiſh, tho' it be generally black, and ſmatters little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tonſi*

que ferunt mantilia villis; naperia, Italian.]

1. A cloth uſed at table to wipe the hands.
By art were weaved *napkins*, ſhirts, and coats, inconſumptible by fire. *Brown.*
The ſame matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleanſed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*
Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were moſt commonly of linen, or ſoft wool. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.
I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her firſt remembrance from the Moor. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.
Were he to ſtand for conſul, ne'er would he
Appear in the market place, nor on him put
The *napleſs* veſture of humility. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap. Lye* derives it from nappe, Sax. a cup.] Frothy; ſpumy: from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.
When I my threſher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

NARCI'SSUS. n. ſ. [Latin; *narciſſe*, Fr.] A daffodil.
Nor *Narciſſus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging ſtill. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *adj.* [ναρκόω; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.
Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quin.*
The ancients cſteemed it *narcotick* or ſtupefactive, and it is to be found in the liſt of poiſons by Dioſcorides. *Brown.*

NARD. *n. ſ.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος.]
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.
He now is come
Into the bliſsful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard* and balm. *Milt.*
2. An odorous ſhrub.
Smelt, o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben Jonſon.*

NARE. *n. ſ.* [*naris*, Lat.] A noſtril: not uſed, except as in the following paſſage, in affectation.
There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* ollact it not. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell: a word only uſed in Scotland.

NARRATION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Lat. *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; hiſtory.
He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abb.*
They that deſire to look into the *narrations* of the ſtory, or the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *2 Maccabees.*
This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*
Homer introduces the beſt inſtructions, in the midſt of their plaineſt *narrations*. *Broome.*

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.]
1. Relating; giving an account.
To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt.
Age, as *Davenant* ſays, is always *narrative*. *Dry.*
The poor, the rich, the valiant and the ſage,
And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.
In the inſtructions I give to others, concerning what they ſhould do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *Spenſer.*
Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tat.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.
The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein diſpoſitive and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.
Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt and faithful, as well as ſkilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts.*

NA'RROW. *adj.* [neanu, Sax. from nyn.]
1. Not broad or wide; having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide.
Edward from Belgia,
Hath paſs'd in ſafety thro' the *narrow* ſeas. *Shakſp.*
The angel ſtood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numbers.*
In a *narrow* bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Mortimer.*
By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimenſion to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*
2. Small; of no great extent: uſed of time as well as place.
From this *narrow* time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no infirmity. *Brown.*
Though the Jews were but a ſmall nation, and confined to a *narrow* compaſs in the world, yet the firſt riſe of letters and languages is truly to be aſcribed to them. *Wilkins.*
3. Covetous; avaricious.
To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To ſwelling hearts he ſhines in honour's fire *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous.
Nothing more ſhakes any ſociety than mean diviſions between the ſeveral orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Spratt.*
The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew.*
The hopes of good from thoſe whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and ſtinted charity. *Smalridge.*
A ſalamander grows familiar with a ſtranger at firſt ſight, and is not ſo *narrow*-ſpirited as to obſerve, whether the perſon ſhe talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addiſon.*
It is with *narrow*-ſoul'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the leſs they have in them the more noiſe they make in pouring it out. *Swift.*
5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance.
Then Mneſtheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove,
Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryd.*
6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive.
The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* ſearch; and with inſpection deep
Conſider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Moſt opportune might ſerve his wiles. *Milton.*
Many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon.*

To NA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs.
In the wall he made *narrowed* reſts, that the beams ſhould not be faſtened in the walls of the houſe. *1 Kings.*
By reaſon of the great continent of Braſilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees, but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the ſea on the other ſide, it varieth about five or ſix. *Brown.*
A government, which by alienating the affections, loſing the opinions, and croſſing the intereſts of the people, leaves out of its compaſs the greateſt part of their conſent, may juſtly be ſaid, in the ſame degrees it loſes ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*
2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.
One ſcience is incomparably above all the reſt, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and ſecular intereſts; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*
3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge.
Diſuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*
How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itſelf to a more copious ſtock. *Locke.*
Lo! ev'ry ſkuiſh'd ſon returns to thee;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* ſtill by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*
4. To confine; to limit.
I muſt find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary ſapping the foundation on which he ſtands. *Waterland.*
By admitting too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion, you take a fuller ſurvey of the whole. *Watts.*
Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourſelves to our own ſolitary reaſonings, without much reading. *Watts.*
5. In farriery.
A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow.*]
1. With little breadth or wideneſs; with ſmall diſtance between the ſides.
2. Contractedly; without extent.
The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular ſpecies of government. *Swift.*
3. Cloſely; vigilantly; attentively.
My fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo *narrowly*. *Shakſpeare.*
If it be *narrowly* conſidered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*
For a conſiderable treaſure hid in my vineyard, ſearch *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Eſtrange.*
A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inſpect every part of him. *Addiſon.*
4. Nearly; within a little.
Some private veſſels took one of the Acapulco ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.*
5. Avariciouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *narrow.*]
1. Want of breadth or wideneſs.
In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowneſs* of the arch makes it riſe in height, or run out in length. *Addiſon.*
2. Want of extent; want of comprehenſion.
That prince who ſhould be ſo wiſe and godlike, as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, and *narrowneſs* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*
3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs.
The moſt learned and ingenious ſociety in Europe, confeſs the *narrowneſs* of human attainments. *Glanv.*
Cheap vulgar arts, whoſe *narrowneſs* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly ſticks at words. *Denham.*
The Latin, a ſevere and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word which either the barbarity or the *narrowneſs* of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*
4. Meanneſs; poverty.
If God will fit thee for this paſſage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and ſo ſuit the *narrowneſs* of thy fortune to the narrowneſs of the way thou art to paſs, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*
5. Want of capacity.
Another diſpoſition in men, which makes them improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the *narrowneſs* of their ſpirit and under-

ſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them, *Burnet.*

NA'RWHALE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

Thoſe long horns preſerved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales.* *Brown.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] Obſolete.

For pity'd is miſhap that *nas* remedy,
But ſcorn'd been deeds of fond fooliery. *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *adj.* [*naſus*, Lat.] Belonging to the noſe.

To pronounce the *naſals*, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder.*

When the diſcharge leſſens, paſs a ſmall probe through the *naſal* duct into the noſe every time it is dreſt, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *adj.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe.

Some unicorns are among inſects; as thoſe four kinds of *naſicornous* beetles deſcribed by Moffetus. *Brown.*

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirtily; filthily; naufeouſly.

The moſt pernicious infection next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when priſoners have been long and cloſe and *naſtily* kept. *Bacon.*

2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirt; filth.

This cauſed the ſeditious to remain within their ſtation, which by reaſon of the *naſtineſs* of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as High Dutch bride,
Such *naſtineſs* and ſo much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Pope.*

2. Obſcenity; groſsneſs of ideas.

Their *naſtineſs*, their dull obſcene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very naufeous and offenſive to any who does not baulk his own reaſon, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpoſe, than in the *naſtineſs* of Plautus and Ariſtophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'STY. *adj.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; naufeous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his anſwer to Luther, has thrown out the greateſt heap of *naſty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *naſty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious ſtar! whoſe ſacred pow'r
Preſided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior*

NA'TATION. *n. ſ.* [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming.

In progreſſive motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown.*

NA'THELESS. *adv.* [*na*, that is, *not*, *the leſs*, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; formed thus, *nathelefs*, *nath'leſs*. Obſolete.

Nath'leſs, my brother, ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our jar. *Spenſer.*

The torrid clime
Smote on him ſore beſides, vaulted with fire,
Nath'leſs he ſo endur'd, 'till on the beach
Of that inflamed ſea he ſtood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. Obſolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty ſpeech,
Could his blood-froſen heart emboldn'd be. *Spenſ.*

NATION. *n. ſ.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.]

1. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had proſpered in his French wars, and peopled with Engliſh the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his ſucceſſors holding the ſame courſe, would have filled all France with our *nation.* *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly ſignifies a great number of families derived from the ſame blood, born in the ſame country, and living under the ſame government. *Temple.*

2. A great number: emphatically.

When after battle I the field have ſeen
Spread o'er with ghaſtly ſhapes, which once were men;
A *nation* cruſht! a nation of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this ſide the grave!
Are there, ſaid I, who from this ſad ſurvey,
This human chaos, carry ſmiles away! *Young.*

NA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, French; from *nation.*]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time ſhall dwell and proſper: but when ſins
National interrupt their public peace. *Milton.*

Such a *national* devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addiſon.*

The aſtoniſhing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in ſome meaſure the bleſſings returned upon that *national* charity which has been ſo conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never viſits a people with public and general calamities, but where their ſins are public and *national* too. *Rogers.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* eſpouſed to God by covenant, every ſin of theirs was in a peculiar manner ſpiritual adultery. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.

She more ſweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to paſs, as ſhe could well enough,
Their *native* muſick by her ſkilful art. *Spenſer.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itſelf is *native* in the breaſt. *Davis.*

2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature; original.

The members retired to their homes, reaſſume the *native* ſedateneſs of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legiſlative;
And firſt, 'tis to ſpeak whatever we pleaſe. *Denham.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If theſe men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* puniſhment; though they can outſtrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakſpeare.*

Many of our bodies ſhall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now ſeen death? is this the way
I muſt return to *native* duſt? O ſight
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God ſurely will no way be pleaſed with ſuch ſacrifices. *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble muſhroom ſcarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden.*

There ſtood a monument to Tacitus the hiſtorian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addiſon.*

Our *natives* have a fuller habit, ſquarer, and more extended cheſts, than the people that be beyond us to the ſouth. *Blackmore.*

2. Offſpring.

Th' accuſation,
All cauſe unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our ſo frank donation. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'TIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*nativité*, Fr.]

1. Birth; iſſue into life.

Concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whoſe birth the births of all are only bleſſed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon thoſe as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and ſorrows of a troubleſome world. *Nelſon.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My huſband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a goſſip's feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſay there is diviuity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shakſpeare.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows ſo born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezekiel*

3. State or place of being produced.

Theſe, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *adj.* [*naturalis*, Lat. *naturel*, French.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is poſſible from them to contrive ſuch an artificial revolution as ſhall conſtantly be the cauſe of itſelf. *Wilkins.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been diſtavoured by all inſtitutions. *Temple.*

3. Beſtowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it ſhould ſeem that the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton.*

5. Following the ſtated courſe of things.

It ſolid piety, humility, and a ſober ſenſe of themſelves, is much wanted in that ſex, it is the plain and *natural* conſequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Conſonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by cuſtom, as *natural* to the mind as ſun and light: fire and warmth go together, and ſo ſeem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as ſelf-evident truths themſelves. *Locke.*

7. Diſcoverable by reaſon; not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and ſhould be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reaſon, improved by conſideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumſtances in the behaviour of thoſe women who had loſt their huſbands on this fatal day. *Addiſon.*

10. Oppoſed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL. *n. ſ.* [from *nature.*]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from underſtanding; a fool.

That a monſter ſhould be ſuch a *natural*. *Shakſp.*

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compaſs he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reaſoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in uſe.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, ſhould be in a ſtate of freemen. *Abbot.*

Oppreſſion, in many places, wears the robes of juſtice, which domineering over the *naturals* may

not ſpare ſtrangers, and ſtrangers will not endure it. *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in uſe.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben Jonſon.*

To conſider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his ſtronger part, and the duke's, his practical. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *natural.*] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturaliſt*, was ſo taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wiſe Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturaliſt* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addiſon.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compaſs, they ſtood firm; but when they did ſpread, they became a windfall. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that ſhall come over and turn a certain ſtock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from cuſtoms the two firſt years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]

1. To adopt into a community; to inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Iriſh might not be *naturalized* without damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make eaſy like things natural.

He riſes freſh to his hammer and anvil; cuſtom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural.*]

1. According to the power or impulſes of unaſſiſted nature.

Our ſovereign good is deſired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural deſire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly diſabled his nature unto theſe means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is deſired *naturally*, muſt now ſupernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If ſenſe be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no ſuch thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a ſerious performance of holy interceſſion, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of ſpite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happineſs of mankind. *Law.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with juſt repreſentation.

Theſe things, to in my ſong, I *naturally* may ſhow,
Now as the mountain high, then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead, there, as the heath be bare.
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Drayton.*

That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* performed. *Shakſ.*

This anſwers aptly and *naturally* to the place of the abyſs before the deluge, incloſ'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be meaſured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or leſs *naturally* from the perſons and occaſions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneouſly; without art; without cultivation: as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *natural.*]

1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalneſs* of a deſire, is the cauſe that the ſatisfaction of it is pleaſure, and pleaſure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refuſing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He muſt underſtand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalneſs* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace ſpeaks of theſe parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the fineſt for the *naturalneſs* of the thought, and the beauty of the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

NATURE. *n. ſ.* [*natura*, Lat. *nature*, Fr.]

1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My ſervices are bound. *Shakſpeare.*

When it was ſaid to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die, he ſaid, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the poſtillion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be ſet. *Cowley.*

Heav'n beſtows
At home all riches that wiſe *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains ſhake,
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forſake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, ſome animals have a dark reſemblance of the influxes of reaſon: ſo between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both natures. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, beſides what is common to them with plants, doth conſiſt in having ſuch faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleaſure from them. *Wilkins.*

3. The conſtitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakſ.*

We're not ourſelves,
When *nature*, being oppreſt, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have ſubdu'd *nature*
To ſuch a lowneſs but his unkind daughters. *Shakſ.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe *nature* is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none, on whoſe fooliſh honeſty
My practices ride eaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The regular courſe of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakſ.*

6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the moſt beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanville.*

7. The conſtitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moraliſts, or hiſtorians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while thoſe which depend for their exiſtence on particular cuſtoms and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of faſhion, can only be coeval with that which firſt raiſed them from obſcurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native ſenſations.

Have we not ſeen
The murd'ring ſon aſcend his parent's bed,
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
And ſtain the ſacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The ſtate or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* faſt in fate,
Left conſcience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; ſpecies.

A diſpute of this *nature* cauſed miſchief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbiſhop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can pleaſe thoſe taſtes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addiſon.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the ſame. *Pope.*

12. Phyſicks; the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,
God ſaid, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word which occurs ſo frequently, with ſignifications ſo various, and ſo difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deſerves to be epitomiſed.

Nature ſometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans*, as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this ſenſe may be uſed the word *creator*.

Nature ſometimes means that on whoſe account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this ſenſe may be uſed *eſſence* or *quality*.

Nature ſometimes means what belongs to a living creature, at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we ſay, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* froward. This may be expreſſed by ſaying, *the man was born ſo*; or, *the thing was generated ſuch*.

Nature ſometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we ſay, the ſtone falls, or the flame riſes by nature; for this we may ſay, that *the motion up or down is ſpontaneous, or produced by its proper cauſe*.

Nature ſometimes means the eſtabliſhed courſe of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night ſucceed the day. This may be termed *eſtabliſhed order*, or *ſettled courſe*.

Nature means ſometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, eſpecially a living one; as when phyſicians ſay, that *nature* is ſtrong, or *nature* left to herſelf will do the cure. For this may be uſed, *conſtitution, temperament*, or *ſtructure of the body*.

Nature is put likewiſe for the ſyſtem of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may uſe *the world*, or *the univerſe*.

Nature is ſometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of tendency. In this ſenſe it is beſt not to uſe it at all. *Boyle's Free Enquiry.*

NATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nature.*] The ſtate of being produced by nature. Not uſed.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we impute not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown.*

NA'VAL. *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of ſhips.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had beſieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy deſign'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*

As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ſhips.

Maſters of ſuch numbers of ſtrong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* ſtores that furniſh the world. *Temple.*

NAVE. *n. ſ.* [naf, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet fortune! all you gods
In general ſynod take away her pow'r;
Break all the ſpokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakſpeare.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their ſwift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat ſometimes ſo intenſe as to ſet them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. s.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Imbrasides addrest
His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As on the earth that his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
It pour'd his entrailes. *Chapman.*

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not to. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take,
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

There is a superintending Providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the secundines and parted from the *navel* string. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being prest to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shakspeare.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milt.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. s.*

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. s.* [*cotyledon.*] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant.

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [nahꞇ, naphihꞇ, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

Thy sister's *naught*: Oh Regan! she hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
Shakspeare.

NAUGHT. *n. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

Be you contented
To have a son set your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.
Shakspeare.

NA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY. *adj.* The same with *naught.*

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

These *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights.
Shakspeare.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shaksp.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other. *Raleigh.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylyn.*

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuth.*

NAVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*navigation*, Fr. from *navigate.*]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*. *More.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.
Dryden.

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Vessels of *navigation.*

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, tho' the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakspeare.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *n. s.* [*navigateur*, Fr. from *navigate.*] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the sounding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens. *Wilkins.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE. *n. s.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY. *n. s.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock seafight.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nausea*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it. *Watts on the Mind.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decryed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
And hates the muse by which she was undone.
Dryden.

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods.
Blackmore.

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausée*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgustful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
And from those gaieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, 'till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their fatire's praise;
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

NAU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Per-
NAU'TICK. } taining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnes, aut magna.* *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS. n. s. [Lat. *nautile*, Fr.] A shellfish furnished with something analagous to oars and a sail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VY. *n. s.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAY. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne aye.*]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only yea, and t'other *nay*. *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their stile. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty *nay* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryd.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place itself would be razed. *Spectator.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now

do they thrust us out privily? *nay verily*; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts.*

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said *nay*; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Prov.*

NA'YWORD. *n. s.* [*nay* and *word.*]

1. The side of denial; the saying nay. Not in use.

You would believe my saying,
Howe'er you lean to th' *nayword*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspeare.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakspeare.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nill* from *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is* or *is not*.] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser.*

NEAF. *n. s.* [*nefi*, Islandick.] A fist. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves*.

Give me thy *neaf*, monsieur Mustardseed. *Shaks.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Sax. to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of fire as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you use, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [neppl-d, Saxon; næpeig poor.] Low; decrescent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows, its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR. *prep.* [neh, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottish.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh; not far from. It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shaksp.*

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one *near* death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryd.*

This child very was *near* being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point thro'out the western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jeremiah.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Genesis.*

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a *nearer* view lost much of their terrour. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* liv'd to the blest times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desart fraught
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know them that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

To measure life, learn thou betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way. *Milt.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

[illegible] Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantages of blank verse, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Leviticus.*

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakspeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thrusts
Against my *near'st* of life. *Shakspeare.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness: as, a *near* man.

NEAR *hand.* Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entring *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEA'RLY. *adv.* [from *near.*]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood; they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *n. s.* [from *near.*]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of his *nearness*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood, as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

NEAT. *n. s.* [neat, nyten, Saxon; *naut*, Islandick and Scottish.]

1. Black-cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all called *neat*. *Shakspeare.*

Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, *neats* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neat*, or sheep is to be had,
I sing, Mecænas. *May's Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or *neats* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat*. *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tuss.*

Go and get me some repast.—
What say you to a *neat's* foot?—
'Tis passing good, I pry'thee, let me have it. *Shak.*

NEAT. *adj.* [*net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion, the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford, *neat*, but not florid, easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country messes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dresses. *Milton.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprizingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferior mates
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those rates
Our old wine, *neate*. *Chapman.*

NE'ATHERD. *n. f.* [neaðýnb, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. Βυκόλος, *buculus*.

There *neatherd* with cur and his horn,
Be a terror to the meadow and corn. *Tuſſer.*
The ſwains and tardy *neatherds* came, and laſt
Menalcas, wet with beating winter maſt. *Dryden.*

NE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *neat*.]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; ſprucely.

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean, nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly*. *Shakſpeare.*

To love an altar built,
Of twelve vaſt French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

NEA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatneſs* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB *n. f.* [nebbe, Sax.]

1. Noſe; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How ſhe holds up the *neb!* the bill to him,
And arms her with the boldneſs of a wife. *Shakſp.*
Take any fowls with a belly and a long *neb*. *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NEBU'LA. *n. f.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *adj.* [*nebuloſus*, Lat.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *n. f.* [from *neceſſary*.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily uſe. *Quibus dolcat natura negatis.*

The ſupernatural *neceſſaries* are, the preventing, aſſiſting, and renewing grace of God, which we ſuppoſe God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the heart of all that with obedient humble ſpirits receive and ſincerely embrace it. *Hammond.*

We are to aſk of God ſuch *neceſſaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right a ſon has to be maintained and provided with the *neceſſaries* and conveniencies of life, out of his father's ſtock, gives him a right to ſucceed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NE'CESSARILY. *adv.* [from *neceſſary*.]

1. Indiſpenſably.

I would know by ſome ſpecial inſtance, what one article of chriſtian faith, or what duty required *neceſſarily* unto all men's ſalvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with ſuch a natural principle, whereby it is *neceſſarily* inclined to promote its own preſervation and well being. *Wilkins.*

2. By inevitable conſequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt *neceſſarily* ſet bounds and limits unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of ſuch a nature as would *neceſſarily*, once begun, perſevere aſleſt for ever. *Pearſon.*

They ſubjected God to the fatal chain of cauſes, whereas they ſhould have reſolved the neceſſity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himſelf, who executes *neceſſarily*, that which he firſt propoſed freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *neceſſary*.] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NECESSARY. *adj.* [*neceſſarius*, Lat.]

1. Needful; indiſpenably requiſite.

Being it is impoſſible we ſhould have the ſame ſanctity which is in God, it will be neceſſary to declare what is this holineſs which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called ſaints. *Pearſon.*

All greatneſs is in virtue underſtood;
'Tis only *neceſſary* to be good. *Dryden.*

A certain kind of temper is *neceſſary* to the pleaſure and quiet of our minds, conſequently to our happineſs, and that is holineſs and goodneſs. *Tit.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what ſhall be thought *neceſſary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a *neceſſary* end,
Will come when it will come. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

They reſolve us not, what they underſtand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *neceſſary* inference. *White.*

No man can ſhow by any *neceſſary* argument, that it is naturally impoſſible that all the relations concerning America ſhould be falſe. *Tillotſon.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Lat.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Hath thou proudly aſcribed the good thou haſt done to thy own ſtrength, or imputed thy ſins and follies to the *neceſſitating* and inevitable decrees of God *Drypp's Rules for Devotion.*

The marquis of Newcaſtle being preſſed on both ſide, was *neceſſitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man ſeduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Againſt his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *neceſſitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our *neceſſitated*. *Milton.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, permiſſions, or inflexions of the underſtanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the underſtanding, or pervert the will, or *neceſſitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he would fall dangerouſly ſick, and that ſickneſs *neceſſitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

Th' Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *neceſſitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boaſts an arbitrary ſtate. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any perſon may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority riſing thence, a ſervile and *neceſſitated* obedience but love can be produced only by kindneſs *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *neceſſitate*.] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion.

This neceſſity, grounded upon the *neceſſitation* of a man's will without his will, is ſo far from leſſening thoſe difficulties which flow from the fatal decrees of the Stoicks, that it increaſeth them. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *neceſſitation* to one: where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *neceſſitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to chooſe. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

NECE'SSITED. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed.

This thing was true, and when I gave it Helen, I had her, if her fortune ever ſtood
Need to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakſpeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] Preſſed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no ſatisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *neceſſitous*. *Clarendon.*

In legal forfeitures, and rigiting huſbands of thoſe who, though not perfectly inſolvent, are yet very *neceſſitous*, a good man will not be haſty in going to extremities. *Atterbury.*

There are multitudes of *neceſſitous* heirs and penurious parents, parſons in pinching circumſtances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *neceſſitous*.] Poverty; want; need.

Univerſal peace is demonſtration of univerſal plenty, for where there is want and *neceſſitouſneſs*, there will be a quarrelling. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *neceſſitudo*, Lat.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *neceſſitudes* of human nature neceſſarily maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale.*

2. Friendſhip.

NECE'SSITY. *n. f.* [*neceſſitas*, Lat.]

1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality.

Neceſſity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

Though there be no natural *neceſſity*, that ſuch things muſt be ſo, and that they cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be ſo certain as not to admit of any reaſonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs.

Urge the *neceſſity*, and ſtate of times *Shakſp.*

Racine uſed the chorus to his Eſther, but not that he found any *neceſſity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occaſion of entertaining the king with vocal muſick. *Dryden.*

We ſee the *neceſſity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *neceſſities* is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakſpeare.*

The cauſe of all the diſtractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *neceſſity* his majeſty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are firſt to conſult our own *neceſſities*, but then the *neceſſities* of our neighbours have a chriſtian right to a part of what we have to ſpare. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Things neceſſary for human life.

Theſe ſhould be hours for *neceſſities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repoſe, and not for us
To waſte theſe times. *Shakſpeare.*

Great part of the world are free from the *neceſſities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own diſpoſal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence.

There never was a man of ſolid underſtanding, whoſe apprehenſions are ſober, and by a penſive inſpection adviſed, but that he hath found by an irreſiſtible *neceſſity*, one true God and everlaſting being. *Raleigh.*

Good-nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which of *neceſſity* will give allowance to the feelings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulſion.

Never ſhall
Our heads get out; if once within we be,
But ſtay compell'd by ſtrong *neceſſitie*. *Chapman.*

NECK. *n. f.* [hneca, Sax. *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Antidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck*. *Shakſpeare.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck*. *Brown.*

She clapp'd her feathern wing againſt your tow'rs,
And ſtunn'd out her long *neck* even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*. *Addiſon.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'ſt as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with ſcanty room to tread. *Dryd.*

3. *On the* NECK; immediately after; from one following another cloſely.

He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, taſk'd the whole ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſecond way to aggregate ſin, is by adherence of ſin to ſin, and that is done foudry ways; firſt by committing one ſin *on the neck* of another; as David did when he added murther to adultery. *Perkins.*

Inſtantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Iſabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *n. f.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The

coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*neck* and *cloth*.] That which men wear on their neck.

Will the with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry sunday morn thy *neckcloth* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKATEE. } *n. s.* A gorget; hand-
NE'CKERCHIEF. } kerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace*.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore bracelets, chains, or *necklaces* of silver and gold set with precious stones. *Arbuthnot.*

Or lose her heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed*.] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER. *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life. *Swift.*

NE'CROMANCY. *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts. *Brown.*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled. *Abbot.*

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear *Drayton*

NE'CTAR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities.

NE'CTARED. *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* treats of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Lat.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Ambrosial fat, the grape, the rose renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar.

To them supper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruits *Milton*

NE'CTARINE. *n. s.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the stone firmer. *Miller*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the brown, and of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long; of the murry there are several sorts. *Temple.*

NEED. *n. s.* [neod, Sax. *nood*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

That spirit that first rush'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be effectuous in thee now at *need*. *Milton.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And summon all thy reason at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shak.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Ecclus.*

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremest *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you *Shak.*

God who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logic, nor uses it. *Baker*

To NEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Basest beggars
Are in the poorest things superfluous,
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*,
Man's life is cheap as beasts. *Shakspeare.*

The whole *need* not a physician, but the sick. *Matthew.*

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shall *need*. *Milton.*

To ask Whether the will has freedom? is to ask, Whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have intimations of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told *Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needed* but use the word body. *Locke*

NEE'DER. *n. s.* [from *need*.] One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' absence of the *needer*. *Shakspeare.*

NEE'DFUL. *adj.* [*need* and *full*.] Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be *needful* both for our souls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you content we shall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shaksp.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mnestheus, and brave Serestus walk the round. *Dryden.*

To my present purpose it is not *needful* to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely defart and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house for their benighted guest *Addison*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*.] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems yet both ask and read,
And like them too, must *needfully*, though few,
Be of the best. *Ben Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *needful*.] Necessity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy*.] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *needy*.] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade, to use them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *n. s.* [nædl, Sax.]

1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest *needle*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge. *Wilkins.*

2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

Go bid the *needle* its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling fev'rence it doth bend. *Cowley.*

The use of the loadstone and the mariner's *needle* was not then known *Burnet.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. s.* [*belone*; *needle* and *fish*.] A kind of sea fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. s.* [*needle* and *full*.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. s.* [from *needle*.] He
NEE'DLEMAKER. } who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *n. s.* [*needle* and *work*.]

1. The business of a sempstress.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needlework* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a light ground than a dark and melancholy work upon a light ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious piece of *needlework*, one colour fades away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need*.]

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hooker.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward. *Shak.*

Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only. *Atterbury.*

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in *needless* and ridiculous expences upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses. *Law.*

2. Not wanting. Out of use.

For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakspeare.*

NEE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of expositors, might seem confutable for its *needlessness*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men satisfy it. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT. *n. s.* [from *need*.] Something necessary.

Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Spenser.*

NEEDS. *adv.* [nedep, Saxon; unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must needs have taught. *Hooker.*

God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker.*

I must *needs* utter him, madam, with my letter. *Shakspeare.*

Another being elected and his ambassadors re-

turned, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair and weary human sense. *Milt.*

To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville.*

A trust at law must *needs* be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it, because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlewell.*

I have a pair below,
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

Nee'dy. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser.*

—In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakspeare.*

The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Psalms.*

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlew.*

Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for generous love declare,
And chuse the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Glan.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

Ne'er. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **Neese.** *v. n.* [*nyse*, Dan. *niesen*, Dut.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings.*

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. *Job.*

Nef. *n. s.* [old Fr. from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison.*

Nefa'rious. *adj.* [*nefarius.* Lat.] Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law stiles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayl.*

NEGATION. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]

1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation*.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts' Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning and civilities of it. *Heylyn.*

Ne'gative. *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus.* Latin.]

1. Denying: contrary to *affirmative*.

2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillots.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

Ne'gative. *n. s.*

1. A proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A particle of denial: as, *not*.

A purer substance is defin'd,
But by a heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

Ne'gatively. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scriptures *negatively*, in reproof of that which is evil, Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

To **NEGLECT.** *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.

Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects.* *Milt.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Matthew.*

This my long suff'ring and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milt.*

3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakspeare.*

Negle'ct. *n. s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herse be deck't,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

Negle'cter. *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

Negle'ctful. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with *of*.

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but being to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had not great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father caress them when they do well, shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference. *Locke.*

Negle'ctfully. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedless inattention; with careless indifference. Not used.

Negle'ction. *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] The state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shaks.*

Negle'ctive. *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardless of.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NEGLIGENCE. *n. s.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakspeare.*

Ne'gligent. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Careless of any particular: with *of* before a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion; but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of finery. They see she is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Baruch.*

3. Scornfully regardless.

Let it disdain pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With every muse to grace thy song,
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift.*

Ne'gligently. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Let us have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination, and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forward to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* drest. *Waller.*

In every figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

To **Nego'tiate.** *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat: whether of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakspeare.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against king Richard been hatched. *Bacon.*

It is a common error in *negociating*; whereas men have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that receive the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them except one make profit of them. *Hammond.*

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and negotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

Negotia'tion. *n. s.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of business, whether publick or private.

Oil is flow, fmooth, and folid; fo are Spaniards obferved to be in their motion: Though it be a queftion yet unrefolved, whether their affected gravity and flownefs in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceafed not from all worldly labour and *negotiation.* *White.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *n. f.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Thofe who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but fay nothing to juftify thofe demands. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. *n. f.* [Spanifh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes tranfplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themfelves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF. *n. f.* [*nëfi*, Iflandick; *neef*, Scottifh.] Fift. It is likewife written *neaf.*

Sweet knight, I kifs thy *neif.* *Shakfpeare.*

To **NEIGH.** *v. n.* [hnægan, Sax. *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horfe or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakfpeare.*

They were as fed horfes, every one *neighed.* *Jeremiah.*

Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with fhrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The gen'rous horfe, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horfe.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforce homage. *Shakfpeare.*

NEI'GHBOUR. *n. f.* [neȝebun, Sax.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He fent fuch an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighbouring* garrifons. *Clarendon.*

A kid fometimes for feftivals he flew,
The choicer part was his fick *neighbour's* due. *Harte.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Mafters, my good friends, mine honeft *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourfelves? *Shakfpeare.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man fhall fet me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakfp.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more fhall be the *neighbour* to my counfels. *Shakfpeare.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the fame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins againft men are injuries; hurts, loffes, and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chaftity, wealth, good name, or any way juftly offended, or by us hindred. *Perkins.*

The gofpel allows no fuch term as a ftranger; makes every man my *neighbour.* *Spratt.*

You fhould always change and alter your interceffions, according as the needs and neceffities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance feem to require. *Law.*

To **NEI'GHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholefome berries thrive and ripen beft,
Neighbour'd by fruit of bafer quality. *Shakfpeare.*

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places fhall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakfpeare.*

Thefe grow on the leifurely afcending hills that *neighbour* the fhore. *Sandys.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of fo young days brought up with him,
And fince fo *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Shakfpeare.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *n. f.* [from *neighbour.*]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the *neighbourhood* mortally fick of the fmall-pox, defiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the hafte of love to find thee. *Addif.*

2. State of being near each other.

Confider feveral ftates in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preferve peace between their ftates, it is neceffary they fhould be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Thofe that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius fuits?
To live like Adam midft an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottifh lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englifhman, and fwore he would pay when he was able. *Shakfpeare.*

The Woodberry fo nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He fleals my cuftomers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With focial civility.

NEI'THER. *conjunct.* [naþðen, Sax. *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle ufed in the firft branch of a negative fentence, and anfwered by *nor.*

Fight *neither* with fmall *nor* great, fave only with the king. *1 Kings.*

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandife, *nor* inquifitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylyn.*

2. It is fometimes the fecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any fentence.

Ye fhall *not* eat of it, *neither* fhall ye touch it. *Genefis.*

This commandment ftandeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Chriftians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a fentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old Englifh two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatnefs of diftance, whereby the found cannot be heard, we fee that lightnings and corufcations, near at hand, yield *no* found *neither.* *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the ufe of reafon, *nor* then *neither.* *Locke.*

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakfpeare.*

Which of them fhall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakfpeare.*

The balance, by a propenfity to either fide, inclined to *neither.* *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I abfolve myfelf, and excufe him,
Who fav'd my life and honour, but praife *neither.* *Dryden.*

Experience makes us fenfible of both, though our narrow underftandings can comprehend *neither.* *Locke.*

They lived with the friendfhip and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* flave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NE'NUPHAR. *n. f.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] Water lily, or water rofe.

NEO'PHYTE. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νέος and φύω.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTE'RICK. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Lat.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the mifreports of fome ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks.* *Grew.*

NEP. *n. f.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NE'PENTHE. *n. f.* [νη and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no paffion, pride, or fhame transport,
Lull'd with the fweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There were no fathers, brothers, friends difgrace,
Once break their reft, nor ftir them from their place. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Lat. *neveu*, Fr.]

1. The fon of a brother or fifter.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brighteft *nephew* and whom beft I love. *Dryd.*

I afk, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandfon by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandfon. Out of ufe.

With what intent they were firft publifhed, thofe words of the *nephew* of Jefus do plainly fignify, after that my grandfather Jefus had given himfelf to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and hath gotten therein fufficient judgement, he propofed alfo to write fomething pertaining to learning and wifdom. *Hooker.*

Her lure at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eafe,
And for his hatching *nephews* fmooths the feas. *Dryden.*

3. Defcendant, however diftant. Out of ufe.

All the fons of thefe five brethren reign'd
By due fucceefs, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven defcents the crown retain'd. *Spenfer.*

NEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [νεφριτικός; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the ftone.

The diet of *nephritic* perfons ought to be oppofite to the alkalefcent nature of the falts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Good againft the ftone.

The *nephritic* ftone is commonly of an uniform dufky green; but fome famples I have feen of it that are variegated with white, black, and fometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *n. f.* [*nepotifme*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.] Fondnefs for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotifm* Rome owes its prefent fplendor, for it would have been impoffible to have furnifhed out fo many glorious palaces with fuch a profufion of pictures and ftatues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addifon.*

NERVE. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.]

1. The organs of fenfation paffing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body, they have alfo blood veffels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* fends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Ruffian bear;
Take any fhape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakfpeare.*

2. It is ufed by the poets for finew or tendon.

If equal powers
Thou would'ft inflame, amidft my *nerves*, as then
I could encounter with three hundred men. *Chapm.*

Strong Tharyfmen difcharged a fpeeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope.*

NE'RVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Without ftrength.

There funk Thalia, *nerrelefs*, faint and dead,
Had not her fifter Satire held her head. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS. *adj.* [*nervofus*, Lat.]

1. Well ftrung; ftrong; vigorous.

What nervous arms he boaſts, how firm his tread;
His limbs ho[illegible] *Pope.*

2. Relating to the nerves; having the ſeat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whiſper'd no peace to calm the *nervous* war,
And Eldonna, the ſiren of the plain,
Sung ſpouſe unſoos in vain *Harte.*

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous. Not in uſe.

Death, that dark ſpirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakſpeare.*

NE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Lat.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing.

Many of the moſt accompliſhed wits of all ages, have reſolved their knowledge into Socrates his ſum total, and after all their pains in queſt of ſcience, have ſat down in a profeſſed *neſcience.* *Glanville.*

NESH. *adj.* [neſc, Sax.] Soft; tender; eaſily hurt. *Skinner.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting *ſtate* or *quality*: as, *poiſonous, poiſonouſneſs; turbid, turbidneſs; lovely, lovelineſs;* from nyſſe, Sax.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neſe, Sax. a *noſe of land*, or headland.

NEST. *n. ſ.* [neſt, Sax.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *neſt* chance to be before thee in the way, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young. *Deuteronomy.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy humble *neſt* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *neſt* and aliment for the eggs and young of thoſe inſects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of reſidence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad ſenſe: as, a *neſt* of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *neſt*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural ſleep. *Shakſp.*

4. A warm cloſe habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our miniſters having livings offered unto them, will neither for zeal of religion, nor winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *neſts.* *Spenſer.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repoſitories.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts.

The cedar ſtretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *neſted* within his leaves. *Howel.*

NE'STEGG. *n. ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg.*] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it.

Books and money laid for ſhew,
Like *neſteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt.*] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

Their purpoſe was, to fortify in ſome ſtrong place of the wild country, and there *neſtle* 'till ſuccours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into the ſtable was *neſtling* in the ſtraw among the horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The king fiſher wonts commonly by the waterſide, and *neſtles* in hollow banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *neſtle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is ſtrowed with ſeveral plants, amongſt which the ſnails *neſtle* all the winter. *Addiſon.*

Mark where the ſhy directors creep,
Nor to the ſhore approach too nigh,
The monſters *neſtle* in the deep,
To ſeize you in your paſſing by. *Swift.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*

1. To houſe, as in a neſt.

Poor heart!
That labour'ſt yet to *neſtle* thee,
Thou think'ſt by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *neſtl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, ſo highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *neſtles* him. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING. *n. ſ.* [from *neſtle.*] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *n. ſ.* [*nati*, Gothick; net, Sax.]

1. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakſpeare.*

Impatience entangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all eaſe our trouble. *Taylor.*

2. Any thing made with interſtitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomſon.*

NETHER. *adj.* [neoðeɲ, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never uſed in expreſſed, but only in implied compariſon; for we ſay the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that, nor is any poſitive in uſe, though it ſeems comprized in the word *beneath. Nether* is not now much in uſe.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man ſhall take the *nether* or the upper milſtone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my *nether* ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roſc.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Shou'd ſink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Should gape immenſe, and ruſhing down o'erwhelm
this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The firſt ſublime in heaven, the laſt is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This ſhews you are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our *nether* crimes,
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakſpeare.*

Numberleſs were thoſe bad angels, ſeen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and ſurrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No leſs deſire
To found this *nether* empire, which might riſe,
In emulation, oppoſite to heav'n. *Milton.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* ſky,
The ghoſts repine. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperl. of *nether.*] Loweſt.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Pſalms.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or ſpirit, of the *nethermoſt* abyſs
Might in that noiſe reſide. *Milton.*

All that can be ſaid of a liar lodged in the very *nethermoſt* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worſe than hell for ſinners, hell itſelf would be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipſe of the ſun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our ſight, appears uppermoſt, and the convex *nethermoſt.* *Keil againſt Burnet.*

NE'TTING. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE. *n. ſ.* [netel, Sax.] A ſtinging herb well known.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the *nettle.* *Shak.*

Some ſo like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they periſh, grieve. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were ſo *nettled* at the ſcandal of this affront, that every man took it to himſelf. *L'Eſtr.*

Although at every part of the apoſtles diſcourſe ſome of them might be uneaſy and *nettled*, yet a moderate ſilence and attention was ſtill obſerved. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work.*] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

Nor any ſkill'd in workmanſhip emboſs'd;
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of ſing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare,
With this ſo curious *network* to compare. *Spenſer.*

A large cavity in the ſinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network.* *Addiſon.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *net-work* of veins, muſt be tranſported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NEVER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Sax. *ne* æfre, *not ever.*]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

By its own force deſtroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death ſtill draws nearer, *never* ſeeming near. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think with juſtice, of ſoleciſm: as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe.* It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though ever ſo wiſe;* that is, *he is miſtaken how wiſe ſoever he be.* The common mode can only be defended by ſupplying a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis; *he is miſtaken though ſo wiſe*, as *never was any:* ſuch however is the common uſe of the word among the beſt authors.

Be it *never* ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Aſk me *never* ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay. *Geneſis.*

In a living creature, though *never* ſo great, the ſenſe and the affections of any one part of the body inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

They deſtroyed all, were it *never* ſo pleaſant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles.*

Death may be ſudden to him, though it comes by *never* ſo ſlow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, would not be brought to ſee that which he had no mind to

see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light; and *never* so near him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever.*

He answered him to *never* a word; insomuch that the governor marvelled. *Matthew.*

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

But a smooth and stedfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milt.*

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the arts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raise themselves with mod'rate show'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd them *never*-fading bays.
Roscommon.

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*

Farewel, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find,
Meet flores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food. *Blackm.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,
Thy screw'd-up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELE'SS. *adv.* [*never the less.*] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irretragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *n. f.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY. *n. f.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories: there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedeo*, I sit. *Clarke.*

NEU'TER. *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addyson.*

NEU'TRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shaksp.*

He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral.* *Bacon*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral.* *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY. *n. f.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]

1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift*

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality.* *Donne.*

NEU'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW. *adj.* [*newyd*, Welsh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made, or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

What's the *newest* grief!—
—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something new be discovered? *Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new.* *Temple.*

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life *Com. P.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will infuse their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight.
Dryden.

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciated diets, was plump, fat, and almost *new.* *Bacon.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryd.*

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest. *Spens.*

Your master's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakspeare.*

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

Left by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out.
Shakspeare.

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shaksp.*

He saw heav'n blossom with a *new* born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Bethl'em, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Crashaw.*

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new* born day;
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose scoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the *newly* blossom'd light. *Crashaw*

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts, that this *new*-comer shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Their father's state,
And *new*-entrusted sceptre. *Milton.*

The *new*-created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton.*

His evil
Thou usest, and from thence createst more good,
Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milt.*

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair,
All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, and in beholders fire. *Cowl.*

If it could, yet that it should always turn them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some *new*-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined *Ray.*

This English edition is not to properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several *new*-moulded. *Burnet.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Ilgrim's counsel, her *new*-chosen mate. *Dryden*

Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods surprize;
When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryd*

A bird *new* made, about the banks she plies,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryd*

Our house has sent to-day
T' infuse our *new*-built vessel call'd a play. *Dryd*

Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden*

When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashioned chair.
Dryden

A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes.
Dryden.

If thou ken'ſt from far
Among the Pleiades a *new*-kindled ſtar;
If any ſparkles from the reſt more bright,
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we conſider *new*-born children, we ſhall have little reaſon to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellum-thunder ſhake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay.*

Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and preſents the *new*-elected biſhop to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The *new*-fallen young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the leſſer lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-faſhion words and oaths. *Swift.*

NE'WEL. *n. ſ.*

1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spenſer.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

At Chriſtmas I no more deſire a roſe,
Than with a ſnow in May's *newfangled* ſhows;
But like of each thing, that in ſeaſon grows.
Shakſpeare.

Thoſe charities are not *newfangled* devices of yeſterday, but are moſt of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *new-*
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } *fangled*.] Vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

So to *newfangleneſs* both of manner, apparel, and each thing elſe, by the cuſtom of ſelf-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worſe. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangledneſs* did paſs. *Hub. T.*

The women would be loth to come behind the faſhion in *newfangledneſs* of the manner, if not in coſtlineſs of the matter. *Carew.*

NE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *new*.] Yeſt or barm. *Ainſworth.*

NE'WLY. *adv.* [from *new*.]

1. Freſhly; lately.

Her breath indeed thoſe hands have *newly* ſtopp'd. *Shakſpeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had ſtung it *newly*. *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dry.*

2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid baſeneſs doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* faſhion
Into a fairer form. *Spenſer.*

3. In a manner not exiſting before.

NE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *new*.]

1. Freſhneſs; lateneſs; recentneſs; ſtate of being lately produced.

Their ſtories, if they had been preſerved, and what elſe was performed in that *newneſs* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to poſterity. *Raleigh.*

In theſe diſturbances,
And *newneſs* of a wav'ring government,
T' avenge them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Horace writ his ſatyrs, the monarchy of his Cæſar was in its *newneſs*, and the government but juſt made eaſy to his conquered people. *Dryd.*

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majeſty to ſtile, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermiſſion do win to themſelves a kind of grace like *newneſs*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Newneſs in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taſte, fit for the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are ſome *newneſſes* of Engliſh, tranſlated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin; and here and there ſome old words are ſprinkled, which, for their ſignificance and ſound, deſerved not to be antiquated. *Dryden.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newneſs* that intends old right. *Shakſp.*

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but ſo new as his *newneſs* ſhamed moſt of the others long exercite. *Sidney.*

NEWS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular, unleſs it be conſidered as ſingular; *Milton* has joined it with a ſingular verb. [From *new; nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Freſh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for ſome noble pieces of ſervice which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard theſe *news*, ſhe fled from her huſband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh.*

Evil *news* rides faſt, while good *news* baits. *Milt.*

With ſuch amazement as weak mothers uſe,
And frantick geſture he receives the *news*. *Waller.*

We talk in ladies chambers love and *news*. *Cowl.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells.
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal uſe
The pulpit and the ſteeple. *Denham*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was ſpread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers diſtributed into their ſeveral walks, who bring in their reſpective quotas, and make them acquainted with the diſcourſe of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the ſtrong and rich. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

Their papers, filled with a different party ſpirit, divide the people into different ſentiments, who generally conſider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addiſon.*

Advertiſe both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

NEWS-MONGER. *n. ſ.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whoſe employment is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales deviſ'd,
Which oft the ear of greateſt's needs muſt hear,
By ſmiling pick-thanks and baſe *news-mongers*.
Shakſpeare.

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aſide his father's will, and turning ſtock-jobber, *news-monger*, and buſybody, meddling with other people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWT. *n. ſ.* [eƿete, Sax. *Newt* is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are ſuppoſed to be appropriated ſome to the land, and ſome to the water: they are harmleſs.

O thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and cyeleſs venom'd worm. *Shakſp.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakſpeare.*

Such humidity is obſerved in *newts* and water-lizards, eſpecially if their ſkins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. ſ.* [*new, year*, and *gift*.] Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

If I be ſerved ſuch a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's-gift. *Shakſpeare.*

When he ſat on the throne diſtributing *new-years-gifts*, he had his alter of incenſe by him, that before they received gifts they might caſt a little incenſe into the fire; which all good chriſtians refuſed to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. *adj.* [nexte, Sax. by a colloquial change from nehꝛe, or nyhꝛe, the ſuperlative of neh or nyh; *neſt*, Scottiſh.]

1. Neareſt in place; immediately ſucceeding in order.

Want ſupplieth itſelf of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

The queen already ſat
High on a golden bed; her princely gueſt
Was *next* her ſide, in order ſat the reſt. *Dryden.*

The *next* in place and puniſhment were they
Who prodigally throw their ſouls away. *Dryden.*

2. Neareſt in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whoſe turn ſhould be the *next*.
Gay.

3. Neareſt in any gradation.

If the king himſelf had ſtood at London, or, which had been the *next* beſt, kept his court at York, and ſent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been ſpeedily ſubdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at leaſt your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the ſecond praiſe. *Dryd.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expanſion and duration, the *next* thing to be conſidered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impoſſible. *Rowe.*

There, bleſt with health, with buſineſs unperplext,
This life we relish, and enſure the *next*. *Young.*

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Deſir'd of Jove, when *next* he ſought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addiſon.*

NIAS. *n. ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh.

A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the neſt, and not able to help itſelf, and hence uſed, a ſilly perſon. *Bailey.*

NIB. *n. ſ.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.

2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and preſently a ſpout of water runs out from it as clear as cryſtal. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* ſheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with ſtover them to keep.
Shakſpeare.

It is the roſe that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntſman's eating him out of houſe and home? *L'Eſtrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taſte, ſurvive. *Granv.*

2. To bite, as a fiſh does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily ſucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, ſo wedlock would be *nibbling*.
Shakſpeare.

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dry.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to ſtay your ſtomach. *Dryden.*

This fiſh plunging himſelf in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, caſts out the ſtring; which

the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *adj.* [nese, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a truth or no. *Dryden.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts,
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgment, so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice* but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shakspeare.*

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo the long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women *nice*,
Rais'd maiden scruples at unpractis'd advice. *Halifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, a man ignorant enough, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rite and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtle happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposed, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milton*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. *Shakspeare*

9. *To make* NICE. To be scrupulous: perhaps from *faire le delicat*.

He that stands upon a slipp'ry place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shakspeare*

NI'CELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants
That stretch their duties *nicely*. *Shakspeare.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Donne*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot.*

At *nicely* carving shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *n. s.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the speech express? *Dryd.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names *Dryden.*

Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryd*

NI'CETY. *n. s.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the work manship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns *Addison.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety*,
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loath disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Nicetties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHER. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. n. s. [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,
If they be little images that please *Dryden*

On the south a long majestic race
Of Egypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Swift.*

NICK. *n. s.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some political respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howel.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while,
She'll after shew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras*

And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,
Engrav'd in planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, to rest and catch them. *Hudib.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*.]

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

I ounce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick*. *Shakspeare*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick
Seven, for a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness
A *nicking* more than half the business? *Hudibras*

The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

Take away passion while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over rule it *South.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakspeare.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* noses. *Prior.*

3. To hit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words *nicking* and resembling one another, applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship, at such a point. *Shakspeare*

NICKNAME. *n. s.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is unphilosophically called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *Ben Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely furnished me to be a feigned person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the persons with whom I have been retained. *Bacon.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the tame *nickname* in derision. *L'Estrange.*

To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's truth. *Shakspeare.*

Let seem these facts which treasons *nickname* force,
Than such a fear'd ability for more *Denham.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. n.* [*nicto*, Lat.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or subpentory muscle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the strong aponeurotes on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

NIDE, *n. s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants.

NI'DGET, *n. s.* corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*. The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal hand-

ard in times of exigency.] A coward; a dastard

There was one true English word of greater force than them all, now out of all use; it signifieth no more than abject, base-minded, fainthearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Derh.*

NI'DING. *adj.* [from *nið*, Sax. vileness.]

Niding, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded, faint-hearted, coward or nidget. *Carew.*

NI'DOROUS. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot*

NIDORO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer on the Humours.*

NIDULA'TION. *n. f.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of halcyons, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown.*

NIECE. *n. f.* [*niece*, *nepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster. *Shak.*
While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our isle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *n. f.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make weres to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*
Be not a *niggard* of your speech. *Shakspeare.*
Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense. *Pope.*

NI'GGARD. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had let him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakspeare.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.
Shakspeare.

NI'GGARDISH. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity, profusion. *Addison.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*
Love, a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*
Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*
Providence not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Granv.*
Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GGARDNESS. *f. n.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. Not used.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so flattish a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nýh, Sax.] At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds.
Milton.
Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway.
Garth.

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Philippians.*

2. To a place near.

Mordecai sent letters both *nigh* and far. *Esther.*
He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton.*
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, shall not be *nigher* brought.
Dryden.

3. Almost: as, he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

The figtree putteth out leaves, summer is *nigh*.
Matthew.
The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*
Now too *nigh* th' archangel stood. *Milton.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends.
Knolles.
His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him.
Leviticus

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast.
Hubberd's Tale.

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness.
Locke.

NI'GHNESS. *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT. *n. f.* [*nauts*, Gothick; niht, Saxon; *nuit*, French.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here to *night*. *Shakspeare.*
In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil. *Genesis.*
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy *night* be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in *night*. *Crashaw.*
Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by *night* and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden.

2. To the end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning after the long Gothick *night*,
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of not being understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*

5. It is much used incomposition.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Joshua.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *n. f.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbrawler*. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTCAP. *n. f.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*.
Shakspeare.
Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*
How did the humbled swain detest
His prickly beard, and hairy breast!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *n. f.* [*night* and *crow*; *nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTDEW. *n. f.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat;
E'en lust and envy sleep. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG. *n. f.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deerstealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shakspeare.

NI'GHTDRESS. *n. f.* [*night* and *dress*.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope

NI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ign'rance, Glo'ster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakspeare.*
Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.
Shakspeare.

NIGHTFA'RING. *n. f.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp mistends *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs
Gay.

NI'GHTFIRE. *n. f.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *n. f.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakſ.*

NIGHTFO'UNDERED. *adj.* [from *night* and *founder*.] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

Either ſome one like us *nightfoundered* here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour woodman, or at worſt,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *gown*.] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

Since his majeſty went into the field,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakſpeare*

They have put me in a ſilk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addiſon.*

To meagre muſe-rid mope, aduſt and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own looſe ſkin. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag*.] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

Nor ugher follows the *nighthag*, when called
In ſecret, riding through the air, ſhe comes
Lur'd with the ſmell of infant blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton.*

NI'GHTINGALE. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and galan, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.]

1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakſpeare.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the inſtruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in thoſe delightful modulations, yet cannot we aſſign the cauſe unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath ſome diſadvantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wiſe *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Purſuing conſtantly the cheerful ſpring,
To foreign groves does her old muſick bring.
Waller.

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *night*.]

1. By night.

Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I viſit. *Milton.*

Let all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible dreams
That ſhake us *nightly*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *night*.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the ſtars and ſhining moon attend
Your *nightly* ſports, as you vouchſafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel.
Dryden.

Soon as the flocks ſhook off their *nightly* dews,
Two ſwains, whom love kept wakeful and the muſe,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care.
Pope.

NI'GHTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a ſpirit that, in the northern mythology, was related to torment or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakſpeare.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulneſs, drowſineſs, vertigos, tremblings, oppreſſions in ſleep, and *night-mares* *Arbuthnot.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece*.] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candlelight, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that ſeemed to ſhow themſelves by the candles which were lighted up; and were ſo inflamed by the ſunſhine which fell upon them, that I could ſcarce forbear crying out fire. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAIL. *n. ſ.* [*night* and regl, Sax. a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a painter or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addiſon*

NIGHTRA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven*; *nycticorax*.] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac't owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe *night-raven*, trump of dreadful drere.
Spenſer.

I pray his bad voice bode no miſchief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it.
Shakſpeare

NIGHTRO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *robber*.] One who ſteals in the dark.

Highways ſhould be fenced on both ſides, where by thieves and *night-robbers* might be more eaſily purſued and encountered. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTRULE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *rule*.] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad ſprite,
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakſpeare.

NI'GHTSHADE. *n. ſ.* [niht ſcaba, Sax.] A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightſhade. [*ſolanum*.] 2. Deadly nightſhade. [*belladona*.] *Miller.*

NIGHTSHI'NING. *adj.* [*night* and *ſhine*.] Showing brightneſs in the night.

None of theſe noctiluca, or *night-ſhining* bodies, have been obſerved in any of the ancient ſepulchres. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek*.] A cry in the night.

I have almoſt forgot the taſte of fears:
The time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a *night-ſhriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir,
As life were in't. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *adj.* [*night* and *trip*.] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That ſome *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakſp*

NI'GHTWALK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk*.] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular ſcholars, he took their names, and a promiſe to appear, unſent for, next morning. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

Men that hunt ſo, be privy ſtealers, or *night-walkers*. *Aſcham.*

NIGHTWAR'BLING. *adj.* [*night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the ſilent, ſave where ſilence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward*.] Approaching toward night.

Their *night-ward* ſtudies, wherewith they cloſe the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Pſalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*nigreſcens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing.

Not being is conſidered as excluding all ſubſtance, and then all modes are alſo neceſſarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts' Logick.*

To NILL. *v. n.* [from *ne will*; nillan, Sax.] Not to will: to refuſe; to reject.

Certes, ſaid he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made to happy do intend,
Another bliſs before mine eyes I place,
Another happineſs, another end. *Spenſer.*

In all affections ſhe concurreth ſtill;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The ſelf-ſame things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Jonſon.*

NILL. *n. ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of bruſs in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themſelves honeſt of their fingers, but would be *nimming* ſomething or other for the love of thieving, *L'Eſtrange.*

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Sax. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the reſt,
And more induſtrious, gathered more ſtore.
Spenſer.

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

You have dancing ſhoes
With *nimble* ſoles. *Shakſpeare.*

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heaven,
Conſum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful ſteam;
The others not, for his was not ſincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid ſeas the *nimble* pinnace fails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble*.] Quickneſs; activity, ſpeed; agility; readineſs; dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

The hounds were ſtraight uncoupled, and ere long the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the *nimbleneſs* of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himſelf ſhewing at one inſtant both ſtedfaſtneſs and *nimbleneſs*. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offſpring, his influence is in them, and the perfonal wiſdom of God is for that very cauſe ſaid to excel in *nimbleneſs* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and ſubtile ſprits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker*

We, lying ſtill,
Are full of reſt, defence and *nimbleneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnaſſus with great *nimbleneſs* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requiſite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addiſon.*

NI'MBLEWITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit*.] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counſellor at the bar, who was forward to ſpeak, did interrupt him often, ſaid unto him, There is a great difference between you and me, a pain to me to ſpeak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious playing of a lute. *Shakſpeare.*

The air
Nimbly and ſweetly recommends itſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Moſt legs can *nimbly* run, though ſome be lame.
Dryden.

The liquor we poured from the cry ſtals, and ſet it in a digeſting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. *Boyle.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *n. ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old nunnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon*

NINE. *n. ſ.* [*niun*, Gothick; *nigon*, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

The weyward ſiſters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up *nine* *Shakſpeare.*

A thouſand ſcruples may ſtartle at firſt, and yet in concluſion prove but a *nine*-days wonder. *L'Eſtr.*

At ninety-*nine*, a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affection, and not to the want of underſtanding. *Swift.*

NI'NEFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton.*

NINE'PENCE. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A ſilver coin valued at nine pence.

Three ſilver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent. *Gay.*

NI'NEPINS. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made bloſſoms upon trees in December, and ſchoolboys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *nine pins*, they ſtrike others down. *Hudibras.*

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a-year; but never values himſelf above *nine-ſcore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uſes. *Addiſon.*

NI'NETEEN. *adj.* [nigonteyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones, ſuch as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoda, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings.*

NI'NETIETH. *adj.* [hundnigonteogoda, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY. *adj.* [hundnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen*

NI'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*nino*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

What a pied *ninny*'s this! *Shakſpeare.*

The dean was ſo ſhabby, and look'd like a *ninny*, That the captain ſuppoſ'd he was a curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has ſaved that plod-pated, numſkull'd *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

NINTH. *adj.* [negoda, Saxon.] That precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a ſtrict obſervation of many, I have not found any that ſee the *ninth* day. *Brown.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nypen.* Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon.*

2. To cut off by any ſlight means.

The ſmall ſhoots that extract the ſap of the moſt leading branches, muſt be *nipt* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his blaſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakſpeare.*

A flower doth ſpread and dye,
Thou would'ſt extend me to ſome good,
Before I were by froſt's extremity *nipt* in the bud.
Herbert.

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milt.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among poſterity. *Addiſon.*

From ſuch encouragement it is eaſy to gueſs to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To pinch as froſt.

The air bites ſhrewdly, it is very cold.—
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakſpeare.*

When iſicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play.
Spenſer.

6. To ſatirize; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel to good men to *nip.* *Hub. Tale.*

Quick wits commonly be in deſire new fangled; in purpoſe unconſtant, bold with any perſon, buſy in every matter; ſoothing ſuch as be preſent, *nipping* any that is abſent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

NIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A ſmall cut.

What thin a ſleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple tart?
Here's ſnip, and *nip*, and cut, and ſlaſh and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A blaſt.

So haſty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of ripening ſhow'rs,
In ſpite of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

NI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatiriſt. Out of uſe.

Ready backbiters, ſore *nippers*, and ſpiteful reporters priyily of good men. *Aſcham.*

NI'PPERS. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the ſucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me,—
I would while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneleſs gums,
Shakſpeare.

In creatures that nouriſh their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breaſt to the mouth and organs of ſuction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is uſed by *Chapman* of a man.

As his foe, weat their ſuffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

In moſt other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*lamſana.*] A weed.

NISI PRIUS. *n. ſ.* [In law.]

A judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the caſe of the county. It is directed to the ſheriff, commanding that he cauſe the man impanelled to come before the juſtices in the ſame county, for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation: in which caſe, it is ſent again to the bank. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius* differ. So that juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him. *Cowell.*

NIT. *n. ſ.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

The whame, or hurrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging them, but only by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY. *n. ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.

2. [from *nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of theſe particles; from which acceleration their ſpring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented: that is, thoſe zones will have a ſtrong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *n. ſ.* [or *niding*; ſee NIDING.] A coward, daſtard, poltroon.

NI'TID. *adj.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous.

We reſtore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aquafortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle.*

NITRE. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.]

The ſalt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or ſalt-petre, is a cryſtalline, pellucid, but ſomewhat whatiſh ſubſtance, of an acid and bitterith taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid at all in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is of the number of thoſe ſalts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, ſtones, and other foſſil ſubſtances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is ſometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the ſurface of old walls; theſe efflorescences diſſolved in proper water, ſhooting into regular and proper cryſtals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl found in the bare cliffs of the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds, and never in any other ſituation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts, being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of thoſe made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular cryſtallization, which thoſe ſalts are not. It is found on or very near the ſurface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, ſpungy, light, and friable, and when pure, of a pale brownith white colour. In Scripture we find that the ſalt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abſterſive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this ſalt, but not with ſalt-petre, as do many different qualities aſcribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*

Some ſteep their ſeed, and ſome in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NI'TROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the ſun, gather *nitrous* fatneſs more than either of them have ſeverally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with thoſe particles ſuppoſed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fitteſt to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is ſufficient to move ſuch an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and *nitrous* paſtures find,
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with never-waſting food. *Blackm.*

NI'TRY. *adj.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whoſe *nitry* wind
Shall cruſt the ſlabby mire, and kennels find. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Louſily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY. *adj.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with ſnow.

NI'VEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; reſembling ſnow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of ſulphur, which otherways preſents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NI'ZY. *n. ſ.* [from *niais.*] A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *niſy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refuſal: contrary to *yea* or *yes*.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no* woman heard ſpeak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt,
In ruſſet yeas and honeſt kerſy *noes*. *Shakſpeare.*

If you will not conſider theſe things now, the time will ſhortly come when you ſhall conſider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The word of denial, oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation.

I think it would not fort amiſs, to handle the queſtion, whether a war for the propagation of the chriſtian faith, without another cauſe of hoſtility, be lawful or *no*, and in what caſes? *Bacon.*

3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth —
—The Devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—
—*No*, nor more fearful. *Shakſpeare.*

Never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs oppreſt in fight,
Unpity'd periſh in their tyrant's ſight. *Dryden.*

4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative; *no*, *not*, not even.

No not the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies,
So glorious is, or boaſts ſo many dies. *Waller.*

No. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* ſtrife between me and thee. *Gen.*

Some dire misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtores
Our ſhrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*

Our bard
No common object to your ſight diſplays. *Pope.*
Poor Edwin was *no* vulgar boy. *Beattie.*

2. It ſeems an adjective in theſe phraſes, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though ſometimes it may be ſo commodiouſly changed to *not*, that it ſeems an adverb: as, the days are yet *no* ſhorter.

When we ſaw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Samuel.*

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In ſweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryd.*

3. *No one*; none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to thoſe only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully ſatisfied of his own ſincerity. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the ſame argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the ſtory of Sigiſmunda. *Dryd.*

Long galleries of anceſtors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or eſteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.

3. The perſons of high rank; the perſons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpoſ'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

Though ſhe hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and ſhe deſired he might be pardoned that youthful error, conſidering the reputation he had to be the beſt knight in the world; ſo as hereafter he governed himſelf, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*

But ah, my muſe, I would thou hadſt facility
To work my goddeſs ſo by thy invention,
On me to call thoſe eyes where ſhine *nobility*. *Sidn.*

Baſe men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shakſp.*

They thought it great their ſov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of ſoul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

From virtue firſt began,
The diff'rence that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good.

3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious: both of men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Maccabees.*

To vice induſtrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timʻrous. *Milton.*

A noble ſtroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempeſt fell. *Milton.*

Thoſe two great things that to engroſs the deſires and deſigns of both the *nobler* and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime.

My ſhade in pale Pyrene I reſign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* ſong. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; ſtately: as, a *noble* parade.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n. ſ.*

1. Of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Iſrael he laid not his hand. *Exodus.*

How many *nobles* then ſhould hold their places
That muſt ſtrike ſail to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakſp.*

What the *nobles* once ſaid in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongſt the Romans took care in their laſt wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be ſlaves,
See all our fools aſpiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the diſpoſition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accompliſhments of a good education without the leaſt expence of time or ſtudy.
Swift's Modern Education.

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently dependencies, or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority. theſe eaſily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or ſenate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation *Swift.*

Men ſhould preſs forward in Fame's glorious chace,
Nobles look backward, and ſo loſe the race. *Young.*

2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight pence; the ſum of ſix and eight-pence.

He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble thoſe
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a *noble*. *Shakſpeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is ſix ſhillings and eight pence, is, and uſually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liver wort.* [*hepatica.*] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled.

If I bluſh,
It is to ſee a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakſpeare.*

The *nobleman* is he, whoſe noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

NO'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noble.*]

1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleneſs* of life
Is to do this; when ſuch a mutual pair,
And ſuch a twain can do't. *Shakſpeare.*

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleneſs* impoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

True *nobleneſs* would
Learn him forbearance from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakſ.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own ſoul, as in public, hath given himſelf a teſtimony that his purpoſes are full of honeſty, *nobleneſs*, and integrity. *Taylor.*

Greatneſs of mind, and *nobleneſs*, their ſeat
Build in her loveſieſt. *Milton.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleneſs* of the faculty and the object, but alſo the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleneſs*, but you have been ſolicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of deſcent; luſtre of pedigree.

NO'BLESS. *n. ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed in any ſenſe.

Fair branch of *nobleſs*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Spenſer.*

2. Dignity; greatneſs.

Thou whoſe *nobleſs* keeps one ſtature ſtill,
And one true poſture, tho' beſieg'd with ill. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haſte to hear it,
And call the *nobleſs* to the audience. *Shakſpeare.*

I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremoſt in brave actions, which the *nobleſs* of France would never ſuffer in their peaſants. *Dryden.*

NO'BLY. *adv.* [from *noble.*]

1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction.

Only a ſecond laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, tho' *nobly* born:
He ſhar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly.

Did he not ſtraight the two delinquents tear,
That were the ſlaves of drink and thralls of ſleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakſpeare.*

This fate he could have ſcap'd, but would not loſe
Honour for life, but rather *nobly* choſe
Death from their fears, than ſafety from his own.
Denham.

3. Grandly; ſplendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NO'BODY. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *body.*] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakſpeare.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the ſacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and *nobody* ſeconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taſte, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

NO'CENT *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonſhire being intereſted in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*, yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained priſoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Hurtful; miſchievous.

His head, well-ſtor'd with ſubtile wiles:
Not yet in horrid ſhade, or diſmal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the graſſy herb,
Fearleſs, unfeared, he ſlept. *Milton.*
The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts' on the Mind.*

NOCK. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch.

2. The fundament. *Leſs ſeemly.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick ſnout. *Hudibras.*

To NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then took he up his bow
And *nocke* his ſhaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *n. ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo.* Latin.] One who walks in his ſleep.

Reſpiration being carried on in ſleep, is no argument againſt its being voluntary. What ſhall we ſay of *noctambulos?* There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuth.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *adj.* [*noctes* and *dies*, Latin.] Comprifing a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the ſolar year, are natural and univerſal; but incommenſurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero.*] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NO'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [from *noctis*, Lat.] An account of what paſſes by night.

I have got a parcel of viſions and other miſcellanies in my *nocturary*, which I ſhall tend to enrich your paper. *Addiſon.*

NO'CTURN. *n. ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Still.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps diſplay.
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a preſent of a dream, which may ſerve to lull your readers till ſuch time as you yourſelf ſhall gratify the public with any of your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

That projection of the ſtars which includes all the ſtars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the ſixty-eighth degree and a half of the ſouthern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may ſerve for a *nocturnal*, and ſhew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: *νεύω*, Greek; *nuto*, Lat. *amnecidio*, Welſh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakſpeare.*
Cleopatra hath *nodded* him to her. *Shakſpeare.*
On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy ſuit he bows the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a ſlight bow.

Caſſius muſt bend his body,
If Cæſar carelefsly but *nod* on him. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To bend downward with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn upon the plains,
And the laſt mortal ſtroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,
This way and that ſhe *nods*, conſidering where to fall. *Dryden.*
He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomſon.*

4. To be drowſy.

Your two predeceſſors were famous for their dreams and viſions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleaſed their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addiſon.*

NOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiſs. *Locke.*
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word and wait my *nod*:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.

Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine, who teach that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A ſlight obeiſance.

Will he give you the *nod?* *Shakſpeare.*
Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating *nod*, and be off to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakſ.*

NODA'TION, *n. ſ.* [from *nodo.*] The ſtate of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods.

A ſet of *nodders*, winkers, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

NO'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head in contempt.

Her care ſhall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd ſtool.
Shakſpeare.
Let our wines without mixture, or ſtain, be allfine,
Or call up the maſter and break his dull *noddle*.
Ben Jonſon.
My head's not made of braſs,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras.*
He would not have it ſaid before the people, that images are to be worſhipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, becauſe the diſtinctions neceſſary to defend it are too ſubtle for their *noddles*. *Stillingfl.*
Come, maſter, I have a project in my *noddle*, that ſhall bring my miſtreſs to you back again, with as good will as ever ſhe went from you. *L'Eſtrange.*
Why ſhouldſt thou try to hide thyſelf in youth?
Impartial Proſerpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at ſo fond and vain a talk,
Will ſtrip the hoary *noddle* of its maſk. *Addiſon.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'ſt to ſolemn *noddles*, ſolemn pace. *Fenton.*

NO'DDY. *n. ſ.* [from *naudin*, French.] A ſimpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, ſluttering *noddies*, by what title ſoever dignified, are a-kin to the aſs in this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

NODE. *n. ſ.* [*nodus*, Latin.]

1. A knot; a knob.

2. A ſwelling on the bone.

If *nodes* be the cauſe of the pain, foment with ſpirit of wine wherein opium and ſaffron have been diſſolved. *Wiſeman.*

3. Interſection.

All theſe variations are finiſhed in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the courſe of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon croſſeth that circle as ſhe paſſeth to her nothern or ſouthern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.

Theſe the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot cloſe about the body of the infant; from whence enſueth that tortuoſity, or complicated *nodoſity* we call the naval. *Brown.*

NO'DOUS. *adj.* [*nodoſus*, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is ſeldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodus*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A ſmall lump.

Thoſe minerals in the ſtrata, are either found in grains, or elſe they are amaſſed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure ſomewhat more regular.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harſh.

He put on a hard, coarſe, *noggen* ſhirt of Pendrels *Eſcape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN. *n. ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug.

Frog laughed in his ſleeve, gave the ſquire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Miſchief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miſs,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tuſſer.*
The ſingle and peculiar life is bound,
With all the ſtrength and armour of the mind,
To keep itſelf from *noiance*. *Shakſpeare.*

To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word diſuſed.

Let ſervant be ready with mattock in hand,
To ſtub out the buſhes that *noieth* the land. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys. An old word in diſuſe.

The north is a *noier* to graſs of all ſuits,
The eaſt a deſtroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'OUS. *adj.* [*noioſco*, Italian.] Hurtful; miſchievous; troubleſome; inconvenient, Obſolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenſer.*
The falſe Dueſſa leaving *noious* night,
Return'd to ſtately palace of dame Pride. *Spenſer.*
But neither darkneſs foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noious* ſmell his purpoſe could with-hold. *Spenſ.*

NOISE. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.]

1. Any kind of ſound.

Noiſes, as of waters falling down, ſounded about them, and ſad viſions appeared unto them. *Wiſdom.*
Whether it were a whiſtling ſound, or a melodious *noiſe* of birds among the ſpreading branches, theſe things made them ſwoon. *Wiſdom.*
Great motions in nature paſs without ſound or *noiſe*. The heavens turn about in a moſt rapid motion, without *noiſe* to us perceived; though in ſome dreams they have been ſaid to make an excellent muſick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the iſle they hear
A laſting *noiſe*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud.
Waller.

2. Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk.

What *noiſe* have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes, and tranſuſion of blood? *Baker.*

3. Occaſion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague,

which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

4. A concert. Obsolete.

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To found loud.

Harm
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;
Thou'rt *noising* loud and threat'ning nigh. *Milton.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All those sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the half country. *Luke*

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles, from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised* abroad. *Wotton*

They might buz and whisper it one to another, and secretly withdrawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices and *noised* it about the city. *Bentley*

NOI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*noise* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous.

That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose *noiseful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak assistance will his friends betray. *Dryd.*

NOI'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noise.*] Silent; without sound.

On our quick'st decrees,
Th' inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

So *noiseless* would I live, such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the tap etwough. *Dryd.*

Convinc'd, that *noiseless* piety might dwell
In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Horte*

NOI'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *noisy.*] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *n. f.* [*noise* and *maker.*] Clamourer.

The effect of all this noise is, the making of the *noisemakers* still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME. *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous: unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milt.*

Graviscæ *noisome* from the neighb'ring fen,
And his own Cære sent three hundred men *Dryden.*

The *noisome* pest'lence, that in open war
Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air,
And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be
Both *noisome* and infectious *Shakspeare*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome Shakesp.*

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army. *2 Maccabees*

An error in the judgment, is like an unpalatable in the head, which is always *noisome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY. *adv.* [from *noisome.*] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *noisome.*] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

NOI'SY. *adj.* [from *noise.*]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see
Our country cotts, and live content with me!
Dryden

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the noisy crowd. *Swift*

NOLI me tangere. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION. *n. f.* [*nolito*, Lat.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition.*

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *velition*, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale.*

NOLL. *n. f.* [knol, Saxon.] A head; a nodule.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakspeare*

NO'MANCY. *n. f.* [*nomancie*, *romancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat. and μαντια, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES. *n. f.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLATOR. *n. f.* [Lat. *nomenclator*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

There were a set of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*, men who could call every man by his name. *Adareus*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their own sins? *Swift*

NOMENCLATURE. *n. f.* [*nomenclature*, French; *nomenclatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To shy where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that the want of a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a fort of ignorance. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The wisty plantations fail not to offer that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures *Brc*

NO'MINAL. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word, is not sufficient to ascertain the nature of it. *Locke.*

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its ministers *Addi.*

NO'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Sudden ly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible. *Shakspeare.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's take, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Wotton*

2. To entitle; to call.

Arcite, old father, why of late
Didst thou behight me born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's fun doom *nominate* *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Never having intended, never designed any heir in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*nomination*, French; from *nominate.*]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to his *nomination.* *Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of divines: his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, induced him to wait arguments as a gift his *nomination*, as the reputation of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him. *Fell.*

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places, being so principal and inseparable a flower of sovereignty, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop; and after *nomination*, he delivers a congé d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him.

NO'MINATIVE. *n. f.* [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

NON. *adv.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance cast my faith,
I see you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Sidney*

Behold all these a lazy *non*-residency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a within of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judgment, concerning God's concurrence, or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or *non*-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non* act, which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage. *Ayliffe.*

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alledged. And the reason of this *non*-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenths to such a man, and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of politics upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of *non*-attention to fatal. *Swift.*

NO'NAGE. *n. f.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, council under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well *Shakspeare.*

Be love but there, let poor six years
Be pos'd with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage*, nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that to which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle, and withal, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Hallikins.*

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* 'till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nurling spare. *Dry.*

NONCE. *n. f.* [The original of this word is uncertain, *Skinner* imagines it to come from *own* or *once*: or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *use*. *Junius* derives it less probably from *nonce*, to do *for the nonce*; being according to him, to do it *merely for the nonce*.] Purpose; intent; design. Not in use.

[illegible]
Nurst [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
While [illegible] neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenser.*

[illegible] first to frame the fish in a house built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakspeare.*

Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never,
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *Ben Jonson.*

A worder for the *nonce*,
I wrong the [illegible] [illegible] then bears. *Cleaveland.*

[illegible] for the *nonce*,
I never [illegible] [illegible]. *Cl.*

NONCONFO'RMIST. *n. f.* [*non* and *conform*.] One who refuses to join in the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-conformist*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *n. f.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it, a conformity or *non-conformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity*. *South.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Spectator.*

NONE. *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.]

1. Not one: used both of persons and things.

Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you. *Leviticus.*

That killing power is *none* of thine,
I gave it to thy voice and eyes.

Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine,
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies. *Carew.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope, is its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. *Spect.*

2. Not any: *no* was in this sense used anciently before a consonant, and *none* before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be *none*. *Exodus.*

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

Before the deluge, the air was calm, *none* of those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cause in ours. *Burnet.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the finest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the house of God, and the gate of heaven. *Genesis.*

4. *None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing*.

My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would *none of* me. *Psalms.*

5. *None* is always used when it relates to a substantive going before; as, we shall have *no* wine; wine we shall have *none*.

6. *None* seems originally to have signified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were *none*
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton.*

In at this gate *none* pass
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from Heav'n. *Milton.*

Nor think though men were *none*
That heav'n would want spectators, God want praise. *Milton*

NONE'NTITY. *n. f.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must understand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most evidently true, being equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius should not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

NONEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [*non* and *existence*.]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

2. The thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles is, to salve not only real verities, but also *nonexistences*. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *n. f.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNA'TURALS. *n. f.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances. *Brown.*

NONPARE'IL. *n. f.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd, tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *n. f.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts; take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville.*

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust*. *Hudib.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute!
Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *n. f.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *n. f.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to nonresidents, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *n. f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

NO'NSENSE. *n. f.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

'Till understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense*, are not true nor false. *Hudibras.*

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope on Shakspeare.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems of the whole. *Ray.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*non* and *solvent*.] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances ænigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution*. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying.

Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonsparing* war? *Shakspeare.*

To NONSU'IT. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most countries and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *n. f.* [from **noddle** or **noddy**.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *n. f.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakspeare.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm
In that *nook* shotten isle of Albion. *Shakspeare.*

Thus entred she the light-excluding cave,
And through it sought some inmost *nook* to save
The gold. *Chapman.*

The favages were driven out of their great ards. into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now poffefs a little territory. *Davies.*

Meander, who is faid fo intricate to be,
Hath not fo many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as fhe. *Drayton.*

Unfphere
The fpirit of Plato to unfold
What worlds or what vaft regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forfook
Her manfion in this flefhy *nook*, *Milton's Poems.*

Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unfearch'd no *nook*. *Milton.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold, and from the boiling cells,
By ftrange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Mil*

NOON. *n. f.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welfh; *non*, Erfe; fuppofed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth hour*, at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the fame name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the fun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the ftocks, there fhall he fit 'till *noon*.
'Till *noon*! 'till night, my lord. *Shakfpeare.*

The day already half his race had run,
And fummon'd him to due repaft at *noon*. *Dryden.*

If I turn my eye at *noon* towards the fun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or fun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light.
He fung his hymns at morning, *noon*, and night. *Harte.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Lead before him at the *noon* of night,
He faw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

NOON. *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death! with folemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home? *Young.*

NOO'NDAY. *n. f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

The bird of night did fit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market place,
Hooting and fhrieking. *Shakfpeare.*

The dimnefs of our intellectual eyes, Ariftotle fitly compares to thofe of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*

NOO'NDAY. *adj.* Meridional.

The fcorching fun was mounted high,
In all its luftre to the *noonday* fky. *Addifon.*

NOO'NING. *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repofe or repaft at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *n. f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks feafons and repofing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Shakfpeare.*

NOO'NTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shakfp.*

All things in beft order to invite
Noontide repaft, or afternoon's repofe. *Milton.*

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obfcur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require,
'Tis black in ftorm, or red in light'ning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE. *n. f.* [*nofada*, entangled; a word found in the gloffes of *Lipfius*. Mr. *Lye*.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the clofer.

Can'ft thou with a weak angle ftrike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noofe* inthral? *Sandys.*

Where the hangman does difpofe,
To fpecial friend the knot of *noofe*. *Hudibras*

They run their necks into a *noofe*,
They'd break 'em after, to break loofe. *Hudibras*

Falfely he falls into fome dangerous *noofe*,
And then as meanly labours to get loofe. *Dryden.*

A rope and a *noofe* are no jefting matters. *Arbuth.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noofe; to catch; to entrap.

The fin is woven with threads of different fizes, the leaft of them ftrong enough to *noofe* and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue*

NOPE. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or*.]

1. A particle marking the fecond or fubfequent branch of a negative propofition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakfpeare.*

Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are fometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our prefent language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am fure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakfpeare.*

3. *Neither* is fometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates, hill wolves and lions lay;
Which with her virtuous drugs to tame fhe made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion, would one man invade. *Chapman*

Pow'r, difgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel*

Simois *nor* Xanthus fhall be wanting there,
A new Achilles fhall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry ufed in the firft branch for *neither*.

Fair nymph, I pray thee, be
Modeft, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myfelf, *nor* thee. *Ben Jonfon.*

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton*

But how perplext, alas! is human fate?
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleafures move;
Yet muft myfelf be made a flave to love. *Walfh*

NORTH. *n. f.* [noꞃð, Sax.] The point oppofite to the fun in the meridian.

More inconftant than the wind, who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bofom of the *north*;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping fouth. *Shakfp.*

The tyrannous breathing of the *north*,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakfpeare.*

Fierce Boreas iffues forth
T' invade the frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryden.*

NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This fhall be your *north* border from the great fea to mount Hor. *Numbers.*

NORTHEA'ST. *n. f.* [*north* and *eaft*.] The point between the north and eaft.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebaftian Cabot, on behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, difcovered all the *north-eaft* coafts thereof, from the Cape of Florida in the fouth, to Newfoundland and Terra d'Laborador in the north. *Heylin*

The inferiour fea towards the fouth-eaft, the Ionian towards the fouth, and the Adriatick on the *north-eaft* fide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot*

NO'RTHERLY. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being toward the north.

The *northerly* and foutherly winds, commonly efteemed the caufes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmofphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakfpeare*

If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwifted filk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth reft, that is the *northern* point. *Brown.*

NORTHSTA'R. *n. f.* [*north* and *ftar*.] The poleftar; the lodeftar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, fhe would infect to the *northftar*. *Shakfpeare.*

NO'RTHWARD. *adj.* [*north* and peaꞃd, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NO'RTHWARD. } *ad.* [*north* and peaꞃd,
NO'RTHWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward the north.

Miflike me not for my complexion,
The fhadow'd livery of the burnifh'd fun,
Bring me the faireft creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire fcarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whofe blood is reddeft. *Shakfpeare.*

Going on the *north* about, as long as they had any doubt of being prevented, at laft they croffed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal fnow. *Dryden.*

A clofe prifoner in a room, twenty foot fquare, being at the northfide of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot fouthward, not to walk twenty foot *northward*. *Locke.*

NORTHWE'ST. *n. f.* [*north* and *weft*.] The point between the north and weft.

The bathing places, that they may remain under the fun until evening, he expofeth unto the fummer fetting, that is *northweft*. *Brown.*

NORTHWI'ND. *n. f.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*. *Milton*

When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

NOSE. *n. f.* [noꞅe, noꞅa, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of fcent, and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *nofe*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakfpeare.*

Nofe of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakfpeare.*

Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themfelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juftice by the *nofe*. *Shakfpeare.*

There can be no reafon given why a vifage fomewhat longer, or a *nofe* flatter, could not have confifted with fuch a foul. *Locke.*

Poetry takes me up fo entirely, that I fcarce fee what paffes under my *nofe*. *Pope's Letters.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the afpera arteria is the *nofe* of the bellows. *Holder.*

3. Scent; fagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nofe* than his mafter. *Collier on Envy.*

4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To draw by force: as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a ftubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the nofe* with gold. *Shakfp.*

In fuits which a man doth not underftand, it is good to refer them to fome friend, but let him chufe well his referendaries, elfe he may be *led by the nofe*. *Bacon.*

That fome occult defign doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How faints *lead* brothers *by the nofe*. *Hudibras.*

This is the method of all popular fhams, when the multitude are to be *led by the nofe* into a fool's paradife. *L'Eftrange.*

5. *To thruft one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a bufybody.

6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fcent; to fmell.

Nofe him as you go up the ftairs. *Shakfpeare.*

2. To face; to oppofe.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to blufter.

Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *nofes* it againft us. *Shakfpeare.*

No'sebleed. *n. s.* [*nose* and *bleed*; *millefolium.*] A kind of herb.

No'segay. *n. s.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shakspeare.*

Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone into the country to dress up *nosegays* for a holy day. *Arbuthnot.*

No'seless. *adj.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakspeare.*

No'sesmart. *n. s.* [*nose* and *smart*; *nasturtium.*] The herb cresses.

No'sle. *n. s.* [from *nose.*] The extremity of a thing: as, *the* nosle *of a pair of bellows.*

Noso'logy. *n. s.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases.

Nosopoe'tick. [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

No'stril. *n. s.* [*nose* and þyrl, a hole, Sax.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril.* *Shaksp.*

Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton.*

The secondary action subsisteth in concomitancy with the other, so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatick scent. *More.*

No'strum. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*, for no body ever used it before. *Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

Not. *adv.* [ne aƿht, Sax. *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not* deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hests despise? *Spenser.*

His countenance likes me *not.* *Shakspeare.*

The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not.* *Genesis.*

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it. *Sanderson.*

He is invulnerable, I *not.* *Milton.*

Let each man do as to his fancy seems,
I wait, *not* I, 'till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroick action enterprized for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak but to speak correctly; where rhetorick is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared. *Locke.*

This day be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither.*

I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest. *Job.*

Not for price, *nor* reward. *Isaiah.*

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *Kings.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin *not.* *Psalms.*

Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me. *Psalms.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not.* *Job.*

No'table. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable; it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears, which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The same is notified in the *notablest* places in the diocess. *Whitgift.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Davies.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. *2 Maccabees.*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Clarendon.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addison.*

It is impossible but a man must have first passed the *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

The absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods. *Addison.*

No'tableness. *n. s.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

No'tably. *adv.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with show of importance; ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

Nota'rial. *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

No'tary. *n. s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other, set abroad, wherein their present authorized *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond. *Shakspeare.*

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial *notary*; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries.* *Temple.*

Nota'tion. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

NOTCH. *n. s.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure oppositely set, and with transverse *notches.* *Grew.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nich.*

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch.* *Swift.*

To **Notch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotch'd him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched.* *Grew.*

From him whose quill stands quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

Notchwee'd. [*notch* and *weed*; *atriplex olida.*] An herb called orach.

Note. [for *ne mote.*] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base
That *n'ote* without an hound fine footing trace. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *n. s.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token: as Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

Whatsoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shaksp.*

I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbot.*

Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apostles. *Romans.*

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us that even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traytor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shaksp.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not used.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*; unless the sun were post,
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shakspeare.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*: whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs, with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

I now muſt change
Thoſe *notes* to tragick. *Milton.*

You that can tune your ſounding ſtring ſo well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell:
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The juſteſt grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did ſtrike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

8. Single ſound in muſick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compaſs of the *notes* it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; ſmall paper; memorial regiſter.

He will'd me
In heedfull'ſt reſervation to beſtow them,
As *notes* whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakſpeare.*

In the body's priſon ſo ſhe lies,
As through the body's windows ſhe muſt look,
Her divers powers of ſenſe to exerciſe,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

10. Abbreviation; ſymbol; muſical character.

Contract it into a narrow compaſs by ſhort *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A ſmall letter.

A ſhell we came with a letter ſhe brought,
But in the concave had incloſ'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make uſe of *notes*, may have added to my diſguſt. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt.

His *note* will go further than my bond. *Arbuthnot.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The beſt writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obſcured with illuſtrations. *Felton.*

This put him upon a cloſe application to his ſtudies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Fell.*

To No'te. *v. a.* [*noto*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.]

1. To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakſpeare.*

If much you *note* him,
You ſhall offend him. *Shakſpeare.*

Some things may in paſſing be fitly *noted*. *Hammond.*

I began to *note*
The ſtormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addiſon.*

Wand'ring from clime to clime, obſervant ſtray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their ſtates ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. To deliver; to ſet down.

Saint Auguſtin ſpeaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the leſſons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Iſaiah.*

3. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*.

Sine veſte Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted of* incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

No'tebook. *n. ſ.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

Caſſius all his faults obſerv'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd and conn'd by rote,
To caſt into my teeth. *Shakſpeare.*

No'ted. *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A *noted* chymiſt procured a privilege, that none but he ſhould vend a ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Juſtinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

No'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

No'thing. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottiſh.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation: oppoſed to *ſomething*.

It is moſt certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For if there could have been an inſtant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made ſomething, or ſomething made itſelf, and ſo was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*, then there is, and was, a being of neceſſity, without any beginning. *Grew.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we aſſert an eternal God to have been the efficient cauſe of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philoſophical ſenſe; ſo we ſay there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar ſenſe, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot ſay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a ſtrict philoſophical ſenſe, while there is air in it. *Watts.*

2. Nonexiſtence.

Mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty *nothing*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There ſhall *nothing* die. *Exodus.*

Yet had his aſpect *nothing* of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*

Philoſophy wholly ſpeculative is barren, and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden.*

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addiſon on the War.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a ſteady reſolution brought to practice, God's grace uſed, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged, *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*

Words are made to declare ſomething; where they are, by thoſe who pretend to inſtruct, otherwiſe uſed, they conceal indeed ſomething; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or ſophiſtry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* elſe under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horſe make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no uſe; no value.

The outward ſhew of churches draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever ſome of our late too nice fools ſay, there is *nothing* in the ſeemly form of the church. *Spenſ.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Iſaiah.*

7. No poſſeſſion of fortune.

A moſt homely ſhepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unſpeakable eſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are induſtrious to preſerve our bodies from ſlavery, but we make *nothing* of ſuffering our ſouls to be ſlaves to our luſts. *Ray.*

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwiſe, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

10. Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance.

I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' ſun,
When the alarum was ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my *nothings* monſter'd. *Shakſpeare.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave
No longer muſt you me deceive. *Craſhaw.*

'Tis *nothing*, ſays the fool; but ſays the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not ſee your dropſy belly ſwell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred ſentences that might be writ to expreſs multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual buſineſs of having no buſineſs to do. *Pope's Letters.*

Narciſſus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my ſpeech *nothing* worth? *Job.*

Auria, *nothing* diſmayed with the greatneſs of the Turk's fleet, ſtill kept on his courſe. *Knolles.*

But Adam, with ſuch counſel *nothing* ſway'd. *Milton.*

No'thingness. *n. ſ.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihility; nonexiſtence.

His art did expreſs
A quinteſſence even from *nothingneſs*,
From dull privations, and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a *nothingneſs* in deed and name,
Did ſcorn to hurt his forfeit carcaſe. *Hudibras.*

No'tice. *n. ſ.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]

1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miſcarriage is, what root it ſprings from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*, very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other perſons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his dutcheſs will be here. *Shakſpeare.*

Notifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depreſſed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder.*

To No'tify. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known; to publiſh.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by thoſe reſpective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This ſolar month is by civil ſanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief meaſure of the year: a kind of ſtandard by which we meaſure time. *Holder.*

NOTION. *n. ſ.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to ſpeak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I ſhall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the ſons of men. *Pearſon.*

The fiction of ſome beings which are not in nature, ſecond *notions* as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real ſeparate being. *Dryden.*

Many actions are puniſhed by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are ſuch acts; for if they were puniſhed properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the puniſhment would equally reach all actions of the ſame kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myſelf to aſſume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton.*

There is nothing made a more common ſubject of diſcourſe than nature and its laws, and yet few agree in their *notions* about theſe words. *Cheyne.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, ſound, colour, thought, wiſh, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, ſound, wiſh, &c. *Watts.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, ſhould one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themſelves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addiſon.*

Senſual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleaſure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is frequent in *Shakſpeare*, but not in uſe.

His *notion* weakens, his diſcernings
Are lethargy'd. *Shakſpeare.*

So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton.*

NO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *notion.*]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea; viſionary; fantaſtical.

The general and ſubordinate contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be ſet aſide, being but *notional* and ill-limited, and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, miſtaking; fugitive theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We muſt be wary, leſt we aſcribe any real ſubſiſtence or perſonality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abſtract univerſal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occaſioned by our reflecting upon the ſettled courſe of things; denoting only thus much, that all thoſe bodies move and act according to their eſſential properties, without any conſciouſneſs or intention of ſo doing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The moſt forward *notional* dictators ſit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *notional.*] Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not in uſe.

I aimed at the advance of ſcience, by diſcrediting empty and talkative *notionality*. *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man conſiſts of two faculties, underſtanding and will, whether really, or *notionally* diſtinct, I ſhall not diſpute. *Norris.*

NOTORI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fr. from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick expoſure.

We ſee what a multitude of pagan teſtimonies may be produced for all thoſe remarkable paſſages, and indeed of ſeveral, that more than anſwer your expectation, as they were not ſubjects in their own nature ſo expoſed to publick *notoriety*. *Addiſon.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known to their diſadvantage; whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or ſecret.

What need you make ſuch a ſtir in cloaking a matter too *notorious*. *Whitgift.*

The goodneſs of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your goodneſs,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt *notorious*. *Shak.*

I ſhall have law in Epheſus,
To your *notorious* ſhame. *Shakſpeare.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conqueſt of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the moſt *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propoſe his plea. *Ray.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemiſh a man's reputation? *Tillotſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which ariſes partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addiſon.*

The biſhops have procured ſome ſmall advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The expoſing himſelf *notoriouſly*, did ſometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notoriouſly* diſcoverable in ſome differences of brake or fern. *Brown.*

Ovid tells us, that the cauſe was *notoriouſly* known at Rome, though it be left ſo obſcure to after-ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion, which do all *notoriouſly* vary in every age. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTT. *v. a.* To ſhear. *Ainſworth.*

NO'TWHEAT. *n. ſ.* [*not* and *wheat.*]

Of wheat there are two ſorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil, and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante*; it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the ablative caſe abſolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding his loſs*; it is not ſo proper to ſay, *he is rich notwithſtanding he has loſt much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addiſon* has uſed it: but when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to inſert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding that he has loſt much*. When *notwithſtanding* is uſed abſolutely, the expreſſion is elliptical, *this* or *that* being underſtood, as in the following paſſages of *Hooker.*]

1. Without hinderance or obſtruction from.

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures, were ſo tranſported that their gratitude made them, *notwithſtanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Although. This uſe is not proper.

A perſon languiſhing under an ill-habited body, may loſe ſeveral ounces of blood, *notwithſtanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining maſs, and draw into it freſh ſupplies. *Addiſon.*

3. Nevertheleſs; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wiſdom of God himſelf, are *notwithſtanding* to know that the ſame had an end in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

The knowledge is ſmall, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven; *notwithſtanding* this much we know even of ſaints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity;
Yet *notwithſtanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humorous as winter. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouthwind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Liona. *Milton.*

NOVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*novatio*, Lat.] The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The introducer of ſomething new.

NO'VEL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr.]

1. New; not ancient; not uſed of old; unuſual.

The presbyterians are exactors of ſubmiſſion to their *novel* injunctions, before they are ſtamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* uſurpation, but though void of other titles, has the preſcription of many ages. *Dec. of Piety.*

Such is the conſtant ſtrain of this bleſſed ſaint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upſtart hereſy, folly and madneſs. *Waterland.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* conſtitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Arioſto inſerted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mingled fame in barb'rous paſtime loſt,
The coxcomb's *novel*, and the drunkard's toaſt. *Prior.*

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a preſbyter till he was thirty five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was ſufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELIST. *n. ſ.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; aſſertor of novelty.

Teleſius, who hath renewed the philoſophy of Parmenides, is the beſt of *novelists*. *Bacon.*

The fathers of the ſynod were not ſchiſmatical, or *novelists* in the matter of the ſabbath. *White.*

Ariſtotle,
When the world's ſecrets to the world did teach,
Yet thought it no defect nor crime t' impeach. *Denham.*

The ſociety of the reſt of that *noveliſt* have diſcovered no ſuch inferences. *Glanville.*

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Ebionites, Cerinthians, and Samoſateniſms, condemns the Arians, brands them as *novelty's* of late ingreſs. *Waterland.*

2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *n. ſ.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.]

1. Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiſs, yet the leſs faulty, becauſe they are not the authors of harm; and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice of *novelty*. *Hooker.*

2. Freſhneſs; recentneſs; newneſs with relation to a particular perſon.

Novelty is only in requeſt, and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of courſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Virgil ſometimes clothes his ſituations with great elegance, and ſurpriſes them with new; and *novelty* has great affinity to pleaſure, upon which account it is that men are ſo much pleaſed with wit. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the firſt.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham.*

NO'VENARY. *n. ſ.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Not only by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, ſeptenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as ſelected out of a natural ſtock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie moſt obvious to be underſtood. *Holder.*

NOVE'RCAL. *adj.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a ſtepmother; beſeeming a ſtep-mother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [ne aukt, not any thing, Sax. as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we ſhould, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought* for *nothing*; but a cuſtom has irreverſibly prevailed of uſing *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing.*]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot ſee this palpable device;
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays he ſees it not?

Bad is the world, and it will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought.
Shakspeare.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shaksp.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*.
Isaiah.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Milton.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial signification, which *nothing* has sometimes.

In [illegible] and forced lines be spy'd,
And [illegible],
To what a cr[illegible] power he *nought* apply'd.
Fairfax.

3. *To set at* NOUGHT. Not to value, to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Proverbs.*

No'VICE. *n. s.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Lat.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

[illegible] twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Hast sold me to this *novice*. *Shakspeare.*

Bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakspeare.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shakspeare.

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

He is very inexperienced young *novices* to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are plying his [illegible] *South.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare;
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dryden.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances, by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE. *n. s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrociny or *noviciate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

No'VITY. *n. s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL.
Spenser.

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN. *n. s.* [*noun*, old Fr. *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke.*

Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and adverb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shakspeare.*

This boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To increase or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Isaiah.*

Tho' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft. *Chapman.*

You are to [illegible], improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you, to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shaksp.*

[illegible] will I follow, and [illegible] forgo
That *nourish'd* me and [illegible]. *Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son. *Acts.*

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakspeare.*

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire. *Fell.*

Gorgias [illegible] and *nourished* with continual [illegible] *2 Maccabees.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. *1 Timothy.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Isaiah.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another, as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER. *n. s.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

I leave to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *n. s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance, nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate sorbutick or erratick heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOU'RSLING. *n. s.* The creature nursed; nursling. *Spenser.*

NOU'RITURE. *n. s.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterward contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* [The same, I believe, with *nuzzel*, and both in their original import corrupted from *nursle*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelf and massepenny religion. *Spenser.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *noozle*, *noose*, or *nosil*; from *nose*.] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

NOW. *adv.* [nu, Sax. *nun*, German.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Genesis.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood.
Blackmore.

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shaksp.*

How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate.
Waller.

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss.
Pope.

4. It is sometimes a particle of connexion, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakspeare.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man but Barabbas, *now* Barabbas was a robber. *John.*

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind; because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done to. *White.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing mischief, which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others, in the way of slander and detraction. *South.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison.*

The praiſe of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the ſmell.
Now if ſome flies, perchance, however ſmall,
Into the alabaſter urn ſhould fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehenſion of juſtice and ſeverity *Now* neither of theſe, excluſive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body a forming in ſuch a fluid in any imaginable poſture, will never be reconcilable to this hydroſtatical law. There will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone to ſtand above the lighter cakes of fleſh, or depreſs theſe below thoſe, againſt the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

5. After this; ſince things are ſo: in familiar ſpeech.

How ſhall any man diſtinguiſh *now* betwixt a paraſite and a man of honour, who by hypocriſy and intereſt look ſo like duty and affection? *L'Eſtrange.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with reſpect to place.

Now and then they ground their notions on human authority, even when they moſt pre end divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then ſomething of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requiſite to refreſh your character. *Dryden.*

A moſt effectual argument againſt ſpontaneous generation is, that there is no new ſpecies produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any ſuch thing. *Ray.*

He who reſolves to walk by the goſpel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exerciſe his forgiving temper. *Atter.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid ſome ſcandalous enormities *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places conſidered as they riſe to notice in ſucceſſion.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Dryden.*

Now. *n. ſ.* Preſent moment. A poetical uſe.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing paſt,
But an eternal *now* does ever laſt. *Cowley.*
She vaniſh'd, we can ſcarcely ſay ſhe dy'd,
For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*
Not leſs ev'n in this deſpicable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

No'WADAYS. *adv.* [This word, though common and uſed by the beſt writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the preſent age.

Not ſo great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, no half ſo ſtrait and ſore. *Spenſer.*
Reaſon and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakſpeare.*
It was a veſtal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which paſſes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*
Such are thoſe principles, which by reaſon of the bold cavils of perverſe and unreaſonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotſon.*
What men of ſpirit *nowadays*,
Come to give ſober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'WED. *adj.* [*noué*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a ſerpent *nowed*. *Brown.*

NOWES. *n. ſ.* [from *nou*, old Fr.] The marriage knot. Out of uſe.

Thou ſhalt look round about and ſee
Thouſands of crown'd ſouls throng to be
Themſelves thy crown, ſons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which they ſpouſe
Made fruitful thy fair ſoul. *Crashaw.*

No'WHERE. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that ſuch things ſhould be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleaſure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotſon.*

No'WISE. *adv.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly ſpoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulſe, can in *nowiſe* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*noxious*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious; unwholeſome.

Preparation and correction is not only by addition of other bodies, but ſeparation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown.*
Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis fin to ſave,
Has only juſt prerogative we have. *Dryden.*
See pale Orion ſheds unwholeſome dews,
Avoid, the pines a *noxious* ſhade diffuſe;
Sharp Procas blows, and ſtore feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we muſt time obey. *Pope.*
Noxious feeds of the diſeaſe are conſumed in a ſmaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Thoſe who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are juſtly puniſhed by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much reſort, is *noxious* to ſpiritual promotions. *Swift.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

NO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulneſs; unſalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiouſneſs* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the chriſtian religion is very far from diſturbing *Hammond.*

NO'ZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe*.] The noſe; the ſnout; the end.

It is nothing but a paultry old ſconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knobble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fiſt.] To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſworth.*

NUBI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

NU'BILE. *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowſlip tinges, in brighter yellow dreſt,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breaſt. *Prior.*

NUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nucea* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The cruds are each in all parts nearly of the ſame thickneſs, their figure ſuited to the *nucleus*, and the outer ſurface of the ſtone exactly of the ſame form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward.*

NU'DATION. *n. ſ.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nuditas*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no ſuch licenſes permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to deſign and colour obſcene *nudities*. *Dryden.*

NU'LL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*nugax*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant.

Some great men of the laſt age, before the mechanical philoſophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and ſympathy and antipathy, were admitted for ſatisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

NUI'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*nuiſance*, Fr.]

1. Something noxious or offenſive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a peſt and a *nuiſance*; a perſon marked out for infamy and ſcorn. *South.*

A wiſe man who does not aſſiſt with his counſels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuiſances* in a commonwealth. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbour.

Nuiſances, as neceſſary to be ſwept away, as dirt out of the ſtreets. *Kettlewell.*

To NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or exiſtence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*. *Milton.*

Reaſon hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew.*

NULL. *adj.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience muſt the huſband behold
The wife, by her procuring huſband ſold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adult'rous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed *Dryden.*
Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many. *Leſley.*
The pope's confirmation of the church lands to thoſe who held them by king Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift.*

NULL. *n. ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which ſtand for nothing, and are inſerted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] to annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY. *n. ſ.* [*nullité*, Fr.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my buſineſs to overthrow this diſtinction, and to ſhew the *nullity* of it; which has been ſolidly done by moſt of our polemick writers. *South.*
The juriſdiction is opened by the party, in default of juſtice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities* *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of exiſtence.

A hard body ſtruck againſt another hard body, will yield an exterior ſound, inſomuch as if the percuſſion be over ſoft, it may induce a *nullity* of ſound; but never an interior ſound. *Bacon.*

NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, benumeb, Sax.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation; chill; motionleſs.

Like a ſtony ſtatue, cold and *numb*. *Shakſpeare.*
Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and aſleep; for that the compreſſion of the part ſuffereth not the ſpirits to have free acceſs; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a ſtinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Producing chilneſs; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did lap me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night? *Shakſpeare.*

To Numb. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakſpeare.*

She can unlock
The claſping charm, and thaw the *numbing* ſpell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, ſwain, and naked ſow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought ſhall avail
The pleaſing ſong, or well repeated tale,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldneſs has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

NU'MBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of ſtupor or *numbedneſs*. *Wiſeman.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can *number* the duſt of the earth, then ſhall thy ſeed alſo be *numbered*. *Geneſis.*

I will *number* you to the ſword. *Iſaiah.*

The gold, the veſt, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All theſe he found. *Pope.*

2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind.

He was *numbered* with the tranſgreſſors, and bare the ſin of many. *Iſaiah.*

NU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.]

1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many.

Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou increaſe the *number* of the dead. *Shakſ.*

The ſilver, the gold, and the veſſels, were weighed by *number* and by weight. *Ezra.*

There is but one gate for ſtrangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addiſon.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*.

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd *numbers*; they ſay there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakſ.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lilly hath a root in the ground; and ſo have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great uſe to the party they eſpouſe, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addiſon.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number*. 2 *Eſdras.*

Loud as from numbers without *number*. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itſelf importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil ſays, it never troubles a wolf how many the ſheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, ſome few of you ſhall ſeathe place; and then you may ſend for your ſick and the reſt of your *number*, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon.*

Sir George Summers, ſent thither with nine ſhips and five hundred men, loſt a great part of their *numbers* in the iſle of Bermudas. *Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*.

They, as they move
Their ſtarry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn ſwift. *Milton.*

8. Verſes; poetry.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious *numbers*, as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling. *Milton.*

Yet ſhould the muſes bid my *numbers* roll
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their ſoul. *Pope.*

9. In grammar.

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one. When men firſt invented names, their application was to ſingle things; but ſoon finding it neceſſary to ſpeak of ſeveral things of the ſame kind together, they found it likewiſe neceſſary to vary or alter the noun. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

How many *numbers* is in nouns?—
—Two. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *adj.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be thoſe *numberleſs* offences
'Gainſt me. *Shakſpeare.*

About his chariot *numberleſs* were pour'd
Cherub and ſeraph. *Milton.*

Deſerts ſo great,
Though *numberleſs*, I never ſhall forget. *Denham.*

The ſoul converſes with *numberleſs* beings of her own creation. *Addiſon.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,
And ſuffers *numberleſs* fatigues. *Swift.*

NU'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; interruption of action of ſenſation; deadneſs; ſtupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbneſs*; for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakſpeare.*

Till length of years,
And ſedentary *numbneſs*, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton.*

Cold *numbneſs* ſtrait bereaves
Her corps of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denh.*

Silence is worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations; ſince it may proceed from a kind of *numbneſs* or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain, or make a ſtir. *South.*

NU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL. *adj.* [*numeral*, Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number.

Some who cannot retain the ſeveral combinations of numbers in their diſtinct orders, and the dependance of a long a train of *numeral* progreſſions, are not able all their lifetime regularly to go over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY. *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blaſts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their courſe; nor are they *numerally* fear'd by navigators. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY. *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Belonging to a certain number.

A ſupernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*numeration*, Fr. *numeratio*, Latin.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but full the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or ſign, whereby to know it from thoſe before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progreſſion in animals, we may obſerve an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Lat.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the ſeveral ideas about which the demonſtration is made. *Locke.*

2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

Contemplate upon his aſtoniſhing works, particularly in the reſurrection and reparation of the ſame *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the ſcattered parts. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *numerical.*] With reſpect to ſameneſs in number.

I muſt think it improbable, that the ſulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the diſtilled butter or oil of roſes. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot aſſign a reſpective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numeriſts*. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Lat.]

1. Number; the ſtate of being numerous.

Of aſſertion if *numeroſity* of aſſertors were a ſufficient demonſtration, we might let down herein as an unqueſtionable truth. *Brown.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*numeroſus*, Lat.]

1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not ſo much obſerved for having a *numerous*, as a wiſe council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear ſo *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our ſchiſms in the weſt, were never heard of by the *numerous* chriſtian churches in the eaſt of Aſia. *Leſley.*

2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *numerous* moan
Melt to compaſſion. *Waller.*

His verſes are ſo *numerous*, ſo various, and ſo harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he profeſſedly imitated, has ſurpaſſed him. *Dryden.*

NU'MEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numerous.*]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; muſicalneſs.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle is, the *numerouſneſs* of his verſe. There is nothing ſo delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſed; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the ſame, juſt as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

NU'MSKULL. *n. ſ.* [probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, inſenſible, and *ſkull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

They have talked like *numſkulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The head. In burleſque.

Or toes and fingers, in this caſe,
Of *numſkull's* ſelf ſhould take the place. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numſkull.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

Hocus has fixed that clod pated, *numſkulled*, nimnyhammer of yours from rum, and all his family. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN. *n. ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men.

My daughters
Shall all be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakſ.*

A devout *nun* had vowed to take ſome young child, and bellow her whole life, and utmoſt induſtry to bring it up in ſtrict piety. *Hammond.*

The moſt blooming toaſt in the iſland might have been a *nun*. *Addiſon.*

Ev'ry ſhepherd was undone,
To ſee her cloiſter'd like a *nun*. *Swift.*

NUN. *n. ſ.* [*parus minor.*] A kind of bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'NCHION. *n. ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their ſwords and trunchions,
They took their breakfaſts or their *nunchions*. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nuncio*. Lat.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. n. ſ. [Italian; from *nuncius*, Lat.]

1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth,
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aſpect. *Shakſpeare.*

They honoured the *nuncios* of the ſpring; and the Rhodians had a ſolemn ſong to welcome in the ſwallow. *Brown.*

2. A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.
NUNCUPA'TORY. } *nuncupatif*, Fr.]

1. Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory.
2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

NU'NDINAL. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from
NU'NDINARY. } *nundinæ*, Lat.] Belonging to fairs. *Dict.*

NU'NNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *nun.*] A houſe of nuns; of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

I put your ſiſter into a *nunnery*, with a ſtrict command not to ſee you, for fear you ſhould have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage; uſed or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchſafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shakſpeare.*

Becauſe propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I deſired to know of him what laws and cuſtoms they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt pare off whatſoever is amiſs, not eat of this ſacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feaſt without a *nuptial* garment. *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dry.*

Let our eternal peace be ſeal'd by this,
With the firſt ardour of a *nuptial* kiſs. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIALS. *n. ſ.* Like the Latin without ſingular. [*nuptiæ*, Lat.]

1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in ſpite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryden.*

It is in *Shakſpeare* ſingular, but contrarily to uſe.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have ſworn ſhall come. *Winter's Tale.*

NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curioſity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurſes*, which neceſſity only ought to commend. *Raleigh.*

2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon.

Never maſter had,
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So ſoft, ſo *nurſe*-like. *Shakſpeare.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurſe*, or his dry *nurſe*, or his cook. *Shakſpeare.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment,
Invited by your noble ſelf, hath ſent
One general tongue unto us. *Shakſpeare.*

We muſt loſe
The country, our dear *nurſe*, or elſe thy perſon,
Our comfort in the country. *Shakſpeare.*

4. An old woman, in contempt.

Can tales more ſenſeleſs, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurſes* entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The ſtate of being nurſed.

Can wedlock know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to *nurſe*? *Cleaveland.*

6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one ſpawner; but if into a *nurſe* pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourriſh*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.

I was *nurſed* in ſwadling cloaths with cares. *Wiſdom.*

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marſhy ſhore. *Dryd.*

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurſe of the Hebrew women, that ſhe may *nurſe* the child? *Exodus.*

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters ſhall be *nurſed* at thy ſide. *Iſaiah.*

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches *nurſing* fathers were. *Denham.*

The Niſeans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd ſecretly with milk the thriving god. *Addiſ.*

4. To tend the ſick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to ſoften; to cheriſh.

And what is ſtrength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurſe*, how can it ever ceaſe? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice ſo thriven amongſt us, and by what hands been *nurs'd* up into ſo uncontroul'd a dominion? *Locke.*

NU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]

1. One that nurſes. Not uſed.

See where he lies, inherſed in the arms
Of the moſt bloody *nurſer* of his harms. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]

1. The act or office of nurſing.

I lov'd her moſt, and thought to ſet my reſt
On her kind *nurſery*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs,
To viſit how they proſper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nurſery*: they at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground.

Your *nurſery* of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nurſery* for authors; and ſome who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flouriſh under their own names. *Addiſon.*

4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up.

I' th' ſwathing cloaths, the other from their *nurſery*
Were ſtol'n. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſee before you the ſpectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nurſery* to the ſanctuary, from the ſanctuary to the direful priſon, from the priſon to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderneſs; for ſo the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the ſhape in which he plies
At nurſe's elbow when ſhe lies
Or ſtands before the *nurſery* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have publick *nurſeries*, where all parents are obliged to ſend their infants to be educated. *Swift.*

5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a *nurſery* of children; or whence any thing is to be removed, from a *nurſery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itſelf a very idle life, and a fit *nurſery* for a thief. *Spenſer.*

To ſee fair Padua, *nurſery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakſpeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nurſery* of diſeaſes; it breeds them, it encourages, nourriſhes, and entertains them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *nurſery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryd.*

NU'RSLING. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] One nurſed up; a fondling.

Then was the held in ſovereign dignity,
And made the *nurſling* of nobility. *Spenſer.*

I was his *nurſling* once, and choice delight,
His deſtin'd from the womb. *Milton.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nurſling* ſpare. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice deſcend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and ſacred. *Milton.*

2. Education; inſtitution. Little uſed.

She ſhould take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not ſuffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenſer.*

The thorny point
Of bare diſtreſs, hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know ſome *nurture*. *Shakſpeare.*

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughteſt it up with thy righteouſneſs, and *nurtureſt* it in thy law, and reformeſt it with thy judgment. *2 Eſdras.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his firſt rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, *nurtured* into impudence, ſhall appear before a church governour, ſeverity and reſolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

They ſuppoſe mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offſpring with a conſcious tenderneſs. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh. Corrupted from *nurſle*. See NUZZLE. *Ainſworth.*

NUT. *n. ſ.* [hnut, Sax. *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, French.]

1. The fruit of certain trees: it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. If the ſhell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There ſcatter'd by a ſquirrel,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Pay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton.*

Nuts are hard of digeſtion, yet poſſeſs ſome good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently uſed by the multiplication of ſeveral wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are uſed for the roaſting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the ſpicy *nuthrown* ale. *Milton.*
When this *nutbrown* ſword was out,
With ſtomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*
Two milk-white kids run friſking by her ſide,
For which the *nutbrown* laſs, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a ſavoury kiſs. *Dryden.*
King Hardicnute, 'midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts and break them by preſſure.

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addiſon.*

NU'TGALL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excreſcence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of conſtant ſhapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandiſh oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH. NU'TJOBBER. NU'TPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius.*] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'THOOK. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*]

1. A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.
2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'TMEG. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *muguèt*, Fr.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace, before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweetmeat, or as a curioſity. There are two kinds of nutmeg; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive. *Hill.*

The ſecond integument, a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the ſhell, which lieth under the mace, is the ſame we call *nutmeg*. *Brown.*

I to my pleaſant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant ſcent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*]

1. The hard ſubſtance that encloſes the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutſhell*, and count myſelf a king of infinite ſpace. *Shakſpeare.*

It ſeems as eaſy to me, to have the idea of ſpace empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutſhell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for any thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thouſand pound to a *nutſhell* I had never got off again. *L'Eſtrange.*

NU'TTREE. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazel.

Of trees you ſhall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryd.*

NUTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nutricatio*, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Beſides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a ſecond argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Brown.*

NUTRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] That which feeds or nouriſhes; food; aliment.

This ſlave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why ſhould it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shak.*

The ſtomach returns what it has received, in ſtrength and *nutriment*, diffuſed into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digeſtion as an emulſion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *nutritio, nutrio*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.]

1. The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or increaſing growth.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance to ſupply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is ſo prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechaniſm it is ſo regularly diſtributed. *Glanville.*

The obſtruction of the glands of the meſentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in the glands is a neceſſary conſtituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which nouriſhes; nutriment. Leſs properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar ſpot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nouriſhing.

O may'ſt thou often ſtain
Thy furrows white-n'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! ſecret nitre lurks within. *Phillips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itſelf reſembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'TRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental; alimental.

While the ſecretory, or ſeparating glands, are ſo much widened and extended, they ſuffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to paſs through. *Blackm.*

NU'TRITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] The power of nouriſhing. Not uſed.

Never make a meal of fleſh alone, have ſome other meat with it of leſs *nutriture*. *Harvey.*

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original ſignification, ſeems corrupted from *nurſle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle* or *noſe*, and in that ſenſe uſed it.]

1. To nurſe; to foſter.

Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, ſcorning them that would ſeek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To go with the noſe down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, ſometimes with ſword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot.*

Sir Roger ſhook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well ſatisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuth.*

The bleſſed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* cloſe behind. *Pope.*

NYMPH. *n. ſ.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.]

1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moiſture which the thirſty earth
Sucks from the ſea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at laſt doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the graſſy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This reſolve no mortal dame,
None but thoſe eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH. *adj.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nymphiſh* war. *Drayton.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obſolete.

Thou findeſt fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong work upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

O.

O Has in Engliſh a long ſound; as, *drone, groan, ſtone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, drall;* or ſhort, *got, not, ſhot, prong, long.* It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined; as, *moan;* or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable; as, *bone:* when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll;* as, *droll, ſcroll,* and even then ſometimes ſhort; as, *loll.*

1. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation.

O that we, who have reſiſted all the deſigns of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety.*

O! were he preſent, that his eyes and hands
Might ſee, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

2. O is uſed with no great elegance by *Shakſpeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold
The vaſty field of France! or may we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very caſks
That did affright the air at Agincourt. *Shakſpeare.*

OAF. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written; *auff, oſe*, and *oph;* it ſeems a corruption of *ouphe*, a demon or fairy; in German *alf*, from which *elf:* and means properly the ſame with *changeling;* a fooliſh child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal away.]

1. A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies.

Theſe, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When fooſt perceives it thriveth not,

The fault therein to fmother: a
Some silly doating bramleſs calf,
That underſtands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oafiſh*.] Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK, *n. ſ.* [ac, æc, Sax. which, ſays *Skinner*, to ſhow how eaſy it is to play the fool, under a ſhow of literature and deep reſearches, I will, for the diverſion of my reader, derive from δικος, a houſe; the oak being the beſt timber for building. *Skinner* ſeems to have had *Junius* in his thoughts, who on this very word has ſhown his uſual fondneſs for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, ſays the grave critick, ſignified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *ſtrength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci poteſt*, from ἀλκη, ſtrength; by taking the three firſt letters, and then ſinking the λ, as is not uncommon; *quercus*.]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which conſiſt of a great number of ſmall tender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote diſtances from theſe on the ſame tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard ſcaly cups: the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*. *Shakſpeare.*

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakſpeare.*

No tree beareth ſo many ballard fruits as the *oak*: for beſides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, ſticking cloſe to the body of the tree without ſtalk. *Bacon.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is ſtill the ſame *oak*. *Locke.*

A light earthy, ſtony, and ſparry matter, incruſted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope*

OAK *Evergreen*. *n. ſ.* [*ilex*.]

The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils; and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

Another kind of excreſcence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *bakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ſhips. *Bacon.*

By lot from Jove I hunt the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*
Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on feſtivals, was the recompenſe of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addiſon.*

He ſnatch'd a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandiſh it. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'KENPIN. *n. ſ.* An apple.

Oakenpin, ſo called from its hardneſs, is a laſting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Weſtbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM. *n. ſ.* [A word probably formed by ſome corruption.] Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are ſtopped.

They make their *oakum*, whereunto they caulk the ſeams of the ſhips, of old ſear and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over ſpent and grown ſo rotten as they ſerve for no other uſe but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and waſtes away with every ſea as the ſhips labour and are toſſed. *Raleigh.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each ſeam and rift;
Then left hand does the caulking-iron guide;
The ratling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. ſ.* [ape, Sax. perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow; *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar puſhing on the veſſel.

Th' *oars* were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept ſtroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faſter,
As amorous of their ſtrokes. *Shakſpeare.*

So tow'rds a ſhip the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting ſea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to hail reveng'd. *Denham.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
E'er ſharp-keel'd boats to ſkem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

Its progreſſive motion may be effected by the help of ſeveral *oars*, which in the outward ends of them ſhall be like the fins of a fiſh to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the rum rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himſelf with his good arms in luſty ſtrokes
To th' ſhore. *Shakſpeare.*

OA'RY. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or uſe of oars.

The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her ſtate with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

His hair tranſforms to down, his fingers meet,
In ſkinny fins, and ſhape his *oary* feet. *Addiſon.*

OAST. *n. ſ.* A kiln. Not in uſe.

Empty the bunn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oaſt* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue ſtone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron, *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When ſhepherds pipe on *oaten* ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks. *Shakſp*

OATH. *n. ſ.* [*aith*, Gothick; aδ, Saxon. The diſtance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *ſwear*, is very obſervable, as it may ſhow that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy firſt beſt love,
For whoſe dear ſake thou then didſt read thy faith
Into a thouſand *oaths*; and all thoſe *oaths*
Deſcended into perjury to love me. *Shakſpeare.*

All the *oath*-rites ſaid,
I then aſcended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have conſultations, which inventions ſhall be publiſhed, which not: and take an *oath* of ſecrecy for the concealing of thoſe which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

Thoſe called to any office of truſt, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful diſcharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon thoſe who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE. *adj.* [from *oath*. A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll ſwear
Into ſtrong ſhudders th' immortal gods. *Shakſpeare.*

OATHBRE'AKING. *n. ſ.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forſwearing that he is *forſworn*. *Shakſp.*

OA'TMALT. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the ſcab on the head. *Arbuthnot.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of aſhes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*panicum*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OATS. *n. ſ.* [aten, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horſes, but in Scotland ſupports the people.

It is of the graſs leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are diſpoſed in a looſe panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

It is bare mechaniſm, no otherwiſe produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard* by the inſinuation of the particles of moiſture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley ſtraw firſt, and the *oat* ſtraw laſt. *Mortimer.*

His horſe's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *thiſtle*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Lat.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its ſkin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDUC'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for *obduracy* and perſiſtency. *Shakſpeare.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the abſolute completion of ſin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's ſake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have ſlain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakſpeare.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God ſhould be ſo *obdurate* as yourſelves,
How would it fare with your departed ſouls? *Shakſpeare.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou ſtern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To convince the proud what ſigns avail,

Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim.
Milton.

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at leaft
My dying prayers, and grant my laft requeft.
Dryden.

2. Hardened; firm; ſtubborn: always with ſome degree of evil.

Sometimes the very cuſtom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* againſt whatſoever inſtructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleaſing ſorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguiſh, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breaſt
With ſtubborn patience, as with triple ſteel.
Milton.

No ſuch thought ever ſtrikes his marble *obdurate* heart, but it preſently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impoſſible for a man to be thorough paced in ingratitude, till he has ſhook off all fetters of pity and compaſſion. *South.*

3. Harſh; rugged.

They joined the moſt *obdurate* conſonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *adv.* [from *obdurate*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation, we did conſtrainedly thoſe things, for which conference was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren ſeaſon is always the reward of obſtinate *obduration.* *Hammond.*

OBDU'RED. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

This ſaw his hapleſs foes, but ſtood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Inſenſate. *Milton.*

OBE'DIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*obedience*, Fr. *obedientia*, Lat.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed againſt him, it would ſhake in pieces the heart of his *obedience.* *Shalſ.*

Thy huſband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience.* *Shakſp.*

His ſervants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of ſin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteouſneſs. *Romans.*

It was both a ſtrange commiſſion, and a ſtrange *obedience* to a commiſſion, for men to furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon.*

In vain thou bid'ſt me to forbear,
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou did'ſt want,
Obedience to the law of God, impoſ'd
On penalty of death. *Milton.*

We muſt beg the grace and aſſiſtance of God's ſpirit to enable us to forſake our ſins, and to walk in obedience to him. *Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Law.*

OBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; complaint with command or prohibition; obſequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. *2 Corinthians.*

To this her mother's plot
She, ſeemingly *obedient*, likewiſe hath
Made promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotſon.*

The chief his orders gives; th' *obedient* band,
With due obſervance, wait the chief's command.
Pope.

OBEDIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promiſes, and *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect when it produces in us a fiduciary aſſent to whatever the goſpel has revealed, and an *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

We ſhould behave ourſelves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly and charitably towards men. *Tillotſon.*

OBE'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obeiſance*, French. This word is formed by corruption from *obaiſance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See dreſt in all nuts like a lady;
Then call him madam, do him all *obeiſance.* *Shak.*

Bathſheba bowed and did *obeyſance* unto the king. *1 Kings.*

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeiſance* made;
And ſeem'd to venerate the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*

OBE'LISK. *n. ſ.* [*obeliſcus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of ſolid marble, or other fine ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the ſtatues *obeliſks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by aſteriſks what was defective, and by *obeliſks* what redundant. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *adj.* [*obeſus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

OBE'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid
OBE'SITY. } fatneſs; incumbrance of fleſh.

On theſe many diſeaſes depend; as on the ſtrangleſs of the cheſt, a phthiſis; on the largeneſs of the veins, an atrophy; on their ſmallneſs, *obeſity.* *Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obeir*, Fr. *obedio*, Lat.]

1. To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey.* *Shakſpeare.*

I am aſham'd, that women are ſo ſimple
To ſeek for rule, ſupremacy, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and *obey.* *Shak.*

Let not ſin reign in your mortal body, that ye ſhould *obey* it in the luſts thereof. *Romans.*

The ancient Britons yet a ſcepter'd king *obeyed.*
Drayton.

Was ſhe thy God, that her thou did'ſt *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton.*

Africk and India ſhall his pow'r *obey*,
He ſhall extend his propagated ſway,
Beyond the ſolar year, without the ſtarry way. *Dry.*

2. It had formerly ſometimes *to* before the perſon obeyed, which *Addiſon* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latiniſms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the ſyntax, *obeir au roi.*

He commanded the trumpets to ſound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courſes, breaking their ſtaves. *Sidney.*

The ſtit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as ſhe did deſire. *Spenſer.*

His ſervants ye are, to whom ye *obey.* *Romans.*

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they ſoon *obey'd.*
Milton.

OBJECT. *n. ſ.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The firſt unruſted ſpirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy ſcaffold to bring forth
So great an *object.* *Shakſpeare.*

They are her fartheſt reaching inſtrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* ſend;
But all the rays are from their *objects* ſent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himſelf, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already paſt, as paſt; to what is to come, as ſtill to come; to that which is preſent, as it is ſtill preſent. *Pearſon.*

Thoſe things in ourſelves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unqueſtionable ſubjects of our praiſes. *Sprat.*

Truth is the *object* of our underſtanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden.*

As you have no miſtreſs to ſerve, ſo let your own ſoul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

2. Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.

Diſhonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object.* *Shakſpeare.*

Why cloſe this double *object* in our ſight,
Of ſight purſu'd in the air, and o'er the ground.
Milton.

This paſſenger felt ſome degree of concern, at the ſight of ſo moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe.

The accuſative after a verb tranſitive, or a ſentence in room thereof, is called by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

OBJECTGLASS. *n. ſ.* Glaſs of an optical inſtrument remoteſt from the eye.

An *objectglaſs* of a teleſcope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning eaſily on it in the grinding, leſt the putty ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton.*

To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.]

1. To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition.

Flowers growing ſcattered in divers beds, will ſhew more ſo as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes
The miſt *objected*, and condenſ'd the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. To propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe: with *to* or *againſt.*

Were it not ſome kind of blemiſh to be like unto infidels and heathens, it would not ſo uſually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cauſe of religion to be able therewith juſtly to charge their adverſaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime *againſt* ſuch as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find one to be of the negative ſide, and affect a credit to *object* and foreſee difficulties; for when propoſitions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth new work; which ſaith point of wiſdom is the bane of buſineſs *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes. *Holiday.*

This the adverſaries of faith have too much reaſon to *object againſt* too many of its profeſſors; but *againſt* the faith itſelf nothing at all. *Sprat.*

It was *objected againſt* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies.
Addison's State of the War.

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*

OBJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Waljh's Letter.*

OBJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

OBJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion of *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of sight is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

OBIT. [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obitus*.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

To OBJURGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION. *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

OBJU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehentory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

OBLA'TION. *n. f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sighed, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

OBLECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

To OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?
L'Estrange.

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with *to* or *on*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them *obliged* me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called catholick, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; being regarded to the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pearson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When interest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all th' *oblig*'d desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and to them for all the conveniencies and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people who preserve their honour,
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince!
Addison.

OBLIGE'E. *n. f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal and written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT. *n. f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
Dryden.

OBLI'GER. *n. f.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig*'d. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift.*

OBLI'GINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUA'TION. *n. f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the deepest than in thin substances. *Newton.*

OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.]

2. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agomes.
Spenser.

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *obliquer* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's flags must be accus'd which shone,
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallic sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

Critics form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it cast in such and such a position. *Bryden.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him.
Shakspeare.

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day.
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which baihfulness persuadeth not to enquire for. *Felt*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *n. s.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from
OBLI'QUITY. } *oblique*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milton.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker*

Count Rhodophill, cut out from government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howel*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Ralegh.*

Let men consider themselves as in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Piety*

Those simple ideas the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or *oblit.rate* the images which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Consider my the casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent to some time have yielded.

OBLI'VION. *n. s.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom *Shakspeare.*

The British souls
Exult to see the crowding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

OBLO'NG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley.*

OBLO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidical. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *n. s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *n. s.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions, so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel's Civil War*

Canst thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn? *Milton*

Shall names, that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genuses, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' th' world
In me to lose. *Shakspeare.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Bacon.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like rai ting Hector, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hates sin; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kindest pow'rs
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan tow'rs,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raise aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossest by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton.*

Beasts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm. *Davenant.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.

O'BOLE. *n. s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBREPTION. *n. s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

To OBRO'GATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCENE. *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscœnus*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' *obscene* dread of Moab's sons. *Milt.*

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,
And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

Cate strides thy walks, as at the cheerful light
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight.
Dryden.

It is the sun's fate like yours, to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSCE'NELY. *adv.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCE'NENESS } *n. s.* [*obscenité*, French,
OBSCE'NITY. } from *obscene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with th Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obscenenest*. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber du king thrice by break of day,
To wash th *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*
No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' art an I art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURA'TION. *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darkening.
2. A state of being darkened.
As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

OBSCURE. *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering light.
Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Proverbs.*
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And thro' the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton.*
2. Living in the dark.
The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakspeare.*
3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.
I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryden.*
4. Not noted; not observable.
He says, that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Latin.]
1. To darken; to make dark.
They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* light; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakspeare.*
Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole. *Pope.*
2. To make less visible.
What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd*. *Shakspeare.*
Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, he infringed the omnisciency and essential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown.*
3. To make less intelligible.
By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*
There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*
4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.
Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And feel'st not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*
5. To conceal; to make unknown.
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY. *adv.* [from *obscure*.]
1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.
2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.
Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryd.*
There live retir'd,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.
The woman's seed at first *obscurely* told,
Now more unfolded, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS. } *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin; OBSCU'RITY. } *obscurité*, French.]
1. Darkness; want of light.
Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish upon the earth. *Esther.*
Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed state; privacy.
You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*
3. Darkness of meaning.
Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetick raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*
That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties in it, many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*
What lies beyond our positive ideas towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *n. f.* [*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication.
That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration*. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES. *n. f.* [*obsequies*, Fr. I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Lat. this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium*.]
1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.
There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*
Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With fun'ral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakspeare.*
I spare the widows tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;
How Theseus at these fun'rals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist *Dryden.*
His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself,
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*
Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker, dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Creech.*
2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.
Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crashaw.*
Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]
1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.
Adore not for the rising sun, that you forget the father, who ruled you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Bacon.*
At his command the uprooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
I follow'd her; for what was honour knew,
And, with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*
A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*
His servant weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*
The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*
2. In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify, funeral; such as the rites of funerals require.
Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]
1. Obediently; with compliance.
They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*
We cannot reasonably expect that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*
2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.
I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Rich. III.*

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obsequious*.]
Obedience; compliance.
They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a man. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *observo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.
They do bury their dead with *observable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*
These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*
I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodw.*
The great and more *observable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *adv.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note.
It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *n. f.* [*observance*, Fr. *observo*, Latin.]
1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.
In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shakspeare.*
Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Observance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite.
Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice.
Use all th' *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam. *Shakspeare.*
Love rigid honesty
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*
If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers' Sermons.*
4. Rule of practice.
There are other strict *observances*;
As, not to see a woman. *Shakspeare.*
5. Careful obedience.
We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church. *Rogers.*
6. Observation; attention.
There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.
Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANT. *adj.* [*observans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* spectators of those masters they admired. *Raleigh.*

Wand'ring from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Obedient; respectful: with *of*.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle. *Digby.*

3. Respectfully attentive: with *of*.

She now *observant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*

4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakspeare.*] A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves in this plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare.*

OBSERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*observatio*, from *observo*, Latin; *observation*, French.]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation*. *Rogers.*

2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts.*

3. Obedience; ritual practice.

He freed and delivered the christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply, and formally moral. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker.

The *observator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale.*

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,—
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To OBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *observo*, Latin.]

1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Taylor.*

2. To find by attention; to note.

It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were. *Duty of Man.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as those of space and duration. *Locke.*

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Exodus.*

4. To practise ritually.

In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision or the sabbath. *White.*

5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE, *v. n.*

1. To be attentive.

Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts.*

2. To make a remark.

I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kettlewell.*

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case of some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *observe.*]

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He reads much;
He is a great *observer*; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakspeare.*

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakspeare.*

Careful *observers* may foretel the hour,
By sure prognostic when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*

2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If a slow pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*

Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged from the glands in the upper part of the wind pipe, while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguished *observers*. *Blackmore.*

3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*. *Atterbury.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observing.*] Attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out. *Shakspeare.*

OBSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*obsidionalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a siege. *Dict.*

O'BSOLETE. *adj.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete*? *Swift.*

O'BSOLETENESS. *n. s.* [from *obsolete.*] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

O'BSTACLE. *n. s.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Lat.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of *obstacles*. *Shakspeare.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the right revenue and due of birth. *Shakspeare.*

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune: For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier.*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands I am obliged to look into, that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful. *Woodward's Natural History.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obstetricor*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obstetrix*, Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *n. s.* [*obstination*, Fr. *obstinatio*, Lat. from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Chusing rather to use extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATE. *adj.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense, but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakspeare.*

Yield,
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakspeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find,
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought, she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately* as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,
Can the rude rabble's insolence despise. *Addison.*

My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Tho' tempted chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness.

OBSTIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes. *Howel.*

These *obstreperous* villains shout and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudneſs; clamour; noiſe; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *obſtrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right t'exempt
Whom ſo it pleaſes him by choice,
From national *obſtriction.* *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Latin.] To block up; to bar.

He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the tow'r
Obſtruct heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton.*

In their paſſage through the glands in the lungs, they *obſtruct* and ſwell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are ſubject to weakneſs in fevers, becauſe the fat, melted by feverith heat, *obſtructs* the ſmall canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppoſe; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud interpoſed,
Or miſt to *obſtruct* his ſight. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER. *n. f.* [from *obſtruct.*] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*obſtructio*, Lat. *obſtruction*, Fr. from *obſtruct.*]

1. Hinderance; difficulty.

Sure God by theſe diſcoveries did deſign,
That his clear light thro' all the world ſhou'd ſhine,
But the *obſtruction* from that diſcord ſprings,
The prince of darkneſs makes 'twixt chriſtian kings. *Dryden.*

2. Obſtacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obſtructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reaſon and candour, muſt be taken away. *K. g Ch.*

In his winter quarters the king's expected to meet with all the *obſtructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular aſſembly free from *obſtructions*, and already poſſeſſed of more power than an equal balance will allow, ſhall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot ſee how the ſame conſtitution can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

3. In phyſick.

The blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increaſed bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the veſſel. *Quincy.*

4. In *Shakſpeare* it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obſtruction*, and to rot;
This ſenſible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Meaſure for Meaſure*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*obſtructif*, Fr. from *obſtruct.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment.

Having thus ſeparated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be diſcernible how noxious and *obſtructive* this doctrine is to the ſuperſtructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle.

The ſecond *obſtructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUENT. *adj.* [*obſtruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*obſtupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing ſtupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Latin.] Obſtructing the mental powers; ſtupifying.

The force of it is *obſtupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To OBTA'IN. *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.*

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Epheſians.*

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another.

In ſuch our prayers cannot ſerve us as means to *obtain* the thing we deſire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Hebrews.*

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are ſlain *Dry.*

The concluſion of the ſtory I forbore, becauſe I could not *obtain* from myſelf to ſhew Abſalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke.*

To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in uſe.

The Theodoſian Code, ſeveral hundred years after Juſtinian's time, did *obtain* in the weſtern parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be eſtabliſhed; to ſubſiſt in nature or practice.

Our impious uſe no longer ſhall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers ſhall be ſlain. *Dryd.*

The ſituation of the ſun and earth, which the theoriſt ſuppoſes, is ſo far from being preferable to this which at preſent *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where waſting the public treaſure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is baniſhed. *Dugenant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elaſticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate bodies. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to ſucceed. Not in uſe.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, ſome commendation where cauſes are fair pleaded; eſpecially towards the ſide which *obtaineth* not *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain.*]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in diſtillations, miſcible with water, and wholly combuſtible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it coſt, not being *obtainable* unleſs God's only ſon would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it. *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTEND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing.

Thou doſt with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudineſs.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a ſubſidence of turning round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

OBTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Lat.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obteſt his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their ſlain. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obteſtatio*, Lat. from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obtrectio*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they ſhun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itſelf into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be ſo ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are eaſily granted; the reſt ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the ſword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors ſix books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curſe, imperiouſly *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why ſhould'ſt thou then *obtrude* this diligence in vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought neceſſary, muſt not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that dialogue. *Hammond.*

A cauſe of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an eaſy aſſent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at firſt ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our ſenſes *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without ſome obſcure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Veſputio's name;
For ſo conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

Do juſtice to the inventors or publiſhers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of falſe ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of ſlavery, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate *obtruſions* of violence, to have the miſt of his errour and paſſion diſpelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtruſive*, but retir'd
The more deſirable. *Milton.*

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid.

Thy ſenſes then
Obtuſe, all taſte of pleaſures muſt forego. *Milton.*

3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

OBTU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The ſtate of being dulled.

Obtuſion of the ſenſes, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not conſtantly, and

regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will alſo be more augmented and better valued. *Spenſer.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward.

The laborant with an iron rod ſtirred and kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffuſed, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongſt innumerable ſuperficiecular, that look ſome one way, and ſome another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confuſed idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great diſtance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its baſe be *obverted* towards us. *Watts' Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, ſo as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodwards*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and earn reſt from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; expoſed.

Whether ſuch room in nature unpoſſeſt
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to diſpute. *Milton.*

3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident; eaſily found: *Swift* has uſed it hardily for *eaſily intelligible.*

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and ſo eaſy to be quench'd? *Milton.*
Entertain'd with ſolitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unſought. *Milton.*

They are ſuch lights as are only *obvious* to every man of ſenſe, who loves poetry and underſtands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obſcure, which are *obvious* to ſcholars. *Swift*

Theſe ſentiments, whether they be expelled on the ſoul, or ariſe as *obvious* reflections of our reaſon, I call natural, becauſe they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*, the extent of it underſtood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wiſdom of complying with it freely confeſſed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious.*]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propoſitions *obviouſly* and at firſt bluſh contain no inſtruction. *Locke.*

2. Eaſily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviouſly* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magiſtrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviouſly*, yet truly, liken the civil ſtate to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyoake.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more eaſily and cheaply tried; I thought their eaſineſs or *obviouſneſs* might ſerve to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majeſty reverberated ſo ſtrongly upon Voltern, diſpelled all thoſe clouds which had hung over and *obumbrate* him. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*occaſion*, Fr. *occaſio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident.

The laws of Chriſt we find rather mentioned by *occaſion* in the writings of the apoſtles, than any ſolemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal ſort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unweeting, and unware of ſuch miſhap,
She brought to miſchief through *occaſion*,
Where this fame wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks are we brought in, that he may ſeek *occaſion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Geneſis.*

Uſe not liberty for an *occaſion*. *Galatians.*

Let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now ſmiles. *Milton.*

I'll take th' *occaſion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occaſion* for his fame,
Where dark confuſions did the nations hide. *Wall.*

From this admonition they took only *occaſion* to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again. *South.*

This one has *occaſion* of obſerving more than once in ſeveral fragments of antiquity, that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome. *Addiſon.*

3. Accidental cauſe.

Have you ever heard what was the *occaſion* and firſt beginning of this cuſtom? *Spenſer.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her huſband's *occaſion*, let her never nurſe her child herſelf, for ſhe will breed it like a fool. *Shakſpeare.*

The fair for whom they ſtrove,
Nor thought, when ſhe beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occaſion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occaſion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impreſſion. *Locke.*

4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune.

Your buſineſs calls on you,
And your embrace th' *occaſion* to depart. *Shakſp.*

5. Incidental need; caſual exigence.

Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occaſions*. *Shakſpeare.*

Antony will uſe his affection where it is:
He m tried but his *occaſion* here. *Shakſpeare.*

My *occaſions* have found time to uſe them toward a ſupply of money *Shakſpeare.*

They who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read with diligence, and make their obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their purpoſe, and of which they may have *occaſion*. *Dryden.*

Syllogiſms made uſe of on *occaſion* to diſcover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourith *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occaſions* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

God hath put us into an imperfect ſtate, where we have perpetual *occaſion* of each other's aſſiſtance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occaſion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occaſionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cauſe caſually.

Who can find it reaſonable that the ſoul ſhould, in its retirement, during ſleep, never light on any of thoſe ideas it borrowed not from ſenſation, preſerve the memory of no ideas but ſuch, which being *occaſioned* from the body, muſt needs be leſs natural to a ſpirit. *Locke.*

The good Pſalmiſt condemns the fooliſh thoughts, which a reflection on the proſperous ſtate of his affairs had ſometimes *occaſioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cauſe; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increaſe of that diſeaſe may not have been *occaſioned* by the cuſtom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A conſumption may be *occaſioned* by running ſores, or ſinuous fiſtulas, whoſe ſecret caves and winding barrows empty themſelves by copious diſcharges. *Blackmore.*

By its ſyptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occaſioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occaſions* men to make ſeveral combinations of ſimple ideas into diſtinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptneſs to be combined, we ſhall find no reaſon to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr. *occaſion.*]

1. Incidental; caſual.

Thus much is ſufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the Deluge, according to the Moſaical hiſtory of the flood, and according to many *occaſional* reflections diſperſed in other places of Scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground of *occaſional* original hereof, was the amazement and ſudden ſilence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

Beſides theſe conſtant times, there are likewiſe *occaſional* times for the performance of this duty. *Duty of Man.*

Thoſe letters were not writ to all;
Nor firſt intended but *occaſional*,
Their abſent ſermons. *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reaſon on her wait,
As one intended firſt, not after made
Occaſionally. *Milton.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the affections ſome of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occaſionally* ſcatter ſeveral of the more important obſervations throughout the work. *Woodward.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *occaſion.*] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatneſs did no way exceed her in reſpect of her brother's loſs, whom ſhe vowed all means poſſible to revenge upon every one of the *occaſioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and reſolved *occaſioner* of my own and my ſubjects miſeries. *King Charles.*

In caſe a man digs a pit and leaves it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beaſt to fall therein and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occaſioner* of that loſs to his neighbour. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Thoſe places ſpeak of obduration and *occecation*, ſo as if the blindneſs that is in the minds, and hardneſs that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderſon.*

OCCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to ſtain the tract
Of his bright paſſage to the *occident*. *Shakſpeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

Eye twice in mark and *occidental* damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakſpeare.*

If he had not been drained, he might have filled her palaces with *occidental* gold and ſilver. *Howel.*

Eaſt and weſt have been the obvious conceptions of philoſophers, magnifying the condition of India above the ſetting and *occident* climates. *Brown.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT. n. ſ. [Lat.] The hinder part of the head.

He broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. f.* [from *occido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, thereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breather come through the mouth, or else partial and previous, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. f.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Hamlet.*

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without finding a fingle, and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not making a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville.*

These intimate we call *occult* qualities, which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newton's Opticks.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. f.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interpolition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. f.* [from *occult.*] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] The act of taking poffeffion.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'CCUPANT. *n. f.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poffeffion of any thing.

Of lands and lords the property paffeth with the poffeffion, and goeth to the *occupant*, but of rival people not fo. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poffefs; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain defitution in voluntary motions; for that the fpirits of the wine oppreft the fpirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and to make them weak to move. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. f.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking poffeffion.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this fifty-fore years much more than the Ottomans: I fpeak not of matches and unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invafions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

Such were the diligence of the then infant world; fo excellent their *occupations* about provision for food, that there was little leiture to exmant any thing in writing. *Brerewood.*

In your moft buſy *occupations*, when you are never fo much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then lend up an ejaculation to the Throne of your Saviour. *Wake.*

3. Trade, calling; vocation.

The rod peſtilence ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* periſh. *Shakſpeare.*

He was of the ſame craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts.*

O'CCUPIER. *n. f.* [from *occupy.*]

1. A poſſeſſor; one who takes into his poſſeſſion.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why ſhould it be had accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandize and the *occupiers* of thy merchandize ſhall fall into the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occupier*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.]

1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up.

How ſhall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned ſay Amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtandeth not what thou ſayeſt? 1 *Corinth.*

Powder being ſuddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater ſpace than before its body *occupied*. *Brown.*

He muſt aſſert infinite generations before that firſt deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the minute bodies of men muſt *occupy* an infinite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To buſy; to employ.

An archbiſhop may have cauſe to *occupy* more chaplains than ſix. *Act of Henry VIII.*

They *occupied* themſelves about the tabbath, yielding exceeding praiſe to the Lord. 2 *Maccab.*

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Eccleſiaſticus.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Moſt High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophecies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

3. To follow as buſineſs.

They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Common Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ezekiel.*

4. To uſe; to expand.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.]

1. To be preſented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Cotton.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make oppoſition to. A latiniſm.

Before I begin that, I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCY. *n. f.* [*occurrence*, French; from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrents.*]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education moſt time is to be beſtowed on that which is of the greateſt conſequence in the ordinary courſe and *occurrences* of that life the young man is deſigned for. *Locke.*

2. Occaſional preſentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of ſomething new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *n. f.* [*occurent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unſeemly and unjuſt diſgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work upon all *occurrents*, with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker.*

He did himſelf certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

OCCU'RSION. *n. f.* [*occurſum*, Lat.] Claſh; mutual blow.

In the reſolution of bodies by fire, ſome of the diſſipated parts may, by their various *occurſion* occaſioned by the heat, ſtick cloſely. *Boyle.*

Now ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon jubled by the *occurſion* of other bodies, ſo orderly keep their cells without alteration of fire. *Glanv.*

O'CEAN. *n. f.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.]

1. The main; the great ſea.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shakſpeare.*

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any immenſe expanſe.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanſion. They are ſo much of thoſe boundleſs *oceans* of eternity and immenſity, as is ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, to denote the poſition of finite real beings, as thoſe uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and ſpace. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *adj.* [This is not uſual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

In bulk as huge as that ſea-beaſt
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt that ſwim th' *ocean* ſtream. *Milton.*
Bounds were ſet
To darkneſs, ſuch as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *adj.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean.

OCE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the eye.

The white Butterfly lays its offſpring on cabbage leaves, a very beautiful reddiſh *ocellated* one. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *n. f.* [*ochre, ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα.]

The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſky ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles, and are readily diſſoluble in water. They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre.

In the interſtices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other looſe matter. *Woodward.*

O'CHYMY. *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchymy.*] A mixed baſe metal.

OCTAGON. *n. f.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. [*octo* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

Octa'nt. } *adj.* In astrology, is, when a
Octi'le. } planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

Octa've. *n. s.* [*octave*, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.]
1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.
2. [In musick.] An eighth, or an interval of eight sounds.
3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainf.*

OCTA'VO. [Lat.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

Octe'nnial. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]
1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *n. s.* [*October*, Lat. *Octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation, upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of services. *Peacham.*

Octoe'drical. *adj.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

Octo'genary. *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'ctonary. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

Octono'cular. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some senocular. *Derham.*

Octope'talous. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'ctostyle. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'ctuple. *adj.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eightfold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakʃ.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first. *Brown.*

O'cularly. *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye.

The same is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Brown.*

O'culate. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'culist. *n. s.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off, but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business. *L'Estrange.*

OCULUS beli. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind, having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle resembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

ODD. *adj.* [*udda*, Swedish.]
1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakʃpeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of men by even and *odd*; ascribing the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to one hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes, and *odd* seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

He hath the *oddest* frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakʃpeare.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his listning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

The blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflection of a specular superficies, seems so *odd* a phenomenon, and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newton.*

So proud I am no slave,
So impudent I own myself no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and *odd*,
What other men dislike is sure to please
Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,
In an *odd* angle of the isle. *Shakʃpeare.*

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakʃpeare.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antick disposition on. *Shakʃpeare.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them, as salt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

With these *odd* maxims to thy flint retreat.
Nor sooner with for mantles of state. *Young.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmius. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakʃpeare.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings. *Spectator.*

O'ddly. *adv.* [from *odd*. This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.]
1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakʃpeare.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of waking men's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or change in red;
Yet from these colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

O'ddness. *n. s.* [from *odd*.]
1. The state of being not even.
2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship! and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident. *Swift.*

Odds. *n. s.* [from *odd*.]
1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakʃpeare.*

Felicity who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*. *Milton.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without copartner? *Milton.*

Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts, all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging, balancing the account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

Some bishops bestow upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift.*

5. Advantage; superiority.
And tho' the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds of wood*,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balmed
So equal, none knew which was valiant'ſt. *Hudib.*

4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute.
I can't ſpeak
Any beginning to this peeviſh *odds*. *Shakſpeare.*
What is the night?
Almoſt at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shakſpeare.*
He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at *odds*. *Shakſpeare.*
The fox, the ape, and the humble bee,
Were ſtill at *odds*, being but three;
Until the gooſe came out of door,
And ſtaid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakſpeare.*
Gods of whatſoe'er degree,
Reſume not what themſelves have given,
Or any brother God in heav'n:
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they muſt always be at *odds*. *Swift.*

ODE. *n. ſ.* [ᾠδή.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem. The ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.
A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakſp.*
O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his bleſſed feet. *Milton.*
What work among you ſcholar gods!
Phœbus muſt write his am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor couſin, muſt compoſe
His letters in ſubmiſſive proſe. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*. Lat.]
1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable.
For ever all goodneſs will be moſt charming; for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt *odious*. *Spratt.*
Hatred is the paſſion of defence, and there is a kind of hoſtility included in its very eſſence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was ſcarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *Smith.*
Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*
She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauſeous ſteams, and poiſons all the room. *Granville.*

2. Expoſed to hate.
Another means for raiſing money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjuſt dooming they became moſt *odious*, ſo by juſtice in their puniſhments the prince acquired both love and applauſe. *Hayward.*
He had rendered himſelf *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Cauſing hate; invidious.
The ſeventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo beſet
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his ſaints. *Milton.*

4. A word expreſſive of diſguſt; uſed by women.
Green fields and ſhady groves, and cryſtal ſprings,
And larks, and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But ſmoke, and duſt, and noiſe, and crowds delight. *Young.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatefully; abominably.
Had my love, ſtill *odiouſly* pretended,
Been as it ought, ſincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reaſonings. *Milton.*

2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate.
Arbitrary power no ſober man can fear, either from the king's diſpoſition or his practice; or even where you would *odiouſly* lay it, from his miniſters *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious*.]
1. Hatefulneſs.
Have a true ſenſe of his ſin, of its *odiouſneſs*, and of its danger *Wake.*
2. The ſtate of being hated.
There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodneſs, who had gotten nothing by his couſin's power but danger from him, and *odiouſneſs* for him *Sidney.*

ODIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate.
The *odium* and offences which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I was reſolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*
She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*
Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, ſeldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their maſter. *Dec. mont.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Lat.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fetid or fragrant.
Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving ſcent; uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.
A bottle of vinegar ſo buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, ſmelling almoſt like a violet. *Bacon.*
There ſtood in this roome preſſes that cuſtoſed
Robes *odoriferous*. *Chapman.*
Gentle gales,
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Thoſe balmy ſpoils. *Milton.*
Smelling bodies ſend forth effluvia of ſteams, without ſenſibly waſting. A grain of muſk will ſend forth *odoriferous* particles for ſcores of years, without its being ſpent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent.
Such fragrant flowers do give moſt *odorous* ſmell,
But her ſweet odour did them all excel. *Spenſer.*
Their private roofs on *od'rous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*
We ſmell, becauſe parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our noſtrils. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad.
Democritus, when he lay a dying, ſent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them; he kept himſelf alive with the *odour* till a certain feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*
Infuſions in air, for ſo we may call *odours*, have the ſame diverſities with infuſions in water; in that the ſeveral *odours* which are in one flower or other body, iſſue at ſeveral times, ſome earlier, ſome later. *Bacon.*
They refer ſapor unto ſalt, and *odour* unto ſulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown.*
Where ſilver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their ſweets, and limes their ſhades,
Black kennels abſent *odours* the regrets,
And ſtops her noſe at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent.
Me ſeem'd I ſmell'd a garden of ſweet flowers,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damſels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenſer.*
By her interceſſion with the king ſhe would lay a moſt ſeaſonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleaſant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*
The Levites burned the holy incenſe in ſuch quantities as refreſhed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addiſon.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *e*.

OECONO'MICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς; *œconomique*, Fr. from *œconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of houſehold affairs.
A prince's leaving his buſineſs wholly to his miniſters, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a maſter's committing all to his ſervant, is in *œconomicks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμένη.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world.
This Nicene council was not received as an *œcumenical* council in any of the eaſtern patriarchates, excepting only that of Conſtantinople. *Stillingfleet.*
We muſt not make a computation of the catholick church from that part of it which was within the compaſs of the Roman empire, though called *œcumenical*. *Lefley.*

OEDE'MA. *n. ſ.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to ſwell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, ſuch as happen to hydropick conſtitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *œdema*.] Per-
OEDE'MATOUS. } taining to an œdema.
It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *œdematick* tumour. *Harvey.*
The great diſcharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, waſted her, *œdematous* ſwellings aroſe in her legs, and ſhe languiſhed and died. *Hiſtoman.*

OEI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.
She gave *oeiliads* and moſt ſpeaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakſpeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. See OVER.
His tears deface'd the ſurface of the weal,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addiſon.*

OESOPHA'GUS. *n. ſ.* [from ὀισὸς, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that deſcends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oeſophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*
Wounds penetrating the *oeſophagus* and aſpera arteria, require to be ſtitched cloſe, eſpecially thoſe of the *oeſophagus*, where the ſuſtenance and ſaliva ſo continually preſſeth into it. *Wiſeman.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Sax.]
1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction; as, *of theſe part were ſlain*; that is, *part of theſe*:
I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakſpeare.*
He to his natural endowments *of* a large inven-tion, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*
All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon in the world, when forſaken of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotſon.*
The rouſing of the mind with ſome degrees of vigour, does fit it free from thoſe idle companions. *Locke.*
The value *of* land is raiſed only by the greater plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation *of* interest. *Smalbridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The moſt renowned *of* all are thoſe to whom the name is given Philippina. *Abbot.*

We profeſs to be animated with the beſt hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotſon.*

At midnight, the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time *of* all other, all thoſe virgins aroſe and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotſon.*

We are not to deſcribe our ſhepherds as ſhepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the beſt *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all wordly bleſſings, is the moſt valuable. *Smalbridge.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury, not *of* ſtrength, or *of* ſtrength proceeding *of* fury, ſtruck Palladius upon the ſide of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppey, one that I ſav'd from drowning. *Shakſpeare.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakſpeare.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æſopus. *Sandys.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben Jonſon.*

This cannot be underſtood *of* the firſt diſpoſition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet*

All have this ſenſe *of* war. *Smalbridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had ſome to ſpare,
To feed the famiſh'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryd*

Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy huſband's ghoſt. *Dryd.*

6. Among.

He is the only perſon *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canſt boaſt alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee ſon. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error, *Swift.*

7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is not now in uſe.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excuſed
Of every hearer. *Shakſpeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That though great ſtates by her ſupport do ſtand,
Yet ſhe herſelf ſupported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Dames.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul. *Sandys.*

Left a more honourable man than thoſe be hidden *of* him. *Nelſon.*

8. According to.

The ſenate
And people of Rome, *of* their accuſtom'd greatneſs,
Will sharply and ſeverely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainſt the ſtate. *Ben Jonſon.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being moſt of them firſt preached amongſt you. *Tillotſon.*

Fanered, whole delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's dayly ſight,
Of cuſtom, when his ſtate affairs were done,
Would paſs his leiſning hours with her alone. *Dryd.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or ſpontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some ſoils put forth odorate herbs *of* themſelves; as wild thyme. *Bacon.*

Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Veniee glaſſes would crack *of* themſelves. *Boyle.*

Of himſelf is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their ſource, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirſty cattle, *of* themſelves abſtain'd
From water, and their graſſy fare diſdain'd. *Dryd.*

To aſſert mankind to have been *of* himſelf, and without a cauſe, hath this invincible objection againſt it, that we plainly ſee every man to be from another. *Tillotſon.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themſelves, or *of* themſelves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as ſoon as they fall into any acts of civil ſociety, do *of* themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have fill'd it ſo well *of* himſelf. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itſelf is *of* no colour, provided it be fluid. *Boyle.*

The freſh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whoſe odours were *of* pow'r to raiſe from death.
Dryden.

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itſelf and conſequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raiſed, when renewing *of* the ſame fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunſford was a man *of* an ancient family in Suſſex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonſhire, that for many ages had made a handſome figure in their country. *Rowe.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furniſh me. *Shakſpeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryd.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with cryſtal, ſave that the fore-end had pannels of ſaphires, ſet in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ſhips *of*, were the wild aſh, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice, I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our ſov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to ſpare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his firſt ſevere decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of exiſtence.

As it our Lord, even of purpoſe to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and ſerve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with decency, yet without ſuperfluity of words. *Hooker.*

10. Noting ſomething that has ſome particular quality.

Mother, ſays the thruſh, never had any ſuch a friend as I have *of* this ſwallow. No, ſay ſhe, nor ever mother ſuch a fool as I have *of* this ſame thruſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter.*

18 Noting preference, or poſtponence.

Your highneſs ſhall repoſe you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakſp.*

19. Noting change of one ſtate to another.

O miſerable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me ſo late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* bleſſed? *Milton.*

20. Noting cauſality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which *of* neceſſity will give allowance to the failures of others, by conſidering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongſt ſcholars themſelves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or ſpecies.

To cultivate the advantages of ſucceſs, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this ſucceſs may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times; *of* old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypoſtatical principles *Boyle.*

In days *of* old there lived, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Iberius was his name. *Dryd.*

OFF, *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this caſe it ſignifies, diſunion; ſeparation; breach of continuity.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my captain my heart, I will practice the inſinuating nod, and be *off* to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakſp.*

Where are you, ſir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakſpeare.*

See

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden.*

A piece of ſilver coined for a ſhilling, that has half the ſilver chipped *off*, is no more a ſhilling than a piece of wood, which was once a ſealed yard, is ſtill a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It ſignifies diſtance.

Weſt of this foreſt, ſcarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or ſtatuary it ſignifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakſpeare.*

5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; adverſe diviſion: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. On the oppoſite ſide of a queſtion.

The queſtions no way touch upon puritaniſm, either *off* or on. *Sanderſon.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whoſe delight of hearing and ſeeing was before a ſtay from interrupting her, gave herſelf to be ſeen unto her with ſuch a ſtraightning of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither ſhe could look *on*, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.*

9. *Off* hand; not ſtudied.

Several ſtarts of fancy *off* hand look well enough *L'Eſtrange.*

10. *To be off.* In common talk, ſignifies to recede from an intended contract or deſign.

11. *To come off.* To eſcape by ſome accident or ſubterfuge.

12. *To get off.* To make eſcape.

13. *To go off.* To deſert; to abandon.

14. *To go off.* Applied to guns, to take fire and be diſcharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. *Well* or *ill off.* Having good or bad ſucceſs.

16. *Off*, whether alone or in compoſition, means either literally or figuratively, diſjunction, abſence, privation, or diſtance.

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotta Ferrate, at but two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison.*

OFFAL. *n. s.* [*off fall*, says *Skinner*, that which falls from the table. perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*. *Shakspeare.*
Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With sucked and glutted *offal*. *Milton.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South*

If man bemoan his lot,
That after death his moulding limbs shall rot,
A secret thing remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*
They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Shakspeare.*

OFFENCE. *n. s.* [*offence*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairf.*
Thou hast slol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. 2 *Corinthians.*
He remembered the injury of the children of Beon, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Maccabees.*
The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat. for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*
By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be perswaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidn.*
I have equal skill in all the weapons of *offence*. *Richardson.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to displease.

If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare.*
Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Ecclesiasticus.*
The emperor hunteth came running to the place in hasty manner, severely reproving them of cowardice who had failed on the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*
Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the more secret and dangerous sin of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Law*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was slain to defend himself, and withal to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Phrygians fell dead at his feet. *Sidney*

3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as th' *offended*, but the offenders please. *Dryd.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisdom.*
Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James.*
The bishops therefore of the church of England did nowise *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To commit transgression: with *against*.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Swift*

OFFE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *To offend*.]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Isaiah*
Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot, which it imprints and leaves in the *offender*. *Perkins.*
So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denh.*
How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest th' offence? *Pope*
The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*
He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought so unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender*. *Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue th' *offender*. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *n. s.* [from *offender*.] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Latin.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a mere deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him. *Hooker.*
It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government. *Spenser*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*
The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very *offensive* to me. *Brown.*
Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*
We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military *offensive* engines used among the ancients, and those of these later ages. *Wilkins.*
Thus avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main fruits lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive*; perpetually objecting to the catholick scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which clog their own. *Waterland.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offensive*.]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours. *Boyle.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *offensive*.]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be exhibited with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some men forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings, some sort of truths retire from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*
Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my younger master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*
The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship: often with *up*, emphatical.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. 2 *Chron.*
An holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Peter.*
Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And broiled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryd.*
When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor, couldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. 2 *Maccabees.*

5. To propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it flies not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

Th' occasion *offers* and the youth complies. *Dry*

2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him. *Sidney.*

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Daniel*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon*

I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Graunt.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of those letters; which being the easiest, he will stumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine. *Atterb.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift*

O'FFER. *n. s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love.—
—Mowbray, you overween to take it so:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shak.*
What wouldst thou beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking? *Shaks.*

3. Proposal made.

Th' *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving. *Addison.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians, and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgment of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the *offer*. *Waterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers*;
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent, as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South.*

One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams, that do vouchsafe in your clearness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me. *Sidney.*

O'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.

Fold *offerers*
Of fome and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Chapman*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God respecteth. *Hooker.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion. *South*

O'FFERING. *n. s.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shaks.*
They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare*

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. *Isaiah*

The glossy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admir'd the destin'd *off'ring* to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden*
What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,
Or *off'rings* on my slighted altars lay? *Dryden*
I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison*
Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young*

OFFE'RTORY. *n. s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering.

He went into St Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orizons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon*

The administration of the sacrament being reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith the anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory*. *Fell.*

OFFERTU'RE. *n. s.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use.

Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles*

O'FFICE. *n. s.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]

1. A public charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare.*
Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare*
The insolence of *office*. *Shakspeare*

Is it the magistrate's *office* to hear causes or suits at law, and to decide them? *Kettlewell*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakspeare*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism. *Newton.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakspeare.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Estrange*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how t' adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whosoever hath children and servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work; the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices*? at least desist
To build at all. *Shakspeare.*

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones? *Shakspeare.*

Empson and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address, his general correspondencies by letters. *Fell.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shakspeare.*

O'FFICER. *n. s.* [*officier*, Fr.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare.*

The next morning there came to us the same *officer* that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the several *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer*, he locks himself up from all approaches. *South.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A superior power takes away by violence from them, that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettlewell.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
I summon'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a sea *officer*, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are possest with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakspeare.*
We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shakspeare.*

O'FFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws? *Addison.*

OFFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That in th' *official* marks invefted, you
Anon do meet the fenate. *Shakſpeare.*

Offi'cial. *n. ſ.*

Official is that perfon to whom the cognizance of caufes is committed by fuch as have ecclefiaftical jurifdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a prieft over-familiar with his wife, and becaufe he fpake it abroad and could not prove it, the prieft fued him before the bifhop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

Offi'ciality. *n. ſ.* [*officialté*, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or poft of an official.

The office of an *officiality* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To **Offi'ciate.** *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give, in confequence of office.

All her number'd ftars that feem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenfible, for fuch
Their diftance argues, and their fwift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual fpot. *Milton.*

To **Offi'ciate.** *v. n.*

1. To difcharge an office, commonly in worfhip.

No minifter *officiating* in the church, can with a good confcience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforefaid law. *Sanderſon.*

Who of the bifhops or priefts that *officiate* at the altar, in the places of their fepulchres, ever faid we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no fervants, is to refcue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion, which, confidering the number of perfons *officiating* this way, muft be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

Offici'nal. *adj.* [from *officina*, a fhop.] Ufed in a fhop or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thofe ufed in the fhops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officioſus*, Latin.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are thofe bright luminaries
Officious, but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton.*

2. Importunely forward.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that fcorns your fervices. *Shakſpeare.*

At Taunton they kill'd in fury an *officious* and eager commiffioner for the fubfidy. *Bacon.*

Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preferve a life of fo much value. *Addiſon.*

Offi'ciously. *adv.* [from *officious*.]

1. Importunately forward.

The moft corrupt are moft obfequious grown,
And thofe they fcorn'd, *officiously* they own. *Dryd.*
Flatt'ring crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themfelves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

2. Kindly; with unafked kindnefs.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurft,
And led to living ftreams to quench their thirft. *Dryden.*

Offi'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *officious*.]

1. Forwardnefs of civility, or refpect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill fenfe.

I fhew my *officiouſneſs* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the meafure. *South.*

2. Service.

In whom is required underftanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, fervice and minifterial *officiouſneſs* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

O'ffing. *n. ſ.* [from *off*.] The act of fteering to a diftance from the land.

Offscou'ring. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſcour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou haft made us as the *offscouring* and refufe in the midft of the people. *Lamentations.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul fays, the very filth of the world, and the *offscouring* of all things. *Kettlew.*

O'ffset. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſet*.] Sprout; fhoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the feed, but many alfo by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raifed from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches fet in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

O'ffspring. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring*.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever that which cannot hereunto attain perfonally, doth feem to continue itfelf by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; defcendants.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curfe, by fin;
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*
To the gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the fon of a goddefs, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addiſon.*

3. Production of any kind.

Tho' both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no pow'r;
Nor fire nor fate their bays fhall blaft,
Nor death's dark vale their days o'ercaft. *Denham.*

To **OFFU'SCATE.** *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Lat. *offuſquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

Offusca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *offuſcate*.] The act of darkening.

Oft. *adv.* [oft, Sax.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not feldom.

In labours more abundant, in ftripes above meafure, in prifons more frequent, in deaths *oft*. *2 Corinthians.*

It may be a true faith, for fo much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* miftaken for the whole. *Hammond.*

Favours to none, to all fhe fmiles extends,
Oft fhe rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

O'ften. *adv.* [from oft, Sax. in the comparative, oftener; fuperlative, ofteneft.] Oft, frequently; many times; not feldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day fhe liv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Ufe a little wine for thy ftomach's fake, and thine *often* infirmities. *1 Timothy.*

In journeying *often*, in perils in the wildernefs. *2 Corinthians.*

A lufty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often*, had bewitcht the fea gods with her eye. *Drayton.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a conful of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addiſon.*

Oftenti'mes. *adv.* [*often* and *times*. From the compofition of this word it is reafonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural: which feems retained in the phrafe *thine often infirmities*. See Often.] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the bleffed Trinity a matter needlefs, to be fo *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* fo remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally neceffary that there fhould be a future ftate, to vindicate the juftice of God, and folve the prefent irregularities of Providence, whether the beft men be *oftentimes* only, or always the moft miferable. *Atterbury.*

Oftti'mes. *adv.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often.

Ofttimes nothing profits more
Than felf-efteem, grounded on juft and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*
Ofttimes before I hither did refort,
Charm'd with the converfation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden.*

Ogee'. }
Ogi've. } *n. ſ.* A fort of moulding in architecture, confifting of a round and a hollow; almoft in the form of an S, and is the fame with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reverfa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To **O'gle.** *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with fide glances, as in fondnefs; or with a defign not to be heeded.

From their high fcaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they fpeak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why fhould it not be fet to go right? Could they talk of the different afpects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandeftine marriages. *Addiſon.*

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himfelf in his looking-glafs. *Arbuthnot.*

O'gler. *n. ſ.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views with fide glances.

Upon the difufe of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* ftared the fair fex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addiſon.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would ogle you the outfide of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

O'glio. *n. ſ.* [from *olla*, Spanifh.] A difh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

Thefe general motives of the common good, I will not fo much as once offer up to your lordfhip, though they have ftill the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a fhew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there fuch an *oglio*, or medley of various opinions in the world again, as thofe men entertain in their fervice, without any fcruple as to the diverfity of their fects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open houfe, fhould confider that there are *oglios* of guefts, as well as of difhes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all forts of intruders. *L'Eftrange.*

O'gresses. *n. ſ.* [in heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour.

Oh. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, forrow, or furprife.

He,
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, *oh!* and mounted. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh me! all the horfe have got over the river, what fhall we do? *Walton.*

My eyes confefs it,
My every action fpeaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madnefs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden.*

OIL. *n. ſ.* [oxel, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expreffed.

Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Exodus.*

2. Any, fat, greafy, unctuous, thin matter.

In moft birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham.*

3. The juices of vegetables, whether expreffed or drawn by the ftill, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemifts called fulphur, is the fecond of their hypoftatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, fubtile fubftance, which ufually rifes after the fpirit. The chemifts attribute to this principle all diverfity of colours. There are two forts of *oil*; one, which will fwim upon water, as *oil* of anifeed and lavender, which the chemifts call effential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with falts, and will fink in water, as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expreffed *oil*, we made trial of a diftilled one; and for that purpofe made choice of the common oil or fpirit. *Boyle.*

A curious artift long inur'd to toils
Of gentler fort, with combs, and fragrant *oils*,
Whether by chance, or by fome god infpir'd,
So toucht his curls, his mighty foul was fir'd. *Young.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fmear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great whale had lain *oiled*. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract ftraws thus oiled, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brafs or iron, although they be much *oiled*: for in thofe needles confiting free upon their centre there can be no adhefion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Swift *oils* many a fpring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. f.* [*oil* and *colour.*] Colour made by grinding coloured fubftances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preferved long in fome degree of foftnefs, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *oily.*] Unctuoufnefs; greafinefs; quality approaching to that of oil.

Bafil hath fat and fucculent leaves; which *oilinefs*, if drawn forth by the fun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, fo as it hath a kind of *oilinefs*. *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and fuch whofe *oilinefs* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown.*

Chyle has the fame principles as milk, vifcidity from the cafeous parts, an *oilinefs* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Floyer.*

The flefh of animals which live upon other animals, is moft antiacid; though offenfive to the ftomach fometimes by reafon of their *oilinefs*. *Arbuth.*

OI'LMAN. *n. f.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. f.* [*oil* and *fhop.*] A fhop where oils and pickles are fold.

OI'LY. *adj.* [from *oil.*]

1. Confifting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not difcharge; not becaufe it fticketh fafter, but becaufe air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

Watry fubftances are more apt to putrify than *oily*. *Bacon.*

Flame is groffer than grofs fire, by reafon of the mixture with it of that vifcous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, ferves for fewel. *Digby.*

2. Fatty; greafy.

This *oily* rafcal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakfpeare.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *n. f.* A tree.

It grows as high as the mainmaft of a fhip. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of thefe trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to fmear with fomething unctuous.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living fulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs. *Dryd.*

Ifmarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poifon arm'd. *Dryden.*

OI'NTMENT. *n. f.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to fmear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The fenfelefs corpfe appointed for the grave. *Spenfer.*

O'KER. *n. f.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Bufy with *oker* did their fhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the moft heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not fo becaufe it is clearer. *Dryden.*

OLD. *adj.* [eald, Saxon; *alt*, German.]

1. Paft the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age fince you yourfelf afpire,
Let not *old* age difgrace my high defire. *Sidney.*

He wooes high and low, young and *old*. *Shakfpeare.*

Wanton as girls, as *old* wives fabulous. *Cowley.*

'Tis greatly wife to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old*. *Young.*

2. Decayed by time.

Raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was fent over as ambaffador into France, with great pomp, he fpoke to an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Camden's Remains.*

4. Not new.

Ye fhall eat of the *old* ftore. *Leviticus.*

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon.*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoefe are cunning, induftrious, and inured to hardfhip, which was the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

6. Of any fpecified duration.

How *old* art thou? Not fo young, fir, to love a woman for finging, nor fo *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty eight. *Shakfpeare's King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not:
In Ephefus I am but two hours *old*,
As ftrange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakfp.*

He did fcald
Within an oxe hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All th' airie blafts, that were of ftormie kinds. *Chapman.*

Any man that fhall live to fee thirty perfons defcended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feaft, which is done at the coft of the ftate. *Bacon.*

7. Subfifting before fomething elfe.

Equal fociety with them to hold,
Thou need'ft not make new fongs, but fing the *old*. *Cowley.*

The Latian king, unlefs he fhall fubmit,
Own his *old* promife, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryd.*

He muft live in danger of his houfe falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be fo convenient as the old. *Swift.*

8. Long practifed.

Then faid I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.*

9. A word to fignify in burlefque language, more than enough.

Here will be *old* Utis; it will be an excellent ftratagem. *Shakfpeare.*

Here's a knocking indeed! if a man were porter of hell gate, he fhould have *old* turning the key. *Shakfpeare.*

10. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.

Thefe things they cancel, as having been inftituted in regard of occafions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now fuperfluous. *Hooker.*

Whether fuch virtue fpent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

A land there is, Hefperia nam'd *of old*,
The foil is fruitful, and the men are bold,
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Thefeus was his name. *Dryd.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. *adj.* [*old* and *fafhion.*] Formed according to obfolete cuftom.

Some are offended that I turned thefe tales into modern Englifh, becaufe they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfafhioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of thofe *oldfafhioned* men of wit and pleafure, that fhews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addifon.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. Not in ufe.

Blood hath been fhed ere now, i' th' *olden* time,
Ere human ftatute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakf.*

O'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newnefs; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the beft of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldnefs* cannot relifh them. *Shakfpeare's King Lear.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*; *oleagineaux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The fap, when it firft enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and fcarce *oleaginous*. *Arbuthnot.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilinefs.

In fpeaking of the *oleaginoufnefs* of urinous fpirits, I employ the word moft rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rofebay.

OLEASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a fpecies of olive.

It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of fixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great diftance. *Miller.*

OLE'OSE. *adj.* [*oleofus*, Latin.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with fome vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from fome faline or *oleofe* particles it contains. *Ray.*

In falcons is a fmall quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being fpent moft on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To fmell. A burlefque word.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the fenfe of fmelling.

Effluvias, or invifible particles that come from bodies at a diftance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking;
O'LIDOUS. } fetid.

In a civet cat a different and offenfive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being efpecially fifh, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* feparation. *Brown.*

The fixt falt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and defpicable liquor I chofe to make an inftance, becaufe chemifts are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt falt of it. *Boyle.*

O'LIGARCHY. *n. f.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the fupreme power in a fmall number; ariftocracy.

The worft kind of *oligarchy* is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what thofe few be, whom they fhould obey. *Sidney.*

We have no ariftocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they lift. *Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chofe four hundred men for adminiftration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were foon after depofed. *Swift.*

O'LIO. *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO.

Ben Johnfon, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden.*

I am in a very chaos to think I fhould fo forget myfelf. But I have fuch an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve.*

O'LITORY. *n. f.* [*olitor*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchengarden.

Gather your *olitory* feeds. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

OLIVA'STER. *adj.* [*olivaftre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyffenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivafter*, and pale, are generally more fandy. *Bacon.*

O'LIVE. *n. f.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A

plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves are for the moſt part oblong and evergreen; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, ſoft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor incloſing an hard rough ſtone. *Miller.*

To thee, the heav'ns, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be bleſt in peace and war. *Shakſpeare.*

In the purlieus of this foreſt ſtands
A ſheepcote, fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakſp.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt: In like manner thou ſhalt deal with thy vineyard, and *olive* yard. *Exodus.*

Their *olive* bearing town. *Dryden's Æneid.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broome.*

O'MBRE. *n. ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but ſhe had rather go to lady Centaure's, and play at *ombre*. *Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three.
Young.

OME'GA. *n. ſ.* [ὠμέγα.] The laſt letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Revelation.*

O'MELET. *n. ſ.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MEN. *n. ſ.* [*omen*, Lat.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to ſay his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion. *Fell.*

When young kings begin with ſcorn of juſtice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The ſpeech had *omen*, that the Trojan race
Should find repoſe, and this the time and place.
Dryden.

Chooſe out other ſmiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* ſhed
O'er forming laws and empires riſing. *Prior.*

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the meſſenger of Jove,
Propitious to the ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

OMENTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The caul that covers the guts, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net.

When the peritonæum is cut, as uſual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or caul preſents itſelf firſt to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greateſt part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Latin.] To foretoken; to ſhow prognoſticks.

This *ominates* ſadly, as to our diviſions with the Romaniſts. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognoſtick.

The falling of ſalt is an authentick preſagement of ill luck, yet the ſame was not a general prognoſtick of future evil among the ancients, but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendſhip. *Brown.*

O'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhowing ill; inauſpicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Gloſter's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakſpeare.*

Pomfret, thou bloody priſon,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they eſteemed, becauſe they are never obſerved but when ſad events do enſue. *Hayw.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He laſt betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton.*

As, in the heathen worſhip of God, a ſacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; ſo in the chriſtian worſhip of him, an heart without a ſacrifice is worthleſs. *South.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

If brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be oppos'd to him, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done.

Whilſt they were held back purely by doubts and ſcruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omiſſion* was fit to be connived at. *Kettlewell.*

If he has made no proviſion for this change, the *omiſſion* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a blank of danger. *Shakſp.*

The moſt material diviſion of all offences, is into thoſe of *omiſſion* and thoſe of commiſſion. *Addiſon.*

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

Theſe perſonal comparisons I *omit*, becauſe I would ſay nothing that may favour of a ſpirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practiſe.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make her the moſt accompliſhed woman of her age. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in uſe.

He ſaid, mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, ſcorn'd at me:
I marvel why I anſwer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakſ.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Theſe particles could never of themſelves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this viſible ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dſt brew;
Beſides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and buſh
Affords aſſiſtance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* word, your diſcord end.
Milton.

O'MNIFORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every ſhape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality.

Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to win, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]
OMNI'POTENCY. } Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or deſpiſes;
Or by his own *omnipotence* ſupplies. *Denham.*

As the ſoul bears the image of the divine wiſdom, ſo this part of the body repreſents the *omnipotency* of God, whilſt it is able to perform ſuch wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greateſt danger is from the greateſt power, and that is *omnipotency*. *Tillotſon.*

How are thy ſervants bleſt, O Lord,
How ſure is their defence,
Eternal wiſdom is their guide,
Their help, *omnipotence*. *Addiſon.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to ſave,
The ſuffering virtue of the wiſe and brave? *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were alſo Jupiter, a ſwan, for the love of Leda. O *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a gooſe? *Shakſpeare.*

The perfect being muſt needs be *omnipotent*; both as ſelf-exiſtent and as immenſe; for he that is ſelf-exiſtent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cauſe of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence.

He alſo went
Inviſible, yet ſtaid, ſuch privilege
Hath *omnipreſence*. *Milton.*

Adam, thou know'ſt his *omnipreſence* fills
Land, ſea, and air. *Milton.*

The ſoul is involved and preſent to every part: and if my ſoul can have its effectual energy upon my body with eaſe, with how much more facility can a being of immenſe exiſtence and *omnipreſence*, of infinite wiſdom and power, govern a great but finite univerſe. *Hale.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place.

Omniſcient maſter, *omnipreſent* king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring! *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*,
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Latin.] Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom.

In all this miſconſtruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, ſo I can have comfort to appeal to this *omniſcience*. *King Charles.*

Thinking by retirement to obſcure himſelf from God, Adam infringed the *omniſciency* and eſſential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown.*

An immenſe being does ſtrangely fill the ſoul; and omnipotency, *omniſciency*, and infinite goodneſs, enlarge the ſpirit while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boaſt'ſt th' *omniſcience* of a God,
Say in what cranny of Sebaſtian's ſoul,
Unknown to me, ſo loath'd a crime is lodg'd?
Dryden.

OMNI'SCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means truſt to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniſcient*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing, or deceive his heart
Omniſcient? *Milton.*

Whatſoever is known, is ſome way preſent; and that which is preſent, cannot but be known by him who is *omniſcient*. *South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniſcient*. *Wilkins.*

Omniſcient maſter, omnipreſent king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring! *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] All-knowing. Not in uſe.

I dare not pronounce him *omniſcious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance.
Hakewill on Providence.

OMNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulderblade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optic glaſs that is convex

on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which fignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is fupported, which any thing ftrikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakfpeare.*

What news?—
—Richmond is *on* the feas.—
—There let him fink and be the feas *on* him.
Shakfpeare.

Diftracte I terror knew not what was beft,
On what determination to abide *Daniel.*

How foon hath Time, the fubtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year.
Milton.

As fome to witnefs truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So fome *on* earth muft, to confirm it, ftay. *Dryden.*

They ftooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double bow. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, fince I deferve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the fubject of action.

Th' unhappy hufband, hufband now no more,
Did *on* his time but haply his lofs deplore. *Dryden.*

3 Noting addition or accumulation.

Mifchiefs *on* mifchiefs, greater ftill and more,
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er.
Dryden.

4. Noting a ftate of progreffion.

Ho ariens! whither *on* thy way to laft?
Thee leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It fometimes notes elevation.

Chufe next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*
The fpacious firmament *on* high. *Addifon.*

6. Noting approach or invafion.

Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,
Yet foon expect it *on* your fhores again. *Dryden.*

7 Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty all their prefent fupport and future hopes depend. *Smalridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each fide her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like fmiling Cupids.
Shakfpeare.

9. It denotes the motive or occafion of any thing.

The fame prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the fame confideration; becaufe we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, muft not be expreffed like the ecftacy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his miftrefs. *Dryden.*

The beft way to be ufed by a father *on* any occafion, to reform any thing he wifhes mended in his fon. *Locke.*

We abftain *on* fuch folemn occafions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourfelves in things unlawful. *Smalridge.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the firft day. *On* is ufed, I think, only before day or hour, not before denominations of longer time.

In the fecond month, *on* the twenty-feventh day. *Geneſis.*

11. It is put before the object of fome paffion.

Compaffion *on* the king commands me ftoop.
Shakfpeare.

Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life,
Their forrow hurts themfelves; *on* him is loft.
Dryden.

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy ufe; the captive maid is mine,
Whom not to *on* or pray'rs I will refign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my mifery! *Shakfpeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deferts all alone,
He call'd. *Dryden.*

15. Noting the ftate of a thing fired. This fenfe feems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*.

—The earth hook to fee the heavens *on* fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakfpeare.*

The horfes burnt as they ſtood faſt tied in the ſtables, or by chance breaking looſe, ran up and down with their heads and manes *on* a light fire. *Knolles.*

His fancy grows in the progreſs, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope.*

16. Noting ſtipulation or condition.

I can be ſatisfied *on* more eaſy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other ſide, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulſed the enemy.
Knolles.

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it ſtands for *of*.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, abouted
The ſudden breach *on't*. *Shakſpeare.*

A thriving gameſter has but a poor trade *on't*, who nills his pockets at the price of his reputation.
Locke.

19. Noting the manner of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the ſudden.
Shakſpeare

20. *On*, the ſame with *upon*. See UPON.

ON. *adv.*

1. Forward; in ſucceſſion.

As he forbore one act, to be might have forborn another, and after that another, and ſo *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguiſhed the habit itſelf. *South.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he muſt fail his creditor, and he his, and ſo on. *Locke.*

Theſe ſmaller particles are again compoſed of others much ſmaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty ſpaces between them, and ſo *on* perpetually till you come to ſolid particles, ſuch as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progreſſion.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal ſhaft ſtravers'd their head-long courſe. *Daniel.*
So ſaying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*
My haſting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton.*
Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the flow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, puſh'd *on* the red'ning ſtream. *Blackmore.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe*

3. In continuance; without ceaſing.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep *on*,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Craſhaw*

Sing *on*, ſing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryd.*

You roam about, and never are at reſt;
By new deſires, that is, new torments poſſeſt:
As in a fev'riſh dream you ſtill drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirſt is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peaſants defy the ſun, they work *on* in the hotteſt part of the day without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, he is irreſolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs. His clothes were neither *on* nor *off*; they were diſordered. See OFF.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in ſtays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phillis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted veſt prince Volteger had *on*,
Which from a naked Pict his grandſire won.
Blackmore.

6. It notes reſolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thouſand ways, the nobleſt path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common ſacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almoſt all its ſignifications oppoſed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or preſence.

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for to *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or ſtrip your ſword ſtark naked; for meddle you muſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Cheerly *on*, courteous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shakſpeare.*

On the enemy muſic! and tools and knaves expoſe,
And, ſince thou can'ſt not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear maſt, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the caſtle is, the expence of fap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the fatal meſſengers.
A dove, ſent forth *once* and again to ſpy
Green trees or ground. *Milton.*

Once ev'ry morn he anoint'd, and *once* at night. *Cowley.*

You came out like ſome great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diverſion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to ſuſtain
My right, and execute my juſt diſdain. *Dryden.*

In your ſucceſsful days,
Once more reſume the great Appollo's praiſe. *Pope.*

2. A ſingle time.

Who this hour is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The ſame time.

At *once* with him they roſe.
Their riſing all at *once* was as the ſound
Of thunder heard remote *Milton.*

Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he ſtream'd the breaſt,
And on the lips a burning kiſs impreſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. At a point of time indivifible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,
But all at *once*, at *once* the winds arife,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

Now that the fixed ſtars, by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance appear like points, unleſs ſo far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon paſſes over them and eclipſes them, their light vaniſhes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Futemos, thoſe ill deeds that fully ſame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder ſon. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once* upon the firſt impreſſion, and is never afterwards in a declining ſtate *Atterbury*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage bed conveys. *Denham.*

My fool had *once* ſome fooliſh fondneſs for thee.
But hence 'tis gone. *Addiſon.*

8. *Once* ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once.*

ONE. *adj.* [an, ane, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἑν, Greek.]

1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and one of the wiſeſt, acknowledged alſo *one* God the moſt high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from thoſe parts form *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryd.*

2. Indefinitely, any; ſome one.

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakspeare*

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakspeare*

3. It is added to *any*.

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. *Matthew*

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left it fair after death, without the touch of his successors, there were scarce colour to despise it. *Suckling*

4. Different; diverse; opposed to *another*.

What a precise is counted to have to reason, like two others, commanding one another's fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all these graceful. *Dryd.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrappers *one over another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* action to *another*, but because we have greater hopes of advantage from the one than from the other. *Smallridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard against *one another*, or with a file, produce a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot.*

At *one* time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to stifle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

5. One of two: opposed to *the other*.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any such thing as this. *Deuteronomy.*

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchasite, first growing hard, *the other* as being of a more yielding consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and one faith, and that truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they must also become *one* church by believing *one* truth. *Pearson.*

7. Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultur'd ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold,
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd, and gold. *Harte.*

8. Some future.

Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being understood.

1. A single person.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the present possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker.*

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden.*

If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Descend to view the muses' humble seat. *Granville.*

2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap *is one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The first hour.

Till *one* o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shakspeare.*

4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again:
But that's all *one*. *Shakspeare.*

To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one*, as to say any thing is, and is not in the understanding. *Locke.*

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts.*

6. A person, by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckoned *one*,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shaksp.*

7. A distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper. *Hammond.*

One or other sees a little box which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Persons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords *one* remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakspeare.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinando and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves. *Bacon.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [*On l'on*, French. It is used sometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely*, men *know not how*; *or die obscurely*, men *mark not when*. *Ascham.* For which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how*.] Any person; any man indefinitely.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney.*

One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first. *Arbuthnot.*

For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak
Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakspeare.*

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemn'd divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*: or when it relates to some thing going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular, or plural, is in my ear, not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

Be not found there, hence with your little *ones*. *Shakspeare.*

Does the son receive a natural life? The infant enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form. *Holyday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false ones, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions, are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*. *Wake.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one* had he been invested with an authority limited by law. *Addison.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*

13. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, *they love* one another; that is, *one of them loves another*: *the storm beats the trees against* one another; that is, *one against another*.

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

ONE *berry*. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Latin.] Wolfbane.

O'NEEYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

A sign post dauber would disdain to paint
The *oneey'd* heroe on his elephant. *Dryden*

The mighty family
Of *oney'd* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr. *oneirocritique*, Fr. it should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. s.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*

O'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond*

O'NERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, French.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burden.

ONERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS. *adj.* [*onereux*, French; *onerosus*, Latin.] Burdenſome; oppreſſive.

A baniſhed perſon, abſent out of neceſſity, retains all things *onerous* to himſelf, as a puniſhment for his crime. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION. *n. f.* [*oignon*, Fr. *cæpe*, Latin.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well. *Shakſpeare.*

I am ſick, am *onion*-ey'd. *Shakſpeare.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No ſav'ry diſh without an *onion*:
But leſt you kiſſing ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Your *onions* muſt be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY. *adj.* [from *one*, *oncly*, or *onelike*.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my ſword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of ſhadeful Saxernake *Drayton.*

The logick now in uſe has long poſſeſſed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the ſchools for the direction of the mind in the ſtudy of the ſciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for muſick.

O'NLY. *adv.*

1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely.

I propoſe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The poſterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fathers vices, and that not *only* by a juſt judgment, but from the natural courſe of things *Tillotſon.*

All who deſerve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himſelf, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with preſent quiet and ſatisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelſon.*

Nor muſt this contration be exerciſed by us *only* for groſſer evils, but when we have the beſt. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwiſe.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Genesis.*

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *n. f.* [ὄνομα and μαντία.] Divination by a name.

Deſtinies were ſuperſtitiouſly, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were tunable, and fatal accidents concurred herein with voluntary motion *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theoclatus, when curious to know the ſucceſs of his wars againſt the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-ſwifard Jew, wiſhed him to ſhut up a number of ſwine and give ſome of them Roman names, others Gothiſh names with ſeveral marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

O'NSET. *n. f.* [*on* and *ſet*.]

1. Attack; ſtorm; aſſault; firſt brunt.

As well the ſoldier dieth, which ſtandeth ſtill, as he that gives the braveſt *onſet*. *Sidney.*

Ill breathleſs, weary, faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh *onſet* he aſſail'd,
And doubling new his courage, ſeeming quaint,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Spenſer.*

The ſhout
Of battle now began, and rushing ſound
Of *onſet*. *Milton.*

Sometimes it gains a point, and preſently it finds itſelf baffled and beaten off; yet ſtill there was the *onſet*, attacks the difficulty afreſh, plants this reaſoning and that argument, like ſo many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obſtinate conſcious truth. *South.*

Without men and proviſions it is impoſſible to ſecure conqueſts that are made in the firſt *onſets* of an invaſion. *Addiſon.*

Obſerve
The firſt impetuous *onſets* of his grief;
Uſe every artifice to keep him reſtleſs. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *ſet on* by way of ornamental appendage. This ſenſe, ſays *Nicholſon*, is ſtill retained in Northumberland, where *onſet* means a *tuft*.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleneſs;
And for an *onſet*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet upon; to begin. Not uſed.

This for a while was hotly *onſetting* and a reaſonable price offered, but ſoon cooled again. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [*on* and *ſlay*. See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; ſtorm; onſet. Not in uſe.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' aſſault,
Then call'd a council, which was beſt,
By ſiege or *onſlaught* to inveſt
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By ſtorm and *onſlaught* to proceed *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ontology*.] One who conſiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyſician.

ONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The ſcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyſicks.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiouſly treated of in metaphyſicks, or more properly *ont logy*. *Watts.*

O'NWARD. *adv.* [onpeard, Sax.]

1. Forward; progreſſively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* to this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye. *Shakſpeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his ſeat,
The monſter moving *onward*, came as faſt
With horrid ſtrides. *Milton.*

Him thro' the ſpicy foreſt *onward* come
Adam diſcern'd, as in the door he ſat
Of his cool bow'r. *Milton.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* ſtill he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his noſe. *Pope.*

2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion.

Philoxenus came to ſee how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

You are already ſo far *onward* of your way, that you have forſaken the imitation of ordinary converſe. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat further.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To theſe dark ſteps, a little further on. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA. *n. ſ.* It is found in two different ſenſes in Scripture.—The odoriferous ſhell, and the ſtone onyx. The greateſt part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous ſhell. The onyx is fiſhed for in the Indies, where grows the ſpicenard, the food of this fiſh and what makes its ſhell ſo aromatick.

Calmet.

Take ſweet ſpices, *onycha*, and galbanum *Exod.*

O'NYX. *n. ſ.* [ὄνυξ] A ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; but the blueiſh white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitimus of the ancients. *Hill.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be told
For flattering fame by Ophir ſhown. *Sandys.*
The blue-eyed daphne, or rich *onyx* ſtone. *Sandys.*

The *onyx* is an Oriental variety of the agat kind. It is of a dark brown colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white, there happens to be alſo a reddiſh or freſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a ſardonyx. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

OOZE. *n. ſ.* [either from *eaux*, waters, Fr. or *paer*, wetneſs, Sax.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; ſlime.

My ſon i' th' *ooze* is bedded. *Shakſpeare.*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* of ſalt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames raiſ'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he ſought his ſedgy bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; ſpring. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Prior*.

From his firſt fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the ſea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by ſtealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd and *ooz'd* agen *Dryden.*

The lily drinks
The latent rill, ſcarce *oozing* thro' the grals. *Thomſon.*

O'OZY. *adj.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; ſlimy.

From his *oozy* bed,
Old father Thames advance'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud; to darken; to obſcure.

The ſame corpuſcles upon the unſtopping of the glaſs, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudineſs; want of tranſparency.

Can any thing eſcape eyes in whoſe opticks there is no *opacity*? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, ſhadow or *opacity*, we ſhould never have had any determinate conceit of darkneſs. *Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of *opacity*, and by ſo much the more muſt it reſiſt the tranſmiſſion of the ſpecies *Ray.*

The leaſt parts of almoſt all bodies, are in ſome meaſure tranſparent, and the *opacity* of thoſe bodies ariſeth from the multitude of reflexions cauſed in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obſcure; not tranſparent.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging right to have an equal diffuſion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more fubtile far than they, and conſequently divitible into leſſer atoms; and having leſſer pores, gives leſs reaſon to our eyes to miſs light. *Digby.*

Upon the hum *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whoſe firſt convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, incloſ'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkneſs old,
Satan alighted. *Milton.*

O'PAL. *n. ſ.* [*opalus*, Lat.] A very elegant and ſingular kind of ſtone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and leſs hard. It is in the pebble ſhape, from the head of a pin to the bigneſs of a walnut. It is naturally bright, and ſhows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl, its baſis ſeeming a blueiſh or greeniſh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

Thy mind is a very *opal* *Shakſpeare.*

An empyreal heav'n, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd ſquare or round;
With *opal* tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd
Of living ſaphir. *Milton.*

We have this ſtone from Germany, and is the ſame with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward.*

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not tranſparent; cloudy.

They
Shot upward ſtill direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milton.*

Theſe unapparent, fixt ſtars were actually extinguiſhed and turned into more *opaque* and groſs planet-like bodies. *Cheyne.*

To OPE. } *To* OPEN. } *v. a.* [open, Sax. *op*, Islandick; *oppa*, Greek; a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will open. *Shakspeare.*
Before you fight, *ope* the letter. *Shakspeare.*
They cannot touch us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and to let in our foe. *Fairfax.*
If a man *openeth* a pit, and not covereth it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Exodus.*
Let us pass through your land, and none shall do even any hurt, howbeit they would not *open* unto him. 1 *Maccabees.*
Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Proverbs.*
Adam, now *ope* thine eyes, and first behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee. *Milton.*
The draw-bridges at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore, for the mast-head, or brick-work of the ship bearing against the bridge on the middle, *opens* it. *Brown.*
Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicius *opes* his holy sources. *Dryden.*
When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by,
The sad ill omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*
My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in thy murderer's presence bleed anew. *Dryd.*
When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and that again by a second. *Addis.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*
Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts.*
After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon.*
Gramont, governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*
A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure, and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier.*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd.*
Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyssey.*

To OPE. } *To* OPEN. } *v. n.*

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden.*
Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each the nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakspeare.*
The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryd.*
Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

OPE. } OPEN. } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakspeare.*
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakspeare.*
Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Nehemiah.*
With the same key set *ope* the door
Which erewith you lock'd it fast before. *Clearehand.*
Thro' the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd *Milton.*
They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dryden.*
He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryd.*
The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*
The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Hebrews.*
He lewdly engag'd would needs to *open* arms *Drayton.*
Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain:
Where *open* acts accuse, th' event is vain. *Daniel*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it. *Sidney.*
Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*
The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*
This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their parts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Swift.*
His generous, *open*, undesigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to intent for him. *Addison.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden.*
Then shall thy Craggs,
On the east one, another Pollio, shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and Providence. *Burnet.*
Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts.*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. *Shakspeare.*
And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair;
And teach you your first flight in *open* air. *Dryden.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakspeare.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jeremiah.*
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Psalms.*

OPENER. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclotes.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than these two past. *Milton.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of Heav'n itself,
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare.*

3. That which separates; disunites.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments to which it appeared. *Bacon.*

OPEN-EY'ED. *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Open-eyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakspeare.*

OPEN-HA'NDED. *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good Heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *open-handed* bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPEN-HEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted* *Dryden.*
Of an *open-hearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady *Arbuthnot.*

OPEN-HEA'RTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *Swift.*
The *opening* of your glory was like that of light, you shone to us from afar, and dissolved your late beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY. *adv.* [from *open*.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoke of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker.*
Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*
Why should you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear so *openly*. *Shakspeare.*
I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more shall live obscure,
But *openly* begun, as best becomes
The authority which I derived from heav'n. *Milton.*
How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tillotson.*
We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred show,
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPEN-MOU'THED. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *open-mouthed* towards the ass. *L'Estrange.*

O'PENNESS. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakspeare.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours. *Prior.*

These letters all written in the openness of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope.*

O'PERA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. *Law.*

O'PERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

O'PERANT. *adj.* [*operant*, Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. Not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shakspeare.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Sha.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat. *operer*, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but *on* a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate on* the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates on* the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION. *n. s.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations*, natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare.*

All *operations* by transfusion of spirits, and imagination, work at distance, and not at touch. *Bacon.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon.*

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste. *Milton.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending fleams may easily be caught and reduced into a permanent spirit. *Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. *Heylin.*

That taste of fruit
For other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton.*

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. *Pearson.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Raleigh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *Swift.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norris.*

OPERA'TOR. *n. s.* [*operateur*, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. *Addison.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPERO'SE. *adj.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were first to procure it. *Burnet.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES. *n. s.* A stone resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμὸς, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY. *n. s.* [*ophthalmie*, French; from ὀφθαλμὸς, Greek.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy*. *Sharp.*

O'PIATE. *n. s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightful apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and muse change with every line,
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,
Which with one unison of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repose. *Harte.*

O'PIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

O'PIFICE. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handwork.

O'PIFICER. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opificer*. *Bentley.*

O'PINABLE. *adj.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. *Hale.*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that fortakes
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville.*

OPINIA'TOR. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opinators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a stout and surly nature, a great *opinator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great hopes, and forced to end his days in a mean condition, as it is pity but all such politick *opinators* should. *South.*

OPINIATTRE. *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an intelligent wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRITY. } *n. s.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]
OPI'NIATRY. } Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Left popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. *Locke.*

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains makes us not one jot the more knowing.

though they happen to be true: what in them was ſcience, is in us but *opiniatrety*. *Locke.*

I can paſs by *opiniatry*, and the buſy meddling of thoſe who thruſt themſelves into every thing. *Woodward's Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he ſhall not get rid ſo. *Pope.*

OPI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

Opinion is, when the aſſent of the underſtanding is ſo far guided by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one perſuaſion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees diſcover and unmaſk that fallacy of ungrounded perſuaſions; but confirms the dictates and ſentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Bleſt be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happineſs is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Where no ſuch ſettled cuſtom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the ſtrength of reaſon and circumſtances joined with it, or as it ſhews the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out againſt the common ſenſe and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no ſuch thing as a future ſtate of miſery for ſuch as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itſelf commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendſhip, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning hens, that where there are divers children the eldeſt ſon has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philoſophers are of *opinion*, that infinite ſpace is poſſeſſed by God's infinite omnipreſence. *Locke.*

A ſtory out of Boccalini ſufficiently ſhews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks. *Addiſon.*

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms ſmall matters are of great moment, eſpecially when they ſerve to raiſe an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howſoever I have no *opinion* of thoſe things; yet ſo much I conceive to be true, that ſtrong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own perſon and dreſs, ſhe would never be angry at thoſe who are of the opinion with herſelf. *Law.*

To OPI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the ſouls of wiſe men dwell about the moon, and thoſe of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Broken.*

That the ſoul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimention, is generally *opinioned*. *Glanv.*

OPI'NIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* aſſurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuſe a reader, without art, than one ill inſtructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opinionative*.] Obſtinacy.

OPI'NIONIST. *n. ſ.* [*opinioniſte*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinioniſt* ſets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville.*

OPI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM. *n. ſ.* A juice, partly of the reſinous, partly of the gummy kind; brought to us in flat cakes or maſſes very heavy and of a denſe texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark browniſh yellow; its ſmell is of a dead faint kind; and its taſte very bitter and very acrid.

It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the Eaſt-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy, with which the fields of Aſia-Minor are in many places ſown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet ſoft, green, and full of juice, inciſions are made in them, and from every one of theſe a few drops flow of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence. The fineſt *opium* proceeds from the firſt inciſions. What we gengrally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey ſufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and diſcutient, and greatly promotes ſuppuration. A moderate doſe of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet cuſtom will make people bear a dram, but in that caſe nature is vitiated. Its firſt effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and diſſipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the ſpirits, eaſes pain, and diſpoſes to ſleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the ſpirits become lower than before, and the pulſe languid. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on drunkenneſs, cheerfulneſs, and loud laughter, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to an immoderate uſe of *opium* are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtleſs; they loſe their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forſook and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milt.*

The colour and taſte of *opium* are, as well as its ſoporifick or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'PLE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A ſort of tree. *Ainſw.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A gum reſin in ſmall looſe granules, and ſometimes in large maſſes, of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte; brought to us from the Eaſt, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *n. ſ.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townſman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in uſe.

The duke of Guiſe Henry was the greateſt uſurer in France, for that he had turned all his eſtate into obligations; meaning that he had ſold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for the reſtoring Rouſſillion and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

OPPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obſtruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients preſcribed in their ſubſtance actuate the ſpirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obſtructive.

OPPLE'TED. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Oppoſite; adverſe.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our ſearch ordain'd,
That joy ſtill ſought ſhould never be attain'd. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagoniſt; adverſary.

2. One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet: correlative to the defendant or reſpondent.

Inaſmuch as ye go about to deſtroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impoſe on us that which we think not ourſelves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the *opponent* with the reſpondent, like a long practiſed moderator. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliſs, and the perpetual conſtancy of his proſperous ſucceſſes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in ſpite of fate,
Nearer our ancient ſeat; perhaps in view
Of thoſe bright confines, whence with neigh'bring arms
And *opportune* excurſion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton.*

Conſider'd every creature, which of all
Moſt *opportune* might ſerve his wiles; and found
The ſerpent ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was reſolved to chuſe a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſituate ſo *opportunely* to annoy England either for coaſt or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Againſt theſe there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity, whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to ſay ſomewhat. *Wotton.*

The experiment does *opportunely* ſupply the deficiency. *Boyle*

OPPORTU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

A wiſe man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtraight, but free for exerciſe. *Bacon.*

Opportunity, like a ſudden guſt,
Hath ſwell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempeſt.
Accurſed *opportunity!*
That work'ſt our thoughts into deſires, deſires
To reſolutions; thoſe being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'ſt them birth, and bring'ſt them forth to action. *Denham.*

Tho' their advice be good, their counſel wiſe,
Yet length ſtill loſes *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to ſee the cloud deſcend, and after it was paſt, to aſcend again ſo high as to get over part of the mountain. *Broken's Travels.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy deſire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long deſcriptions of the night. *Broome.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, Fr. *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: and my deſire
All continent impediments would o'erbear,
That did *oppoſe* my will. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am ſure all ſlaves are; and then I may, without preſumption, *oppoſe* my ſingle opinion to his. *Locke.*

5. To place as an obstacle.

Since he ſtands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppoſe*
My patience to his fury. *Shakſpeare.*

I thro' the ſeas purſu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heav'ns, *oppos'd* the ſtormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempeſts rag'd in vain. *Dryd.*

4. To place in front; to place over againſt.

Her grace ſat down
In a rich chair of ſtate; *oppoſing* freely
The beauty of her perſon to the people. *Shakſp.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To act adverſely.

A ſervant, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

He practiſed to diſpatch ſuch of the nobility as were like to *oppoſe* againſt his miſchievous drift, and in ſuch ſort to encumber and weaken the reſt, that they ſhould be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *oppoſe.*] Irreſiſtible; not to be oppoſed

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *oppoſeleſs* wills. *Shakſ.*

OPPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſe.*] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddeſs fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Miſguide thy *oppoſers* ſwords: bold gentleman!
Proſperity be thy page. *Shakſpeare.*

Brave wits that have made eſſays worthy of immortality; yet by reaſon of envious and more popular *oppoſers*, have ſubmitted to fate, and are almoſt loſt in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not ſee how the miniſters could have continued in their ſtations, if their *oppoſers* had agreed about the methods by which they ſhould be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *oppoſer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*oppoſite*, Fr. *oppoſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, trine and *oppoſite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Adverſe; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is miſled into another ſort of pleaſure, *oppoſite* to that which is deſigned in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a proſpect very uneaſy to the luſts and paſſions, and *oppoſite* to the ſtrongeſt deſires of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen ſtate of man religion begins with repentance and converſion, the two *oppoſite* terms of which are God and ſin. *Tillotſon.*

Particles of ſpeech have divers, and ſometimes almoſt *oppoſite* ſignifications. *Locke.*

O'PPOSITE. *n. ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

To the beſt and wiſeſt, while they live, the world is continually a froward *oppoſite*, a curious obſerver of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker.*

He is the moſt ſkilful, bloody, and fatal *oppoſite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakſpeare.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms ſo far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *oppoſite*,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain *Dryden*

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *oppoſite.*]

1. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other.

The leſſer pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppoſitely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew.*

2. Adverſely.

I oft have ſeen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry and brittle ſtraw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppoſitely* blow. *Main.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſite.*] The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oppoſition*, Fr. *oppoſitio*, Latin.]

1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; ſtanding over againſt.

2. Hoſtile reſiſtance.

He
Cry'd Oh! and mounted; found no *oppoſition*
From what he look'd for ſhould oppoſe. *Shakſp.*

Virtue which breaks thro' *oppoſition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Moſt ſhines, and moſt is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He conſiders Lauſus refcuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himſelf when he took Anchiſes on his ſhoulders, and bore him ſafe through the rage of the fire and the *oppoſition* of his enemies. *Dryden.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, meaſure the laws of God not by their intrinſical goodneſs, but by the reluctancy and *oppoſition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotſon.*

4. Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures.

When the church is taken for the perſons making profeſſion of the chriſtian faith, the catholick is often added in *oppoſition* to hereticks and ſchiſmaticks. *Pearſon.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning.

The parts of every true *oppoſition* do always both concern the ſame ſubject, and have reference to the ſame thing, ſith otherwiſe they are but in ſhew oppoſite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The uſe of language and cuſtom of ſpeech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that excluſive terms are always to be underſtood in *oppoſition* only to what they are oppoſed to, and not in oppoſition to what they are not oppoſed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconſiſtency.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence to embrace what is leſs evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *oppoſition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To O'PPRESS. *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity.

Iſrael and Judah were *oppreſſed* together, and all that took them captives held them faſt, they refuſed to let them go. *Jeremiah.*

Alas! a mortal moſt *oppreſt* of thoſe
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to ſubdue.

We're not ourſelves,
When nature, being *oppreſt*, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shakſpeare.*

In blazing height of noon,
The ſun *oppreſs'd*, is plunged in thickeſt gloom. *Thomſon.*

OPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*]

1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.

If thou ſeeſt the *oppreſſions* of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the higheſt regardeth. *Eccleſiaſtes*

2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppreſſion* ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakſ.*

Cæſar himſelf has work, and our *oppreſſion*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Hardſhip; calamity.

We are all ſubject to the ſame accidents: and when we ſee any under particular *oppreſſion*, we ſhould look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addiſon.*

4. Dulneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body.

Droſineſs, *oppreſſion*, heavineſs, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppreſs.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to ſupport that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppreſſive* woe,
And ſinks beneath its load. *Rowe.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate. *Pope.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſeur*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] One who haraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity.

I from *oppreſſors* did the poor defend,
The fatherleſs, and ſuch as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppreſſor's* rage,
Had reach'd the ſtars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppreſſed, and to puniſh the *oppreſſor*, becomes a great bleſſing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous.

Himſelf pronounceth them bleſſed, that ſhould for his name ſake be ſubject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker.*

They ſee themſelves unjuſtly aſperſed, and vindicate themſelves in terms no leſs *opprobrious* than thoſe by which they are attacked. *Addiſon.*

2. Blaſted with infamy.

I will not here defile
My unſtain'd verſe with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel.

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right againſt the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incenſed by his ſubtle mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you thus *opprobriouſly*? *Shakſ.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt.

For the eccleſiaſtical laws of this land we are led by a great reaſon to obſerve, and ye be by no neceſſity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

They ſaid the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he conſide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPU'GNANCY, *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] One who oppoſes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the ſcore of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauſelefsly eſteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opſonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying proviſions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE. *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be wiſhed.

O'PTATIVE. *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to ſignify wiſhing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *adj.* [ὀπτικὸς.] Relating to the ſcience of opticks.

It ſeems not agreeable to what anatomiſts and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *optick*.] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *adj.* [ὀπτικὸς; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Viſual; producing viſion; ſubſervient to viſion.

May not the harmony and diſcord of colours ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and diſcord of ſounds ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton.*

2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion.

Where our matter handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the leſs ſhould be always their diminution aloft, becauſe the eye ſtill doth contract all objects, according to the diſtance. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight.

Can any thing eſcape the perſpicacity of eyes which were before light, and in whoſe *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find,
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whoſe ſmoke too long obſcur'd your riſing name,
And quickly cold indifference will ſucceed,
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microſcopick eye?
For this plain reaſon, man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

O'PTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικὴ.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

No ſphærical body of what bigneſs ſoever illuminates the whole ſphere of another, although it illuminate ſome thing more than half of a leſſer, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown.*

Thoſe who deſire ſatisfaction muſt go to the admirable treatiſe of *opticks* by ſir Iſaac Newton. *Cheyne.*

O'PTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [from *optimus*.] The ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of chooſing.

He deſires to puniſh the contumacy finally, by aſſigning them their own *options*. *Hammond.*

Tranſplantation muſt proceed from the *option* of the people, elſe it ſounds like an exile; to the colonies muſt be ſent by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of theſe two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smalbridge.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulen-*
O'PULENCY. } *tia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It muſt be a diſcovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakſpeare*

After eight years ſpent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vaſt ſums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a perſon not only of great *opulence*, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pomp of riches felt;
His ſide-board glitter'd with unnumber'd plate,
And his proud larder held a vaſt eſtate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provok'd a mighty and *opulent* king by an offenſive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the ſuppoſed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*: does our wiſe man think that the grandee whom he courts does not ſee through all the little plots of his courtſhip? *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with ſplendour.

OR, *conjunct.* [oðer, Saxon.]

1. A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition.

Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to periſh or no; whether to be deſtroyed or to ſtand eternally? *Burnet.*

Be my muſe's homage ſhould receive,
If I could write, or Hoſkins could forgive. *Garth.*

By intenſe ſtudy, or application to buſineſs that requires little motion, the digeſtion of foods will ſoon proceed more ſlowly, and with more uneaſineſs. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts.*

2. It correſponds to *either*: he muſt *either* fall or fly.

At Venice you may go to any houſe *either* by land or water. *Addiſon.*

3. It ſometimes, but rather inelegantly, ſtands for *either*.

For thy vaſt bounties are ſo numberleſs,
That them or to conceal, or elſe to tell,
Is equally impoſſible. *Cowley.*

4. *Or* is ſometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great ſoever the ſins of any unreformed perſon are, Chriſt died for him becauſe he died for all; only he muſt reform and forſake his ſins, or elſe he ſhall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

5. [op, or ope, Sax.] Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. Obſolete.

Or we go to the declaration of this pſalm, it ſhall be convenient to ſhew who did write this pſalm. *Fiſher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there ſcarce aſk'd for whom, and good mens lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakſpeare.*

Learn before thou ſpeak, and uſe phyſick or ever thou be ſick. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The ſhow'ry arch
With liſted colours gay, or azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *n. ſ.* [*atriplex*.] A plant.

There are thirteen ſpecies; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and uſed as ſpinach, though it is not generally liked by the Engliſh, but ſtill eſteemed by the French. *Miller.*

O'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*oracle*, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And reſt me up in hope? *Shakſpeare.*

God hath now ſent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And ſends his ſpirit of truth henceforth to dwell,
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requiſite for men to know. *Milton.*

3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained.

There mighty nations ſhall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wiſdom; one whoſe determinations are not to be diſputed.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more ſhalt thou by *oracling* abuſe
The gentiles. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR. } *adj.* [from *oracle*.]
ORA'CULOUS. }

1. Uttering oracles; reſembling oracles.

Thy counſel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, thoſe *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breaſt, or tongue of ſeers old
Infallible. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Here Charles contrives the ruin of his ſtates
Here he reſolves on his neighb'ring princes fates;
What nation ſhall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *oracl'ous* ſhade. *Waller.*

They have ſomething venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and ſhortneſs in the expreſſion. *Pope.*

Th' *oracl'ous* ſeer frequents the Pharian coaſt,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Poſitive; authoritative; magiſterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakneſs of human underſtanding look like cold and ſceptical diſcouragements; yet the particular expreſſions of their ſentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniſcient. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

3. Obſcure; ambiguous; like the anſwers of ancient oracles.

He ſpoke *oraculous* and ſly,
He'd neither grant the queſtion, nor deny. *King*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle.

The teſtimonies of antiquity, and ſuch as paſs *oraculouſly* amongſt us, were not always ſo exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown.*

Hence rite the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oracl'ouſly* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oraculous*.] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, Fr. *oratio*, Latin.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication; or oral worſhip: more frequently written *oriſon*. This word is pronounced ſhort both by *Shakſpeare* and *Dryden*: *oriſon* is ſometimes long and ſometimes ſhort.

Sir, let's hear the *oraiſons* he makes. *Shakſp.*

Buſineſs might ſhorten, not diſturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the beſt, if not the greater ſhare:
An active life, long *oraiſons* forbids,
Yet ſtill ſhe pray'd, for ſtill ſhe pray'd by deeds.
Dryden.

O'RAL. *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *us*, *oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral diſcourſe, whoſe tranſient faults dying with the ſound that gives them life, and ſo not ſubject to a ſtrict review, more eaſily eſcapes obſervation. *Locke.*

St. John was appointed to be the living oracle of the church, and as his *oral* teſtimony laſted the firſt century, many have obſerved, that by a particular providence ſeveral of our Saviour's diſciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age; that they might perſonally convey the truth of the goſpel to thoſe times which were very remote. *Addi.*

O'RALLY. *adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.

Oral traditions were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, becauſe they are complex, not *orally* traducible to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

O'RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurantia*, Lat.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their baſe like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The ſpecies are eight. *Miller.*

I will diſcharge it in your ſtraw-coloured beard, your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakſpeare.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and ſcarlet, which caſt a moſt excellent odour, and is uſed for a preſervative againſt infection. *Bacon.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the ſame infuſion of lignum nephriticum, are no leſs diſtinct ideas than thoſe of the ſame colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine *oranges*, ſauce for your veal,
Are charming when ſqueez'd in a pot of brown ale.
Swift.

The punic granate op'd its roſe-like flow'rs;
The *orange* breath'd its aromatic pow'rs. *Harte.*

O'RANGERY. *n. ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery, or artificial green house. *Spect.*

O'RANGEMUSE. *n. f.* A species of pear.

O'RANGETAWNEY. *n. f.* [*orange* and *tawney.*] Red, resembling an orange.

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of *orangetawney.* *Heylin.*

O'RANGEWIFE. *n. f.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a toilet tosser. *Shakspeare.*

ORA'TION. *n. f.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakspeare.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration.* *Watts.*

O'RATOR. *n. f.* [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator.* *Shakspeare.*

As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to strict demonstration. *Watkins.*

The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts*

O'RATORY. *n. f.* [*oratorix ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture flocked with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory*, craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shaksp.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard! *Shakspeare.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *orator.* *Milton.*

By this kind of *oratory*, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making some part of his *oratory.* *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, had the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of *oratory* *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*oratoire*, French.]

Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine services. *Aylife.*

They began to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor.*

ORB. *n. f.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts, upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* fustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakſ.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family: whereas a subject's motion is in a larger *orb.* *Holid.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their concent eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryd.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-rais'd,
By our own quick'ning power, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light? *Shakſ.*

9. It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION. *n. f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED. *adj.* [from *orb.*]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I overswear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That severs day from night. *Shakspeare*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milt*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*

ORBI'CULAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were prest. *Addison.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an obtuser figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *orbicular.*] The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT. *n. f.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Dissolv'd the snows and chac'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

O'RBITY. *n. f.* [*orbus*, Lat.] Loss, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

O'RBY. *adj.* [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atrides *orbic* targe; but runne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When now would
The world was with the spring; and *orbic* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC. *n. f.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄγγυξ.] A sort of sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mews clang. *Milton.*

O'RCHAL. *n. f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHANET. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHARD. *n. f.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says *Skinner*; ortgeard, Saxon, *Junius.*] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fish-pools. *Ben Jonson.*

His parsonage-house from an inconvenient ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniencies of *gardens* and *orchards.* *Fell.*

Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

ORCHESTRE. n. f. [Fr. ὀρχήστρα.] The place, where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD. *n. f.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordhelm, ordbright*, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waste provision.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, French.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain? *Shakspeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast. *1 Kings.*

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts.*

He commanded us to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts.*

To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief. *Sandys.*

That muſick ſhould ſo ſounds convey
What dying lovers dare not ſay. *Waller.*
The fatal tent,
The ſcene of death, and place *ordain'd* for puniſhment. *Dryden.*
My reaſon bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute.

Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whoſe uſe the ſword of Cæſar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakſpeare.*
I will *ordain* a place for Iſrael. 1 *Chronicles.*
God from Sinai deſcending, will himſelf
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets ſound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton.*
Some laws *ordain*, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To ſet in an office.

All ſignified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Eſther.*

4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *n. ſ.* [ordal, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven; by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they uſed in doubtful caſes, when clear proofs were wanted. *Hakewill.*
In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal*, continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular diſpoſition.

To know the true ſtate of Solomon's houſe, I will keep this *order*; I will ſet forth the end of our foundation, the inſtruments for our works, the ſeveral employments aſſigned, and the ordinances we obſerve. *Bacon.*
As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the goſpel; ſo it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs.

The moderator, when either of the diſputants breaks the rules, may interpoſe to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper ſtate.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce ſuitable defects in men's underſtandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; ſettled mode.

This *order* with her ſorrow ſhe accords,
Which orderleſs all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*
Kings are the fathers of their country, but unleſs they keep their own eſtates, they are ſuch fathers as the ſons maintain, which is againſt the *order* of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *order* to my ſervants, that they take
No note of our being abſent. *Shakſpeare.*
If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome noblemen publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papiſts in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
When chriſtians became a diſtinct body, courts were ſet up by the *order* of the apoſtles themſelves, to miniſter judicial proceſs. *Kettlewerth.*
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolith, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the ſudden act
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*
As there is no church, where there is no *order*, no miniſtry; ſo where the ſame *order* and miniſtry is, there is the ſame church. *Pearſon.*

8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour.

Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakſ.*
Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and ſet their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*
By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or claſs.

The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. 2 *Kings.*
Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
Like uſe you make of the equivocal word dignity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakſpeare.*

11. [in the plural] Hierarchical ſtate.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more entirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon.*
When Ouranius firſt entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtineſs in his temper, a great contempt and diſregard for all fooliſh and unreaſonable people; but he has prayed away this ſpirit. *Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul: for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor.*
We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men; and in *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights with temperance. *Tillotſon.*
The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *order* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon.*
What we ſee is in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Meaſures; care.

It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way; which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenſer.*
Provide me ſoldiers,
Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakſp.*
The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Softratus required it. 2 *Maccabees.*
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. In architecture.

A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the Tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts: the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*.

In the Tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pedeſtal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedeſtal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the compoſite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or ſpace between columns in the Tuſcan *order*, is four diameters. In the Doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſalms.*
As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number and weight. *Wiſdom.*
Bias being aſked how a man ſhould *order* his life? anſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk that night digeſtion,
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Spenſer.*

3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly.

Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Chronicles.*

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

So ſpake the univerſal Lord, and ſeem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton.*

O'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things, a wiſe rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order.*] Diſorderly; out of rule.

All form is formleſs, order *orderleſs*,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order.*]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Obſervant of method.

Then to their dams
Lets in their young; and wondrous *orderly*,
With manly haſte, diſpatch his houſewifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march,

pulled in the kingly quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with eſtabliſhed method.

As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as happily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe conſuſions and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker.*

Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To ſwear him. *Shakſpeare's Richard* III.

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the faſhion of the time. *Shakſpeare.*

It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How ſhould thoſe active particles, juſtled by the occurſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of ſite? *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act *orderly* and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*. Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath uſed toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordainable* to eternal bliſs. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *n.ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſworth.*

O'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; preſcript.

It ſeemeth hard to plant any found *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are permitted unto them. *Spenſer.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceeders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shakſp.*

2. Obſervance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much leſs to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* ſtood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was firſt introduced, it was miſtaken for *canon*, and ſo not improperly tranſlated *ordinance*. It is commonly uſed in a collective ſenſe for more cannons than one.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his *ordinance*. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.

We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick rites and ordinances, made proceſſing to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward.*

2. Commonly; uſually.

The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but ſuch as are not ſo *ordinarily* ſuſpected. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the ſacrament. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice, they are not ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ſtanding *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterb.*

Through the want of a ſincere intention of pleaſing God in all our actions, we fall into ſuch irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we ſhould have power to avoid. *Law.*

2. Common; uſual.

Yet did ſhe only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further occaſion, leſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of the *ordinary* miſlike between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*

It is ſufficient that Moſes have the *ordinary* credit of an hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon.*

This deſignation of the perſon our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propoſitions from their parents; which being faſtened by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not leſs requiſite in *ordinary* converſation, than in writing. *Addiſon.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* ſort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addiſon.*

You will wonder how ſuch an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handſome: as, ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. ſ.*

1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hub. Tale.*

If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath referred the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled eſtabliſhment.

Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and conſtant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the ſaucer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Wotton.*

He at laſt accepted, and was ſoon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majeſty. *Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt;
And for his *ordinary* pays his head. *Shakſpeare.*
For what he eyes eat only. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the odd words they have pick'd up in a coffee-houſe, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are ſuch as have all their ſides and all their angles equal. *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*.]

1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency, conſequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his *ordination* was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe under the immediate government of their reſpective elders; and thoſe deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDNANCE. *n. ſ.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakſ.*

When a ſhip feels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples of wounded perſons that have roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley.*

ORDONNANCE. n. ſ. [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*ordure*, Fr. from *ſordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide thoſe roots
That ſhall firſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakſp.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſtreaming *ordures* of the ſtage. *Dryd.*

Renew'd by *ordure*'s ſympathetick force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the courſe,
Vig'rous he riſes. *Pope.*

ORE. *n. ſ.* [ore, or oen, Sax. *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its foſſil ſtate.

Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Muleiber's devouring element. *Spenſer.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ſhips. *Raleigh.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glofſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallick *ore*,
The work of ſulphur. *Milton.*

Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore?
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ores*? *Roſcommon.*

Quick-ſilver *ore*, of which mine is the richeſt of all *ores* I have yet ſeen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quick-ſilver, and in two parts of *ore* one part of quick-ſilver, and ſometimes in three parts two parts of quick-ſilver. *Brook.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ores* lie mixt with ſand. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who ſtripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digeſts the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Thoſe profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vaſt cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Metal.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd,
Fixt his own tools; then what might elſe be wrought,
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *n. ſ.* A weed either grow-
O'REWOOD. } ing upon the rocks under high-water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew.*

O'REGILD. *n. ſ.* The reſtitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day time. *Ainſworth.*

O'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN. *n. ſ.* [*organe*, Fr. ὄργανον]

1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the organ of ſpeech, the lungs of reſpiration.

When he ſhall hear ſhe died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when the liv'd indeed. *Shakſpeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it alſo motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptneſs of birds is not ſo much in the conformity of the *organs* of ſpeech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chuſe, without the body's aid;
Tho' on ſuch objects they are working ſtill,
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making ever one ſound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and ſlow,
The deep, majeſtick, ſolemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *orga-*
ORGA'NICK. } *nicus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with ſerpent tongue
Organick, or impulſe of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The *organical* ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they live and move, and are vitally informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them thoſe *organick* arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, elegantly, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Reſpecting organs.

She could not produce a monſter of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the ſenſe of diſcipline, or hearing, are by conſequence deprived of ſpeech, not by any immediate *organical* indiſpoſition, but for want of diſcipline. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or inſtruments; by organical diſpoſition of parts.

All ſtones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from ſeeds, as well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *organical*.] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *organ*.] Organical ſtructure.

How admirable is the natural ſtructure or *organiſm* of bodies. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST. *n. ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.

An *organiſt* ſerves that office in a public choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *organize*.] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

Every man's ſenſes differ as much from others in their figure, colour, ſize, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itſelf, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville.*

That being then one plant, which has ſuch an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the ſame plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization*. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr. from *organ*.] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the ſoul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that ſubſtance, quantity, and ſhape, which nature ſeeth moſt expedient, ſo the inward grace of ſacraments may teach what ſerveth beſt for their outward form *Hooker.*

A genial and concocting heat ſo acts upon the fit and obſequious matter wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and faſhion that diſpoſed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature *Boyle.*

Thoſe nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organiſed* could never produce. *Ray.*

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in a participation of the ſame continued life by conſtantly flowing particles in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT, *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organs ſtand.

Five young ladies of no ſmall fame for their great ſeverity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to an *organ-loft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and ſome few opera ſongs. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a muſical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounc'd
The name of Proſper. *Shakſpeare.*

O'RGANY. *n. ſ.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

ORGA'SM. *n. ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. ὀργασμὸς.] Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and conſequent ſpitting of blood, uſually ariſes from an *orgaſm*, or immoderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgaſms* of the ſpirits ſhould be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

O'RGEIS. *n. ſ.* A ſea fiſh, called likewiſe *organling*. Both ſeem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkney coaſt. *Ainſworth.*

O'RGIES. *n. ſ.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

Theſe are nights
Solemn to the ſtunning rites,
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their orgies lights. *Ben Jonſon.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty. Not in uſe.

From files of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips. *Shakſp.*

O'RICHALCH. *n. ſ.* [*orichalcum*, Latin.] Braſs.

Nor Bilbo ſteel, nor braſs from Corinth ſet,
Nor coſtly *orichalch* from ſtrange Phœnice,
But ſuch as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenſer.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*orions*, Latin.]

1. Riſing as the ſun.

Moon that now meet'ſt the *orient* ſun, now fly'ſt
With the fixed ſtars. *Milton.*
When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milt.*

2. Eaſtern; oriental.

3. Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; ſparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have ſhed,
Shall come again tranſform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with intereſt,
Of ten-times double gain of happineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whoſe property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot.*

We have ſpoken of the cauſe of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineneſs of the ſtrainer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*
In thick ſhelter of black ſhades imbow'r'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a cryſtal glaſs,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the eſcutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

O'RIENT. *n. ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

Your ſhips went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Peguin upon the *oriental* ſeas, as far as to the borders of the eaſt Tartary. *Bacon.*

Some aſcribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive ſome appropriate influence from the ſun's aſcendant and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

ORIEN'TAL. *n. ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

They have been of that great uſe to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eaſtern languages; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally diſperſeth his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his firſt hurt by the Spaniſh boy, could find no means to ſtanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound ſtopped by men's thumbs, ſucceeding one another for the ſpace of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton.*

Æſus was bored through the top with a more ſtrous *orifice*. *Addiſon.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates ſaith, ſhould be done with broad lancets or ſwords, in order to make a large *orifice* by ſtabbing or perluſion. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMB. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden ſtandard. *Ainſworth.*

O'RIGAN. *n. ſ.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I faw her in her purple*** ,
Bathing herfelf in origan and thyme. *Spenfer.*

O'RIGIN. } *n. f.* [*origine*, French; *origo*,
ORI'GINAL. } Latin.]

1. Beginning; firft exiftence.

The facred hiftorian only treats of the *origins* of terreftrial animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; fource; that which gives beginning or exiftence.

Nature, which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itfelf. *Shakfpeare.*

If any ftation upon earth be honourable, their's was; and their pofterity therefore have no reafon to blufh at the memory of fuch an *original*. *Atterb.*

Some philofophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of furpaffing form, great valour, or fuperior underftanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

Thefe great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. Firft copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tranfcribed or tranflated. In this fenfe *origin* is not ufed.

Compare this tranflation with the *original*, the three firft ftanzas are rendered almoft word for word, not only with the fame elegance, but with the fame turn of expreffion. *Addifon.*

External material things, as the objects of fenfation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; defcent.

They, like the feed from which they fprung, accurft,
Againft the gods immortal hatred nurft;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expreffing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; priftine; firft.

The *original* queftion was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worfhip to himfelf by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at firft gave him, would ftill have continued. *Wake.*

You ftill, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The ftock of beauty deftin'd for the race;
Kind nature forming them, the pattern took,
From heav'n's firft work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the firft caufe; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of eftates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and defcent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himfelf, fo he might communicate his fanctity to the fons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himfelf. *Pearfon.*

A prefent bleffing upon our fafts, is neither *originally* due from God's juftice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smallridge.*

2. At firft.

The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the ftrata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of thofe ftrata. *Woodward.*

3. As the firft author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be fo well difguis'd and fo improv'd,
That with fome juftice it may pafs for your's. *Rofc.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *original*.] The quality or ftate of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr. from *origin*.]

1. Productive; caufing exiftence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the fun's influence. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; that which was the firft ftate.

Remember I am built of clay, and muft
Refume my originary duft. *Sandys on Job.*

To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into exiftence.

To ORI'GINATE. *v. n.* To take exiftence.

ORIGINA'TION. *n. f.* [*originatio*, Latin; from *originate*.]

1. The act or mode of bringing into exiftence; firft production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind feems to be univerfal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Defcartes firft introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the univerfe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Defcent from a primitive.

The Greek word ufed by the apoftles to exprefs the church, fignifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination*. *Pearfon.*

O'RISON. *n. f.* [*oraifon*, Fr. This word is varioufly accented; *Shakfpeare* has the accent both on the firft and fecond fyllables; *Milton* and *Crafhaw* on the firft, others on the fecond.] A prayer; a fupplication.

Nymph, in thy *orifons*
Be all my fins remember'd. *Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orifons* 'gainft this poor wretch. *Shakf.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orifons* and Te Deum fung. *Bacon.*

My wakeful lay fhall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks fhrill *orifons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crafhaw.*

His daily *orifons* attract our ears. *Sandys.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orifons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *orifons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wife ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, mid his *orifons*, hears
Aghaft the voice of time difparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

The midnight clock attefts my fervent pray'rs,
The rifing fun my *orifons* declares. *Harte.*

ORK. *n. f.* [*orca*, Lat.] A fort of great fifh.

O'RLOP. *n. f.* [*overloop*, Dut.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A fmall fhip of the king's called the Penfie, was affailed by the Lyon, a principal fhip of Scotland; wherein the Penfie fo applied her fhot, that the Lyon's *orloop* was broken, her fails and tackling torn; and laftly, fhe was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. f.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, French.]

1. Embellifhment; decoration.

So may the outward fhows be leaft themfelves;
The world is ftill deceiv'd with *ornament*. *Shakfp.*

2. Something that embellifhes.

Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horfe. *Chapman.*

The Tufcan chief to me has fent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal *ornament*. *Dryden.*

No circumftances of life can place a man fo far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in fome degree, an *ornament* or difgrace to his profeffion. *Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abufed and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wifeft amongft mankind. *Law.*

The perfons of different qualities in both fexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but thefe are by no means coftly, being rather defigned as marks of diftinction than to make a figure. *Add.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellifhment.

Some think it moft ornamental to wear their bracelets on their wrifts, others about their ankles. *Brown.*

If the mind be capable of further perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the effential, what rules of morality or refpect have I broken, in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the heathens have efteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wifdom of the Creator. *Woodward.*

If no advancement or knowledge can be had from univerfities, the time there fpent is loft; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elfewhere. *Swift.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental*.] In fuch a manner as may confer embellifhment.

ORNAME'NTED. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Embellifhed; bedecked. This is, I think a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked decorated; fine.

What thing of fea or land,
Female of fex it feems,
That fo bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,
Comes this way failing? *Milton's Agonifles.*

O'RNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery ftate of being embellifhed.

O'RNATURE. *n. f.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainfworth.*

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. f.* [ὄρνις and σκοπέω.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGY. *n. f.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A difcourfe on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. f.* [ὀρφανός; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has loft father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world fcattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the ftate of man. *Spenfer.*

Who can be bound by any folemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her cuftom'd right,
And have no other reafon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a folemn oath? *Shakf.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The fex with fpoils his angry bullets ftrow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helplefs *orphan* whom thou leav'ft behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or *orphans*. *Nelfon.*

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his eftate, when he came to age, fo disjointed even in the nobleft and ftrongeft limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE. } *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from
O'RPHANISM. } *orphan*.] State of an orphan.

O'RPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin; *orpiment*, *orpin*, French.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foffil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, eafily bending without breaking. *Orpiment* has been fuppofed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, filver, and copper, and fometimes in the ftrata of marl. *Hill.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by fome fmall mixture of *orpiment*, fuch as they ufe to brafs in the yellow alchymy; it will eafily recover that which the iron lofeth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. f.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hoſpital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liverwort or roſe root, *anacampſeros*, *Telephium*, or *Rhodia radix*. A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets and *orpine* growing ſtill,
Embathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenſer.*

O'RRERY. *n. f.* An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almoſt every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIS. *n. f.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS. *n. f.* [old French.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *n. f.* feldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by *Lye* more reaſonably from *orda*, Iriſh, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning; whence in ſome provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, ſignify remnants, ſcattered pieces, refuſe; from *ord* thus uſed probably came *ort*.] Refuſe; things left or thrown away. Obſolete.

He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakſpeare.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakſpeare.*

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*, and faſe in your ſtage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben Jonſon.*

ORTHODOX. } *adj.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω;
ORTHODO'XAL. } *orthodox*, French.]
Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not uſed.

Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion profeſſed by the church of England, which is as ſound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any chriſtian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profeſſion of one and the ſame *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the ſaints in the holy apoſtles days. *White.*

Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtructed on the moſt *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour ſaith, If ye know theſe things, happy are ye if you do them; the doing muſt be firſt ſuperſtructed on the knowing or believing, before any happineſs can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in ſome parts of them. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODOXLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With ſoundneſs of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo ſoundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXY. *n. f.* [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

Baſil himſelf bears full and clear teſtimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the chriſtian religion; ſince Providence ſhould be myſteries, it cannot be agreeable to ſociety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to go about it. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY. *n. f.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, Fr.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakſp.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling.

I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall make a preſent of to the public. *Spectator.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *adj.* [from *orthographical*.]

1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω; *orthographie*, French.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled.

This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be troubleſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of ſpelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound orthography. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *n. f.* [ὀρθοπνοια; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cauſe a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN. n. f. [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; ſo called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon; a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. f.* [ὀσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

The actions upon the ſolids are ſtimulating or increaſing their vibrations, or *oſcillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

OSCI'TANCY. *n. f.* [*oſcitantia*, Latin.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſneſs.

If perſons of circumſpect piety have been overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our wreckleſs *oſcitancy*? *Government of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oſcitancy* of tranſcribers, who, to diſpatch their work the ſooner, uſed to write all numbers in cyphers. *Spectator.*

OSCI'TANT. *adj.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.]

1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh.

Our *oſcitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now ſend none back again. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*oſcito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject till I come to my treatiſe of *oſcitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *n. f.* [*oſier*, Fr. *vitex*, Lat.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket-work.

The rank of *oſiers*, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakſpeare.*

Ere the ſun advance his burning eye,
I muſt fill up this *oſier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakſpeare.*

Cur comes crown'd with *oſier*, fegs, and weeds. *Drayton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and *oſiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick ſhut. *May.*

Like her no nymph can willing *oziers* bend,
In baſket-works, which painted ſtreaks commend. *Dryden.*

Along the marſhes ſpread,
We make the *oſier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

O'SMUND. *n. f.* A plant: It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *oſſifraga*, Lat.] The ſea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hanmer.*

I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *oſpray* to the fiſh, who takes it
By ſovereignty of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the oſſifrage, and the *oſpray*. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. n. f. [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which faſtens thoſe bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *n. f.* [*oſſiculum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whoſe right conſtitution depends the due tenſion of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muſcle, which ſerves to draw one of theſe *oſſicles*, fixt to the

tympanum, before it oſſified, the tenſion of that membrane ceaſing, ſound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder.*

OSSI'FICK. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

If the caries be ſuperficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments conſume the moiſture in the caries, dry the bone, and diſpoſe it, by virtue of its *oſſifick* faculty, to thruſt out callus, and make ſeparation of its caries. *Wiſeman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *oſſify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

Oſſifications or indurations of the artery, appear ſo conſtantly in the beginnings of aneuriſms, that it is not eaſy to judge whether they are the cauſe or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſifraga*, Lat. *oſſifrague*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whoſe fleſh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *oſſifraga* or *oſpray*, is thus called, becauſe it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is ſaid to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occaſion that the Latins call it *avis buſtaria*. See OSPRAY. *Calmet.*

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyſt is generally *oſſified*. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike anſwerable to the body or ſtomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and ſwallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *oſſivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſſuarium*, Lat.] A charnelhouſe; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel upon which hops or
OUST. } malt are dried. *Dict.*

OSTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*oſtendo*, Lat.] Such as is proper or intended to be ſhown.

OSTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*oſtentif*, French; *oſtendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Uſe all th' obſervance of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad *oſtent*,
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to *Shakſpeare*.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To courtſhip, and ſuch fair *oſtents* of love
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakſp.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To ſtirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact ſo cleane
Of all ill as our ſacrifice, ſo fearfull an *oſtent*
Should be the iſſue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with his dire *oſtent*,
For counſel to his father Faunus went;
And ſought the ſhades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunia's ſulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentation*, French; *oſtentatio*, Latin.]

1. Outward ſhow; appearance.

If theſe ſhows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volſcians?—
—March on my fellows;
Make good this *oſtentation*, and you ſhall
Divide in all with us. *Shakſpeare.*

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *oſtentation* of our love. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual ſenſe.

If all theſe ſecret ſprings of detraction fail, yet a vain *oſtentation* of wit ſets a man on attacking an eſtabliſhed name, and ſacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of thoſe about him. *Spectator.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were ſometimes inclined to *oſtentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, ſays he, that you do not your alms before men, to be ſeen. *Atterbury.*

With all her luſtre, now, her lover warms:
Then out of *oſtentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to ſtrike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *oſtentation* of the means by which this is done; the ſpectator is only to feel the reſult in his boſom. *Reynolds.*

3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful *oſtentation*, ſhow, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakſpeare.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*oſtento*, Latin.] Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.

Your modeſty is ſo far from being *oſtentatious* of the good you do, that it bluſhes even to have it known; and therefore I muſt leave you to the ſatisfaction of your own conſcience, which, though a ſilent panegyrick, is yet the beſt. *Dryden.*

They let Ulyſſes into his diſpoſition, and he ſeems to be ignorant, credulous, and *oſtentatious*. *Broome.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentateur*, Fr. *oſtento*, Lat.] A boaſter; a vain ſetter to ſhow.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and κολλάω; *oſteocolle*, Fr.] *Oſteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

Oſteocolla is a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy or ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon ſticks, ſtones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEO'COPE. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω; *oſteocope*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompaſs them.

OSTEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *oſteologie*, Fr.] A deſcription of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteneſs in diſſection of dead bodies, and his great ſkill in *oſteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſtium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf.

It is received, that the Nilus hath ſeven *oſtiaries*, that is, by ſeven channels diſburtheneth itſelf unto the ſea. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

The ſmith, the *oſtler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM. *n. ſ.* [ὀστρακισμός; *oſtraciſme*, Fr.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw into a veſſel. Baniſhment; public cenſure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *oſtraciſm*, and departs;
Profit, eaſe, fitneſs, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *oſtraciſm*, that eclipſeth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon.*

Hyperboles by ſuffering did traduce
The *oſtraciſm*, and ſham'd it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

This man, upon a ſlight and falſe accuſation of favouring arbitrary power, was baniſhed by *oſtraciſm*; which in Engliſh would ſignify, that they voted he ſhould be removed from their preſence and council for ever. *Swift.*

O'STRACITES. *n. ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate. *Hill.*

O'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [*autruche*, French; *ſtruthio*, Latin.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are ſtained of ſeveral colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly; but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, in the ſame manner as other birds will ſwallow ſmall ſtones or gravel, to aſſiſt in digeſting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *oſtrich*, and ſwallow my ſword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakſpeare.*

Gaveſt thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *oſtrich*? *Job.*

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *oſtrich* ſtomachs make their ſwords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern *oſtriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in compariſon with thoſe of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ὦτα and ἀκούω; *otacouſtique*, Fr.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is ſupplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacouſtick*, is ſo directed backward, as to receive the ſmalleſt and moſt diſtant ſound that comes behind her. *Grew.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðeր, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the ſame; not this; different. In this ſenſe it ſeems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the ſubſtantive is ſuppreſſed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination: as, *of laſt week three days were fair, the* others *rainy*.

Of good actions ſome are better than *other* ſome. *Hooker.*

Will it not be receiv'd
That they have don't?—
—Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakſpeare.*

The diſmayed matrons and maidens, ſome in their houſes, *other* ſome in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard diſtreſs. *Knowles.*

He that will not give juſt occaſion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beaſts, where the ſtrongeſt carries; and ſo lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder and miſchief, tumult, ſedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypotheſis ſo loudly cry out againſt, muſt of neceſſity find out another ſtate of government. *Locke.*

No leaſes ſhall ever be made *other* than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe. In this ſenſe it is a ſubſtantive, and has a genetive and plural.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
Deſire his jewels and this *other's* houſe. *Shakſp.*

Phyſicians are ſome of them ſo conformable to the will of the patient, as they preſs not the cure of the diſeaſe; and ſome *others* are ſo regular in proceeding according to art, as they reſpect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confuſion ariſes, when the one will put their fickle into the *other's* harveſt. *Leſley.*

Never allow yourſelves to be idle, whilſt *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well.
Daniel.

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controling worth in goodneſs, that the will cannot but like and deſire it; and on the *other* ſide, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itſelf to the affections of mankind, but under the diſguiſe of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowlineſs of mind let *each* eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Philippians.*

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'ſt thou her, nor could ſhe thee ſurvive.
Dryden.

5. Something beſide.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke.*

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the firſt;
A third is like the former. *Shakſpeare.*

7. The third paſt.

Bind my hair up; as 'twas yeſterday?
No, nor the t'*other* day. *Ben Johnſon.*

8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different.

I can expect no *other* from thoſe that judge by ſingle fights and raſh meaſures, than to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shakſpeare.*

O'THERGUISE. *adv.* [*other* and *guiſe*. This is often pronounced and ſometimes written *otherguefs*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had acceſs to the temple and ſynagogues, but as Chriſtians they were of neceſſity forced *otherwhere* to aſſemble themſelves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former ſufferings, *otherwhere* are found.
Milton.

O'THERWHILE. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wiſe*.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatſoever God reveals as neceſſary for all chriſtian men to do and believe, the ſame we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwiſe*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the ſame thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or elſe *otherwiſe*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for ſuch things are not ſo infallible, but that there is a poſſibility that the things may be *otherwiſe*. *Wilkins.*

In theſe good things, what all others ſhould practiſe, we ſhould ſcarce know to practice *otherwiſe*. *Spratt.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwiſe*. *Addiſon.*

2. By other cauſes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Liſborn, and returned with the loſs, by ſickneſs and *otherwiſe*, of eight thouſand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other reſpects.

It is ſaid truly, that the beſt men *otherwiſe*, are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety. *Hooker.*

Men ſeldom conſider God any otherwiſe than in relation to themſelves, and therefore want ſome extraordinary benefit to excite their attention, and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *n. ſ.* [oter, Sax. *lutra*, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better ſwimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is ſelin, or a long taper: ſo that he may not be unfitly called *putorcus aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himſelf burrows on the water-ſide, as a bevir; is ſometimes tamed, and taught by nimbly ſurrounding the fiſhes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* ſkin ſtuffed with hay. *Spectator.*

Would ye preſerve a num'rous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chaſe;
Th' amphibious monſter ranges all the ſhores,
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores.
Gay.

O'VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itſelf on both ſides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mercurius, neareſt to the central ſun,
Does on an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our ſight,
In ſolar glory ſunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *n. ſ.*

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the ſecond region of the matrix, which is ſomewhat long and inverted. *Brown.*

OVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans allowed to thoſe commanders who had won a victory without much bloodſhed, or defeated ſome leſs formidable enemy. *Dict.*

O'UBAT. } *n. ſ.* [*eruca piloſa*, Lat.] A
O'UBUST. } ſort of caterpillar; an inſect. *Dict.*

OUCH. *n. ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or ſpangs, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Brown.*

OUCH of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tuſk. *Ainſworth.*

O'VEN. *n. ſ.* [open, Sax.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring *oven* ſent
A ſmoke of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenſer.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakſpeare.*

Rats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow cloſe places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they ſleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double ſignification in the names of places, according to the different ſituation of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon ofre, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; ofre, Sax.]

1. Above, with reſpect to excellence or dignity.

How happy ſome, *o'er* other ſome can be!
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as ſhe.
Shakſpeare.

Young Pallas ſhone conſpicuous *o'er* the reſt;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his veſt. *Dryden.*

High, *over* all, was your great conduct ſhown,
You fought our ſafety, but forgot your own.
Dryden.

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* moſt commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by ſhewing the advantages which the Chriſtian world has *over* the Heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority: oppoſed to *under*.

The church has *over* her biſhops, able to ſilence the factious, no leſs by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourſelf are the fitteſt to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place: oppoſed to *below*.

He was more than *over* ſhoes in love. *Shakſp.*

The ſtreet ſhould ſee as ſhe walks *over* head.
Shakſpeare.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care,
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

4. Acroſs; from ſide to ſide: as, *he leaped* over *the brook*.

Come *o'er* the brook Beſſy to me,
She dares not come *over* to thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Certain lakes and pits, ſuch as that of Avernus, poiſon birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

The geefe fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in ſwarms.
Dryden.

5. Through; diffuſively.

All the world *over*, thoſe that received not the commands of Chriſt and his doctrines of purity and perſeverance, were equally deſtroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wiſe governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and deſigns. *Bacon.*

Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

7. Before. This is only uſed in *over night*.

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night what to thereto did need. *Hub. Tale.*

8. It is in all ſenſes written by contraction *o'er*.

O'VER. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it ſhall be given unto you: good meaſure, preſſed down and ſhaken together and running *over*, ſhall men give. *Luke.*

2. More than a quantity aſſigned.

Even here like wiſe the laws of nature and reaſon be of neceſſary uſe; yet ſomewhat *over* and beſides them is neceſſary, namely human and poſitive law. *Hooker.*

When they did mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Exodus.*

The ordinary ſoldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were ſent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eaſtern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a ſmall matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot.*

3. From ſide to ſide.

The fan of an Indian king made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, compoſed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden shafter the heathi delivereth to the Tirian, who delivereth it over to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*; Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger: and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears
To sit and taste, till his meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,
Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you? *Shakesp.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakesp.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain;
But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain. *Dry.*

When children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And ev'ry night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. OVER *and above.* Besides; beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numbers.*

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and *gained over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. OVER *against.* Opposite; regarding in front.

In Tichum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over against* the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together. *Spectator.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To give *over*. To cease from.

These, when they praise, the world believes no more,
Than when they promise to *give* scribbling *o'er*. *Pope.*

14. *To give over.* To attempt to help no longer: as, *his physicians have* given *him* over; *his friends who advised him, have* given *him* over.

15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his pow'r: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *over-credulous* haste. *Shakspeare.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

These *over-busy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part produceth a phlegmon, *Wiseman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unseasonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wiseman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *over-care*:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'erfill'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to *over-flow with* their own ale, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortsightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity: and out of an *over-fondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *over-dose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf: it rarely to be burnt so as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *over-fatigue* the spirits, till the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby inactivate and grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea effaces another. An *over-greedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watts.*

To OVERABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough.

Both mistake
Fitting congenial place, to rich the soil,
So much does fruitous moisture *o'er-abound.* *Phil.*

The learned, never *over-abounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope.*

To OVERACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough.

You *over-act* when you should understand:
A little call yourself again, and think. *Ben Jonson.*

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* some things in religion, by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He *over-acted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'er-arching* shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *over-awe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *o'er-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *over-awe* when she appears. *Granville.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *over-balancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *n. s.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encreate the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *overbalance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trash.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth *Hooker*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear.*] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he be himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *over-bear* the less? *Hooker*

My desire
All corrupt impediments would *o'er-bear*,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

The ocean o'erspecting of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Lucius, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspeare.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To over-bear. *Shakspeare.*

Glo'ster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *over-born* by thee. *Shakspeare.*

The Turkish commander, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *over-born* the christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *over-bear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the last the first impel,
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryd.*

The judgment, if swayed by the *over-bearing* of passion, and stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *over-bear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

To OVERBI'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustring storm is *over-blown.* *Spenser.*

All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain. *Spenser.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown*,
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakspeare.*

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *over-blown.* *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *over-blown*,
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

OVERBO'ARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again, and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howel.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board.* *South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he seiz'd the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superiour force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *over-board.* *Arbuthnot.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who flights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* part. *overcast.* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast.* *Spenser.*

Hie, Robin, *over-cast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shakf.*

Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh.*

I of fumes, and humid vapours made,
No cloud in to serene a mantion find,
To *over-cast* her ever-shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *over-cast.*

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king, in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon.*

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burden.

He whispers to his pillow
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
O'er-charging your free purses with large fines. *Shakspeare.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd*; she will recover. *Shakspeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addison.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakspeare.*

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'er-charg'd*, breaks, misses, or recoils. *Denham.*

To OVERCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night,
O'er-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickel.*

To OVERCLO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whose their *o'er-cloy'd* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shaksp.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenf.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spenf.*

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. *2 Peter.*

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome.* *Law.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

Th'unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare.*

To OVERCOME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Romans.*

OVERCO'MER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To OVERCOU'NT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *o'er-count* thee. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERCO'VER. *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERCRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over crow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all our laws. *Spenser.*

To OVERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *over-done* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakspeare.*

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftener *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn luxuriously.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Genesis.*

To OVERE'YE. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *over-eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands purses. *Carew.*

O'VERFAL. *n. s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Toſtatus addeth, that thoſe which dwell near thoſe falls of waters are deaf from their infancy, like thoſe that dwell near the *over-falls* of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

To OVERFLO'AT. *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To ſwim; to float.

The town is fill'd with ſlaughter, and *o'er-floats*,
With a red deluge, their increaſing moats. *Dryden.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our ſtrong walls ſecure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow*. *Dryden.*

Had I the ſame conſciouſneſs that I ſaw Noah's flood, as that I ſaw the *over-flowing* of the Thames laſt winter, I could not doubt, that I who ſaw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the ſame ſelf. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate; to abound.

A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but ſuch as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppoſe thy ſelf as great a ſadneſs as ever did load thy ſpirit, would'ſt thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert ſure that ſome excellent fortune would relieve and recompenſe thee ſo as to *over-flow* all thy hopes? *Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer *over-flows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at ſuch time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all chriſtendom, came down to the ſea-coaſt. *Spenſer.*

Clamus *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coaſt. *Dryden.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? And are not the countries to *over-flown* ſtill ſituate between the tropicks? *Bentley.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and deſtroyed in a deluge of water, that overſpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet.*

Thus oft by mariners are ſhewn,
Earl Godwin's caſtles *over-flown*. *Swift.*

OVERFLOW. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—
—In great meaſure.—
—A kind *over-flow* of kindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the ſummer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abſtruſe writings: ſo that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epiſtles have, with many, paſſed for diſjointed pious diſcourſes, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, ſtrong, coherent reaſonings all through. *Locke.*

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a meaſuration. *Arbuthnot.*

The expreſſion may be aſcribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general diſpoſition of Ulyſſes. *Broome.*

OVERFLO'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

When the *over-flowings* of ungodlineſs make us afraid, the miniſters of religion cannot better diſcharge their duty than by oppoſing it. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *overflowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. Not elegant nor in uſe.

Nor was it his gladneſs that forced him to make the world; but his goodneſs preſſed him to impart the goods which he ſo *over-flowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cloſe by flight.

A falling kite
Can ſcarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night.
Dryden.

OVERFO'RWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs.

By an *over-forwardneſs* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cauſe, it often happens that cauſes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*; part. *overfraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, ſunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break.
Shakſpeare.

Sorrow has ſo *o'er-fraught*
This ſinking barque, I ſhall not live to ſhew
How I abhor my firſt raſh crime. *Denham.*

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With ſix hours hard riding, through ſo wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horſe ſometimes, than of myſelf, ſo rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over.

I have, but with a curſory eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles *Shakſpear.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*]

1. To ſurpaſs; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit ſo far *over-going* his age, and ſuch dreadful terror proceed from ſo excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great Nature hath laid down at laſt,
That mighty hath wherewith to long ſhe went,
And *over-went* the times of ages paſt,
Here to lye in upon our ſoft content. *Daniel.*

2. To cover. Obſolete.

All which, my thoughts ſay, they ſhall never do,
But rather, that the earth ſhall *over-go*
Some one at leaſt. *Chapman.*

To OVERGO'RGE *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd*? *Shakſp.*

OVERGRE'AT. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs ought to be avoided: yet this muſt not run it, by an *over-great* thyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about obvious things. *Locke.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,
But *over-grown* with duſt and old decay,
And hid in darkneſs that none could behold
The hue thereof *Spenſer.*

The woods and defart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown*,
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton.*

2. To riſe above.

It the buds be very ſtrong and much *over-grow* the poles, ſome adviſe to ſtake off their heads with a long twitch. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and *over-grown* woods, and ſo came to Solymus. *Knolles.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow.
L'Eſtrange.

Him for a happy man I own,
Whoſe fortune is not *over-grown*. *Swift.*

OVERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of ſome complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reaſon.
Shakſpeare.

The fortune in being the firſt in an invention, doth cauſe ſometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their *over-growth*, as inordinate ones
Too numerous. *Milton.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To ſpread over.

The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain, and now the froſty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale*.
Spenſer.

2. To examine over again: as, he *overhaled* my account.

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aſpect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakſp.*

Hide me, ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bow'rs,
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the ſtreams.
Gay.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To OVERHA'NG. *v. n.* To jut over.

The reſt was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*
Still as it roſe, impoſſible to climb. *Milton.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired ſuch a hardneſs, that it was brittle, like *over-hardened* ſteel. *Boyle.*

OVERHEAD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the cieling.

Over-head the moon
Sits arbitreſs, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale courſe. *Milton.*

The four bars *over head* repreſent the four children. *Addiſon.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

I am inviſible,
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakſpear.*

They had a full ſight of the Infanta at a maſk dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that ſight, after whom they preſſed. *Wotton.*

That ſuch an enemy we have who ſeeks
Our ruin, both by thee informd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard*. *Milton.*

They were ſo loud in their diſcourſe, that a blackberry from the next hedge *over-heard* them.
L'Eſtrange.

The nurſe,
Though not the words, the murmurs *over heard*.
Dryden.

The witneſs *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, ſtunk away privately. *Addiſon.*

To OVERHE'AT. *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolneſs of the place,
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever. *Wiſeman.*

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair lemman flying through a brook,
He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look
Spenſer.

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to ravith.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor ſorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor.*

The biſhop, partly aſtoniſhed and partly *over-joyed* with theſe ſpeeches, was ſtruck into a kind of ſtare for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-ſick virgin *over-joyed* to find
The boy alone ſtill follow'd him behind. *Addiſon.*

OVERJO'Y. *n. ſ.* Tranſport, ecſtaſy.

The mutual confidence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With rader terms; ſuch as my wit affords,
And *over-joy* of heart doth miniſter. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*]

To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and over-labour'd home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may descry
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *adv.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *over-layeth* the commons too much. *Tusser.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over-laid* and opprest, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker.*

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay.* *Milton.*
The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. *South.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer, *over-laid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies, though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay.* *Spenser.*

5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapiters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver. *Exodus.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold. *Milton.*

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us impower'd
To fortify thus far, and overlay,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton.*

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ships and men profane
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

O'VERLEATHER. *n. s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather.* *Shakspeare.*

OVERLI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *light.*] Too strong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *over-live* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakspeare.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *over-live?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton.*

OVERLI'VER. *n. s.* [from *overlive.*] Surviver; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings lives, and the *over-liver* of them. *Bacon.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *over-loaded*, and all they learn is mere jargon. *Felton.*

Men *over-loaded* with a large estate
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
The rich may [illegible], but oh! 'tis sad,
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad. *Young.*

OVERLO'NG. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *over-long.* *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Surpris'd at once with rev'rence and delight. *Dryd.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Wou'd I had *o'er-look'd* the letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To superintend; to oversee.

He was present in person to *over-look* the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *over-look* them. *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *over-look* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *over-looking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *over-looked* the meaner, and denominated them solely from the [illegible]. *South.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile. *Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *over-looked.* *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *overlooks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison.*

The happiest of mankind, *over-looking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgments they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

OVERLO'OKER. *n. s.* [*over* and *look.*]

The original word signifies an *over-looker*, or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP. *n. s.* The same with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *over-loops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

OVERMA'STED. *adj.* [*over* and *mast.*] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,
But his *o'er-masted* gally check'd his haste. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'er-master it as you may. *Shakspeare.*

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
With many a merciless *o'er-mast'ring* wave. *Crashaw.*

They are *over-mastered* with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all rapines and violences. *Milton.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superiour force.

I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakspeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shaksp.*

Assist, lest I who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd.* *Paradise Regained.*

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only *over-match*, but supplant it. *Decay of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *over-match'd*, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should *over-match* the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *n. s.* [*over* and *match.*] One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *over-match*, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milt.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Irish priest. *Addison.*

OVERME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*over* and *measure.*] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Those things that [illegible] o'er [illegible], no joys shall know,
Or little [illegible] over[illegible] with woe. *Creech.*

OVERMO'ST. *adj.* [*over* and *most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the opinion of thofe fometimes, in their *over-much* gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *over-much* uſe of ſalt, beſides that it occaſions thirſt and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

Overmu'ch. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much* abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I alſo erred, in *over-much* admiring
What ſeem'd in thee ſo perfect, that I thought
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton.*

Deject not then ſo *over-much* thyſelf,
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides. *Milton.*

Overmu'ch. *n. ſ.* More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*

With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good men may aſcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*

Overmu'chness. *n. ſ.* [from *overmuch.*] Exuberance; ſuperabundance. A word not uſed nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtyle, as others can depreſs it: ſuperlation and *over-muchneſs* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonſon.*

To **Overna'me.** *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries.

Over-name them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them. *Shakſpeare.*

Overni'ght. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *night.* This ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* as a noun, but by *Addiſon* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night before bedtime.

If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakſpeare.*

Will confeſſes, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *over-night.* *Addiſ.*

To **Overo'ffice.** *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs *over-offices.* *Shakſpeare.*

Overoffi'cious. *adj.* [*over and officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of it. *Collier.*

To **Overpa'ss.** *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]

1. To croſs.

I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs *o'er-paſs*,
When on a ſudden Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryd.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When theſe they *over-paſs*, and thoſe they ſhun?
Dryden.

2. To overlook; to paſs with diſregard.

The complaint about pſalms and hymns might as well be *over-paſt* without any anſwer, as it is without any cauſe brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the ſatire thou entitleſt firſt,
And laid aſide the reſt, and *over-paſt*,
And ſwore, I thought the writer was accurſt,
That his firſt ſatire had not been his laſt. *Harring.*

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly *over-paſs'd.* *Milton.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progreſſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind would increaſe, *over-paſſing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand able men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to compriſe.

If the grace of him who *overſeeth over-paſs*

ſome, ſo that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteouſneſs. *Hooker.*

Overpa'st. *part. adj.* [from *overpaſs.*] Gone; paſt.

What can'ſt thou ſwear by now?—
—By time to come—
That thou haſt wronged in the time *o'er paſt.*
Shakſpeare.

To **Overpa'y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purſe of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakſpeare.*

You have yourſelf your kindneſs *over-paid*,
He ceaſes to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,
And with one heav'nly touch *o'er-pay* his pains?
Prior.

To **Overpe'rch.** *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* theſe walls,
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Overpe'er.** *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. Out of uſe.

The ocean *over-peering* of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Your argoſies with portly ſail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'ſy to them, do them reverence. *Shakſp.*

Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to *over-peer.* *Shakſpeare.*

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's hedge,
Whoſe top branch *over-peer'd* Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind.
Shakſpeare.

They are invincible by reaſon of the *over-peering* mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortifications of the other to land-ward. *Sandys.*

O'verplus. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient.

Some other ſinners there are, from which that *overplus* of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addiſon.*

To **Overply'.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly.

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, friend, t' have loſt them *over-ply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*

To **Overpoi'se.** *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have loſt their thighs will float, their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *over-poiſed* by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

The ſcale
O'er-pois'd by darkneſs, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Creech.*

Overpo'ise. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill riſing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *over-poiſe* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *over-poiſe* of ſway by turns they ſhare,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryd.*

To **Overpo'wer.** *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over-power'd.* *Milton.*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, ſo they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reaſon allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be ſurpaſſed nor *over-powered.* *South.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf outwitted by Cæſar, he broke with him, *over-powered* him in the ſenate, and cauſed many unjuſt decrees to paſs againſt him. *Dryden.*

The Iſraelites paſs the mountains the ſtandards of the riſe of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been ſtanding when it did ſo riſe and *over-power* the earth. *Woodward.*

Inſpiration is, when ſuch an *over-powering* impreſſion and ſuppoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it.
Watts' Logick.

To **Overpre'ss.** *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.

Having an excellent horſe under him, when he was *over-preſſed* by ſome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's warm mann promontories flung,
And *over-preſs'd* whole legions weak with him.
Roſcommon.

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to conſider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-preſſed* with many burthenſome taxes. *Swift.*

To **Overpri'ze.** *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection.
Wotton.

Overra'nk. *adj.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *over-rank* blinds. *Mortimer.*

To **Overra'te.** *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain flows and ſcenes you *over-rate*,
'Tis to be fear'd,—— ——
That as a fire the former houſe o'erthrow,
Machines and tempeſts will deſtroy the new. *Dryd.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our ſtation, and in eſtimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our deſires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our deſires. *Rogers.*

To **Overre'ach.** *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]

1. To riſe above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, *over-reach* and ſurmount all winds and clouds
Raleigh.

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in ſuch excels, that the floods *over-reached* the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A fugacious man is ſaid to have a long *reach.*

What more cruel than man, if he ſee himſelf able by hand to *over-reach*, or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he ſhould be ſubject?
Hooker.

I have laid my brain in the ſun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent ſo groſs *over-reaching.* *Shakſpeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,
Would utmoſt vigour raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milt.*

A man who had been matchleſs held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where leaſt he thought,
To ſave his credit, and for very ſpight
Still will be tempting him who foils him ſtill. *Milt.*

There is no pleaſanter encounter than a trial of ſkill betwixt ſharpers to *over-reach* one another.
L'Eſtrange.

Forbidding oppreſſion, defrauding and *over-reaching* one another, perfidiouſneſs and treachery.
Tillotſon.

We may no more ſue for them than we can tell a lie, or ſwear an unlawful oath, or *over-reach* in their cauſe, or be guilty of any other tranſgreſſion.
Kettleworth.

Such a principle is ambition, or a deſire of fame, by which many vicious men are *over-reached*, and

engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courſe of action. *Addiſon.*

John had got an impreſſion that Lewis was ſo deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him; at laſt he took heart of grace, let him come up, quoth he, it is but ſticking to my point, and he can never *over-reach* me. *Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To OVERREACH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore-ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERREACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVER-READ. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you ſhall anon *over-read* it at your pleaſure. *Shak.*

To OVER-RED. *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To ſtain with red.

Prick thy face and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakſpeare.

To OVERROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And Bettet twere, that both of us did faſt,
Since of ourſelves, ourſelves are choleriek,
Than feed us with ſuch *over-roaſted* fleſh *Shakſp.*

To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *over-rule me*, I ſtrave againſt it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her eccleſiaſtical authority ſhall probably think and deſire to be true or good, muſt in congruity of reaſon *over-rule* all other inferior arguments whatſoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable reſolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take away all poſſibility of ſociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be ſuch as will be *over-ruled* with ſome one, whom they dare not diſpleaſe? *Whitgift.*

His paſſion and animoſity *over-ruled* his conſcience. *Clarendon.*

A wiſe man ſhall *over-rule* his ſtars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a paſſion which abſolutely *over-rules* him, and ſo can no more recover himſelf, than a bowl rolling down an hill ſtop itſelf in the midſt of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unleſs where they are obliged by an *over-ruling* impulſe of conſcience and duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* intereſt, be inclined to luſt, and yet by the force of reaſon overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-rule*, as in other matters he is accuſtomed? *Hayward.*

3. To ſuperſede: as, in law, to *over-rule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornih acre, and four Cornith acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *over-ruled* to a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the fruitfulneſs or barrenneſs of the ſoil. *Carew.*

To OVERRUN. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]

1. To harraſs by incurſions; to ravage; to rove over in a hoſtile manner.

Thoſe barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, poſſeſſed themſelves, whereof they are now ſo called. *Spenſer.*

Till the tears ſhe ſhed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the faireſt creature in the world. *Shakſ.*

They err, who count it glorious to ſubdue
By conqueſt far and wide, to *over-run*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by aſſault. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to ſhameful flight compell'd,
And with relentleſs force *o'er-run* the field. *Dryden.*

Guſtavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *over-run* moſt of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad conſequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift.*

2. To outrun; to paſs behind.

Pyrocles being come to ſixteen, *over-run* his age in growth, ſtrength, and all things following it, that not Muſidorus could perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuouſly. *Sidney.*

We may out-run
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at,
And loſe by *over-running*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cuſhi. 2 *Samuel.*

Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faſter than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he ſuppoſeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cauſe of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; becauſe the earth *over-runneth* the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overſpread; to cover all over.

With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nahum.*

This diſpoſition of the parts of the earth, ſhews us the foot-ſteps of ſome kind of ruin which happened in ſuch a way, that at the ſame time a general flood of waters would neceſſarily *over-run* the whole earth *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears.
Addiſon.

4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter.

To flatter fooliſh men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the ſame with betraying people into an opinion that they are in a virtuous and happy ſtate, when they are *over-run* with paſſion, and drowned in their luſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Were it not for the inceſſant labours of this induſtrious animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addiſon.*

Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſprings as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing elſe; but a ſupply every where ſuitable to the neceſſities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodw.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines and words in correcting, by reaſon of the inſertions.

To OVERRUN. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet ſtill my ſoul *o'er-runs* with fondneſs towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in incloſures ſhall always have freſh paſture, that now is all trampled and *over-run.* *Spenſ.*

To OVERSEE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*]

1. To ſuperintend; to overlook.

He had charge my diſcipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *overſee.* *Spenſer.*

She without noiſe will *overſee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit.

I who reſolve to *overſee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to adviſe
Which way t' encounter, or ſurpriſe. *Hudibras*

OVERSEEN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till ſuch time as we go from ſigns unto cauſes, and ſhew ſome manifeſt root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear it hath come to paſs that ſo many have been *overſeen.* *Hooker.*

Such overſeers, as the overſeers of this building, would be ſo *overſeen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather obſerved what he had done and ſuffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overſeen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEER. *n. ſ.* [from *overſee.*]

1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overſeers* of all books, whoſe cenſure would fall ſharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overſeers* unto Cononiah. *Chronicles.*

To entertain a gueſt, with what a care
Wou'd he his houſhold ornaments prepare;
Haraſs his ſervants, and as *o'erſeer* ſtand,
To keep them working with a threat'ning wand:
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

The churchwardens and *overſeers* of the poor might find it poſſible to diſcharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-pariſhes many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

To OVERSET. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*]

1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the baſis; to ſubvert.

The tempeſts met,
The ſailors maſter'd, and the ſhip *o'er-ſet.* *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hatuſes at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the leaſt breath of wind; *overſetting* ſhips in the harbours, and ſinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itſelf as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *over-ſet* the whole power of France. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action againſt Catiline ruined the Conſul, when it ſaved the city; for it ſo ſwelled his ſoul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *over-ſet* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSET. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis, to turn upſide down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will ſo far counterpoiſe what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *over-ſetting.* *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHADE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs.

Dark cloudy death *o'er-ſhades* his beams of life,
And he nor ſees, nor hears us. *Shakſpeare.*

No great and mighty ſubject might eclipſe or *over-ſhade* the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'erſhade* the tree,
In vain the hind ſhall vex the threſhing floor,
For empty chaff and ſtraw will be thy ſtore. *Dryd.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'er-ſhaded in that fav'rite walk,
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted *Prior.*

To OVERSHADOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*]

1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *over-ſhadow* the corn, and keep it down, or ſtarve and deprive it of nourihment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath,
Over-ſhadow even the ſhade,
And make darkneſs ſelf afraid. *Craſhaw*

Darkneſs muſt *over-ſhadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkneſs, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To ſhelter; to protect; to cover with ſuperiour influence.

My *over-ſhadowing* ſpirit and might, with thee
I ſend along: ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton.*

On her ſhould come
The Holy Ghoſt, and the power of the Higheſt
O'er-ſhadow her. *Milton.*

To OVERSHOO'T. v. *n.* [*over* and *shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *over-shoots* by the disproportio v of distance or application. *Collier.*

To OVERSHO'OT. v. *a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *over-shooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-rais'd on fortune's hill, new alps he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Hunte.*

3. To venture too far; to assert too much: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not *overshot themselves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-shot yourself* in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT. *n. s.* [from *over* and *sight.*]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the *oversight* of the house. 2 *Kings.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. 1 *Peter.*

2. Mistake; errour.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *oversights* and sincerely condemneth them? *Hooker.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adversaries *oversight*. *Actilewell.*

Not so his son, he mark'd this *oversight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSI'ZE. v. *a.* [*over* and *size.*]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *oversize* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys.*

2. [*over*, and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus *o'ersized* with congulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSKI'P. v. *a.* [*over* and *skip.*]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither look ye to *over-skip* the fold which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark it to get them the *o'er-skip* the rest,
Mark it the read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'er-skips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, John, for thy sake;
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me. *Shakspeare.*

Who alone suffers, suffers more i' th' mind;
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. v. *a.* [*over* and *sleep.*] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. v. *a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *over-slipped* the time. *Carew.*

He that hath *over-slipt* such opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *over-slip* a noble act in the duke during that employment, which I must celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W. v. *a.* [*over* and *snow.*] To cover with snow.

Those I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'er-snow'd* my head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [*over* and *sell.*] Sold at too high a price.

I vite with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over* and *soon.*] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over-soon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *spend.*] Wearied; harassed; forespent. The verb *overspend* is not used.

Thefly his, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harvest-hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD. v. *a.* [*over* and *spread.*] To cover over; to till; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or some other which did *overspread* all christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth *overspread*. *Genesis*

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region, but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

To OVERSTA'ND. v. *a.* [*over* and *stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions.

Here's they shall lie, since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'er-stand* his market twice? *Dryden*

To OVERSTA'RE. v. *a.* [*over* and *stare.*] To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a slovenly bulkin, or an *overstaring* trounced head. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. v. *a.* [*over* and *stock.*] To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overstocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Raleigh.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman cops, we should have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Bantam should be over *overstocked*. *Swift*

To OVERSTO'RE. v. *a.* [*over* and *store.*] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish. *Hale.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. v. *n.* [*over* and *strain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Crassus left himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden*

To OVERSTRA'IN. v. *a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. v. *a.* [*over* and *sway.*] To overrule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *oversway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'ersways* our order. *Shaksp.*

Some great and powerful nations *overswayed* the rest. *Heylin.*

To OVERSWE'LL. v. *a.* [*over* and *swell.*] To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakesp.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overflow*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods *Shak.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise, but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth no fame; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My republic at Hull, was the first *overt* act by me made how patiently I could hear the loss of my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark, but when all was ripe, their measures proceeded to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Where reason human laws can reach no farther than to regard the *overt* action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers.*

To OVERTA'KE. v. *a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer to near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been *o'ertaken*, and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain *Shakspeare.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shakspeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the spoil. *Psalms.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will soon triumphers as bodies shown before
A later ballet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon *o'ertake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Galatians.*

But call out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from our sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To OVERTA'SK. v. *a.* [*over* and *task.*] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked*. *Harvey.*

To OVERTA'X. v. *a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHROW. v. *a.* pret. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown*; [*over* and *throw.*]

1. To turn upside down.

Lattacus was a wife and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a herd
Drove them before him. *Milton.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Uchee he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes *Hooker.*

To Sejah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they surpris'd, and easily *o'erthrew*. *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practice to *overthrow* him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Glo'ster
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou walkeſt in peril of thy *overthrowing*.
Eccleſiaſtes
God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedneſs. *Proverbs.*
O loſs of one in heav'n, to judge of wiſe
Since Sat in fell, whom folly *overthrew*. *Milton.*

OVERTHRO'W. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down.
2. Ruin; deſtruction.
Of thoſe chriſtian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is deſired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a ſpecial refined ſect of chriſtian believers *Hooker.*
They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*
I ſerve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*.
Dryden.
3. Defeat; diſcomfiture.
From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto nune inward thoughts did fautly yield,
Both theſe confpir'd poor reaſon's *overthrow*;
Falſe in myſelf, thus have I loſt the field. *Sidney.*
Quiet ſoul, depart,
For I have ſeen our enemies *overthrow*. *Shakſp.*
From theſe divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow*. *Hayward.*
Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and Scipio the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*? *Dryden.*
4. Degradation.
His *overthrow* heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakſp.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *overthrow*.] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. *adj.* [*over* and *thwart*.]
1. Oppoſite; being over againſt.
We whiſper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours ſhould hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*
2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverſe; adverſe; contradictious; croſs.
Two or three acts diſpoſed them to croſs and oppoſe any propoſition, and that *overthwart* humour was diſcovered to rule in the breaſts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *prep.* Acroſs: as, *he laid a plank* overthwart *the brook*. This is the original uſe.

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart*.]
1. Acroſs; tranſverſely.
The brawn of the thigh ſhall appear, by drawing ſmall hair ſtrokes from the hip to the knee, ſhadowed again *overthwartly*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
2 Pervicaciouſly; perverſely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Poſture acroſs.
2. Pervicacity; perverſeneſs.

OVERTLY. *adv.* [from *overt*.] Openly.

OVERTOO'K. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *overtake*.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top*.]
1. To riſe above; to raiſe the head above.
Pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
Till *o'er-top* old Pelion or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakſpeare.*
In the dance the graceful goddeſs leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads.
Dryden.
2. To excel, to ſurpaſs.
Who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and diſplay'd th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle, and of wiſdom
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakſpeare.*
As far as the ſoul *o'ertops* the body, ſo far its pains, or its ſweet mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harvey*

3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.
Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he ſhould now grow leſs, and be *overtopped* by ſo great a conjunction. *Bacon.*
One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *over-topt*,
Wou'd you not with his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip*.] To trip over; to walk lightly over.
In ſuch a night,
Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.]
1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery.
I wiſh
You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.
Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*
All the ſeveral *overtures*, made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*
We with open breaſt
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverſe. *Milton.*
Withſtand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and ſerious in good *Fell.*
The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*
If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeiſed by force or gained by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers.*
Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures* would ariſe. *Swift.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn*.]
1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin.
He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job.*
Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*
This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God; which is an anſwer to this objection, but ſuch an one as *overturns* his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs, and as unintelligible as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*
But he comes round about again, and *overturns* every ſtone that he had laid. *Leſley.*
If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall *overturn* what we help to build, there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*
A monument of deathleſs fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*
2. To overpower; to conquer.
Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *overturn*.] Subverter.
I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſure, an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value*.] To rate at too high a price.
We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leſt by thus *overvaluing* their ſeaſons they make the price and eſtimation of Scripture; otherwiſe notified, to fall *Hooker.*
To *overvalue* human power is likewiſe an argument of human weakneſs. *Holyday.*

To OVERVE'IL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil*.] To cover.
The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth.
Shakſpeare.

To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote*.] To conquer by plurality of votes.
The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each their own freedom. *K. Charles*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch*.] To ſubdue with long want of reſt.
Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed.
Dryden.

OVERWA'TCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.
While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himſelf to pacify with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEA'K. *adj.* [*over* and *weak*.] Too weak; too feeble.
Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to conſtrain it. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary*.] To ſubdue with fatigue.
Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and into the ſea, having been *over-wearied* with watching? *Dryden.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather*.] To batter by violence of weather.
How like a younker or a prodigal,
The ſcarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the ſtrumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind.
Shakſpeare.

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween*.]
1. To think too highly; to think with arrogance.
2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hammer.*
Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erweening* cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held.
Shakſpeare.
My maſter hath ſent for me, to whoſe feeling ſorrows I might be ſome allay, or I *o'erween* to think ſo. *Shakſpeare.*
Laſh hence theſe *overweening* rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shakſpeare.
My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them.
Shakſpeare.
Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the beſt and higheſt things that are,
But of thyſelf an humble thought retain, *Davies*
They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*
Satan might have learnt
Leſs *overweening*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
Whoſe conſtant perſeverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*
No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet.
Dryden.
Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor revelation, but riſing from the conceit of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the perſuaſions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*
Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it, and, in many caſes, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is aſtoniſhed at the obſtinacy, of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reaſon. *Locke.*
Now enters *overweening* pride,
And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween*.] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh*.] To preponderate.
Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes of wit, procure many times very great applauſe, but being laid in the

balance with that which the habit of found experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker.*
My unfoil'd name, th' auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation *overweigh*,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your *own* report. *Shakſ.*

OVERWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *weight*.] Preponderance.
Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in reſpect of the water. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm*.]
1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.
What ſay you this, where honeſt men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben Jonſon.*
Back do I turn these treaſons to thy head,
With the heft-hope that *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakſ.*
How trifling an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlaſting ſhame and aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner when he ſhall appear before the tribunal of Chriſt? *Rogers.*
Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall,
Death hates a man, one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*
2. To overlook gloomily.
Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a gallied rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe *Shakſp.*
A ſapothecary I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming*.] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in uſe.
Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any known ſin, nor impertinently betray their ſouls to ruin for trifles which they call light and trivial; which is to proceed in reſpect of the acquiſt, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety*

OVERWI'SE. *adj.* [*over* and *wiſe*.] Wiſe to affectation.
Make not thyſelf *overwiſe*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]
1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil.
With watching *overworn*, with cares oppreſt,
Unhappy I had laid me down to reſt. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time.
The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herſelf,
Are mighty goſſips in this monachy. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]
1. Laboured too much.
Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull correctneſs, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden*
2. Worked all over.
Of Gothick ſtructure was the northern ſide,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope*
3. It has in *Shakſpeare* a ſenſe which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it to be printed for *overreached*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.
By ſome device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money;
They ſay this town is full of cozenage.
Two Gentlemen of Verona

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old.
Among them dwelt
A maid, whoſe fruit was ripe, not *overyear'd*.
Fairfax.

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous*.] Too zealous.
It is not of ſuch weighty neceſſity to determine one way or the other, as ſome *overzealous* ſee or

againſt the immateriality of the ſoul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *n. ſ.* [aphiæ, that is, *a wiſh*, Sax. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.
For *ought* that I can underſtand, there is no part but the bare Engliſh pale, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt footing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
He aſked him if he ſaw *ought*. *Mark.*
To do *ought* good never will be our talk;
But ever to do ill our ſole delight. *Milton.*
Unverſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *aught* of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect*; in the ſecond perſon *oughteſt*. [This word the etymologiſts make the preterit of *owe*, but it has often a preſent ſignification.
1. [preterit of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.
Apprehending the occaſion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and beſides give you ſome tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
This blood which men by treaſon ſought,
That followed, ſir, which to myſelf I *ought*. *Dryd.*
2. To be obliged by duty.
Know how thou *oughteſt* to be have. *Timothy.*
Speak boldly as I *ought* to ſpeak. *Ephegians*
She acts juſt as ſhe *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought.
Pope.
Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret the law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon*
We *ought* to profeſs our dependance upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publiſh to the world or ſelf of his goodneſs with the voice of praiſe, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his ſervants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor diſtreſſed members in their manifold neceſſities, for he that giveth alms, facitheeth praiſe. *Nelſon.*
3. To be fit; to be neceſſary.
Theſe things *ought* not to to be. *James.*
If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can ſpeak the language already. *Locke*
4. Applied to perſons it has a ſenſe not eaſily explained. To be fit, or neceſſary that he ſhould.
Ought not Chriſt to have ſuffered? *Luke.*
5. *Ought* is both of the preſent and paſt tenſes, and of all perſons except the ſecond ſingular.

OVI'FORM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of an egg.
This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the ſenſe and language of all antiquity. *Burnet*

OVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.
That fiſhes and birds ſhould be *oviparous*, is a plain ſign of Providence. *More.*
Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight twenty-four grains.
The blood he hath loſt,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he drops it for his country.
Shakſpeare.
A ſponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-ſix grains; the ſame ſponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* ſix drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a panther.
The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them throws
In hillocks.

OUPHE. *n. ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.
Nan page and my little ſon, we'll dreſs
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white,
Shakſpeare.

OU'PHEN. *adj.* [from *ouphe*.] Elfiſh.
Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moon-ſhine revellers and ſhades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny,
Attend your office. *Shakſpeare.*

OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [upe, Sax.]
1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.
You ſhall
Lead *our* firſt battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what elſe remains. *Shakſpeare.*
Our wit is given almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the tenſe are ſhown.
So in *our* little world this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth life on divers objects divers powers,
And ſo one her effects diverſify'd. *Davies.*
Our ſoul is the very ſame being it was yeſterday, laſt year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*
2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours*.
Edmund, whoſe virtue in this inſtance,
So much commands aſſiſt, you ſhall be *ours*.
Shakſpeare.
Thou that haſt faſhion'd twice this ſoul of *ours*,
So that ſhe is by double title thine. *Davies.*
Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*
Tuxallan, ſtook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*
The ſame thing was done by them in ſuing in their courts, which is now done by us in ſuing in *ours*. *Kettleworth.*
Reading furniſhes the mind only with material of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*; it is not enough to cram ourſelves with a great load of collections; unleſs we chew them over again, they will not give us ſtrength. *Locke.*
Their organs are better diſpoſed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impreſſions from ſenſible objects. *Attebury.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of *myſelf*.]
1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphaſis or oppoſition.
If *ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great deal farther than we uſually do, would we find out but ſome fit denominations to ſignify them by. *Locke.*
2. Us; not others; in the oblique caſes.
Safe in *ourſelves*, while on *ourſelves* we ſtand,
The fear is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryd.*
Our confeſſion is not intended to inſtruct God, who knows our ſins much better than ourſelves do, but it is to humble *ourſelves*, and therefore we muſt not think to have confeſſed aright till that be done. *Duty of Man.*

OURSE'LF is uſed in the regal ſtyle.
To make ſociety
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep *ourſelf*
Till ſupper time alone. *Shakſpeare.*
We *ourſelf* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakſpeare.*
Not to much as a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would denude *ourſelf* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OUSE. *n. ſ.* Tanners bark; rather *ooſe*. *Ainſworth.*

OU'SEL. *n. ſ.* [oſle, Sax.] A blackbird.
The merry lark her matins ſings aloft,
The thruſh replies, the mavis deſcant plays,
The *ouſel* ſhrills, the ruddock warbles ſoft;
So goodly all agree, with ſweet conſent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenſer.*
The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue,
With orange tawney bill. *Shakſpeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a piece. *Hakewill.*

To Oust. *v. a.* [*ouster*, *ôter*, Fr.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the cases were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no schism. No not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *Lesley.*

Out. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining;
The *out*, if Indian figures stain,
The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in*.

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,
Let shame say what it will, when these are gone
The woman will be *out*. *Shakspeare*

5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? say another; whip him *out*, says the third. *Shaks.*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priest shall boil the trespass offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezekiel*

7. Not at home: as, when you called I was *out*.

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great ignorance, Glo'ster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakspeare*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakspeare*

Did thy ceremony give thee cure?
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakspeare.*

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Proverbs*

9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakspeare*

Large coals are properest for dressing meat, and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's *out*.
Shakspeare.

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee, he will not *out*, he is true bred. *Shakspeare*

I am not so as I should be;
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shakspeare*

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out*,
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings.
Dryden.

You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryd.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*,
Thy father knows it all. *Addison*

13. Loudly; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

The lands [illegible] *out* upon leases of four years, [illegible] ration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

15. In an errour.

As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscom.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy.
L'Estrange.

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to full disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanc'd to be *out*. *Bacon.*

17. With torn clothes. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

18. Away, so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their cloathing or diet, because they dress and combe *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep out the care for their souls. *Taylor.*

19. Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting loss.

Upon the great bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimbursed himself only by selling two copies
Fell.

20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

Out, *alas!* no sea I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*. *Numbers*

Out. *interject.*

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakspeare.*

Out varlet from my sight. *Shakspeare.*

Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazle hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakspeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, *out*, *out*. *Shakspeare.*

Out, *out*, hyena; these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

Out upon this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

Out *of*. *prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

1. From; noting produce.

So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*

These bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenser*

Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out of* steeples; but they manifestly grow *out of* clefts
Bacon.

Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in; noting exclusion; dismission, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser.*

Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out of* use. *Shaks.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and statesmen *out of* place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can sit,
To hear his *out of* fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

They are *out of* their element, and logick is none of their talent. *Baker.*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.*

4. Not in; noting unfitness.

He is witty *out of* season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment.
Dryden.

Thou'lt say my passion's *out of* season,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts.
Addison

5. Not within; relating to a house.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakspeare*

6. From; noting copy.

St Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding F. G's censure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

7. From; noting rescue.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all the errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison*

8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture, and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work? *Swift*

Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them.
Swift

9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, though those opticks, exactly discern the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Piety.*

Words are able to persuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled *out of* tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with extasy. *Shakspeare*

When the mouth is *out of* taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon*

By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* the regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all those irregularities in its present form. *Burnet*

They all at once employ their throng'ing darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden*

11. Not according to.

That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out of* character. *Broome*

12. To a different state from; noting separation.

Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath so many faults; whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment. *Hooker*

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison.*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker*

What, *out of* hearing gone? No sound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shakspeare*

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shakspeare.*

Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters, and when I am *out of* reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*

We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellowings of enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*

Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addison.*

The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*

14. Deviating from; noting irregularity.

Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shakspeare.*

15. Past, without; noting something worn out or exhausted.

I am *out of* breath,
—How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To say to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shaksp.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I published some tables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuthnot.*

16. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

17. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.

She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise. *Shaksp.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon.*

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms justling in his brain,
As learned philosopher give out. *Hudibras.*

Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters, are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity. *Burnet.*

Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out of* fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war, in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

He bade to open wide his brazen gate
Which long time had been shut, and *out of hand*
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Spenser.*

No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shakspeare.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion.

The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account hereticks. *Dryd.*

OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another, but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryd.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spenser.*

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price.

It may be meant
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears,
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBI'DDER. *n. s.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; swollen with wind.

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryd.*

OU'TBORN. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyages end. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky. *Cowl.*

We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Estr.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK. *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his faults so quaintly
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTBREA'THE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]

1. To weary by having better breath.

Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakspeare.*

2. To expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spens.*

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *cast.* It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon soon, I read, the caitive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Spenser.*

2. Banished; expelled.

Behold, instead
Of us *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton.*

OU'TCAST. *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakspeare.*

O blood bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge! *Shakspeare.*

For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*

He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And, harder still, flagitious yet not great. *Pope.*

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TCRY. *n. s.* [*out* and *cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.

These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser.*

So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand
Prevented, spares. *Milton.*

I make my way
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of detestation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude. *South.*

3. A publick sale; an auction. *Ainsworth.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; initiating the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakspeare.*

What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*

Heav'nly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem what hellish hate
So easily destroyed. *Milton.*

Here let those who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*

An impostor *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*

I must confess the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*. *Dryden.*

The boy's mother, despised for not having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

He *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without; opposed to *inner*.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muſcular. *Grew.*

OU'TERLY. *adv.* [from *outer*.] Toward the outſide.

In the lower jaw, two tuſks like thoſe of a boar, ſtanding *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew.*

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative, from *outer*.] Remoteſt from the midſt.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air between each; and the *outermoſt* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the ſound would differ from a ſingle bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermoſt* corpuſcles of a white body have their various little ſurfaces of a ſpecular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handſome contrivances of draw-bridges I had ſeen, ſometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but alſo ſometimes two or three on a breaſt, the *outermoſt* ones ſerving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horſe and carriages. *Brown.*

To OUTRA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face*.]

1. To brave; to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We ſhall have old ſwearing
That they did give the rods away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and out-ſwear them too.
Shakſpeare.

Doſt thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and I will I *Shakſp.*
Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener, and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror *Shakſpeare.*

They bewrayed ſome knowledge of their perſons, but were *outfaced*. *Hotton.*

2. To ſtare down.

We behold the ſun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it; but immediately we warm ourſelves ſafely while we ſtand near the fire, but if we ſeek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn*.] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of leſs import,
That neither do as good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply;
And ſeem as ſcrupulouſly juſt
To bait the hooks for greater truſt, *Hudibras*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly*.] To leave behind in flight.

His evaſion wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehenſions. *Shakſpeare.*

Horoſcop's great ſoul,
Ruis'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OU'TFORM. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *form*.] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he loſt his ſight,
Hath chang'd his ſoul, and made his object you.
Ben Jonſon.

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown*.] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppreſſed king, am I caſt down,
Myſelf could elſe *outfrown* falſe fortune's frown.
Shakſpeare.

OU'TGATE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *gate*.] Outlet; paſſage outward.

Thoſe places are ſo fit for trade, having moſt convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the ſea, and in-gates to the richeſt parts of the land, that they would ſoon be enriched. *Spenſer.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give*.] To ſurpaſs in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord.
Dryden.

To OUTGO'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. [*out* and *go*.]

1. To ſurpaſs; to excel.

For frank, well ordered, and continual hoſpitality, he *out-went* all thew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practiſed the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have ſince found none but yourſelf alone to ſurpaſs. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themſelves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him *Mark.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Moliesſion
Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow*.] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *out-grew*,
The hands diſpatch of two, gard'ning ſo wide. *Milt.*
Who a ſome virtue much *out-grows* the reſt,
It ſhoots too faſt and high. *Dryden.*

This eſſay wears a dreſs that poſſibly is not ſo ſuitable to the graver genuſes, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of ſtile and youthful relliſhes. *Granville.*

The lawyer, the tradeſman, the mechanic, have found ſo many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *guard*.] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits which are poſted upon the *outguards*, immediately ſcowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my maſter's hoſt. *Dryd.*

Theſe *out-guards* of the mind are ſent abroad,
And ſtill patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poſts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye.
Blackmore.

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jeſt*.] To overpower by jeſting.

The fool labours to *outjeſt*
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave*.] To ſurpaſs in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only *outknaved*. *L'Eſtrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *adj.* [*out* and *land*.] Not native; foreign.

Yourſelf tranſplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandiſh* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more ſcant
Are thoſe diverſions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waſte of time to ſit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries *Milton.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was uſed to the *outlandiſh* way of making war, we put in practice paſſive obedience. *Addiſon.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt*.] To ſurpaſs in duration.

Good houſewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inſomuch as they will *out-laſt* other candles of the ſame ſtuff, half in half. *Bacon.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadſt *out laſted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy bloſſoms dry.
Milton.

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might *outlaſt* the exemplary mobility, and out-meaſure time itſelf. *Brown.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd ſpring,
But ſacred writ, we borrow what we ſing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and ſhall *outlaſt* the ſun. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *n. ſ.* [utlaga, Sax.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a caſtle keeps. *Shakſpeare.*

Gathering unto him all the ſcatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, ſo as every Engliſhman might kill them, how ſhould they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies.*

You may as well ſpread out the unſun'd heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an *outlaw*'s den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converſe: men abhor, loath, and deſpiſe him. *South.*

To OU'TLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a ſon
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he fought my life.
Shakſpeare.

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himſelf; all kind of ill
Did with his liquor ſlide in his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular perſons *outlawed* and proſcribed by civil laws, ſo are there nations that are *outlawed* and proſcribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All thoſe ſpiritual aids are withdrawn, which ſhould aſſiſt him to good, or fortify him againſt ill; and like an *outlawed* perſon he is expoſed to all that will aſſault him. *Decay of Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY. *n. ſ.* [from *outlaw*.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proſcription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred ſenators. *Shakſpeare.*

Divers were returned knights and burgeſſes for the parliament, many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries*. *Bacon.*

To OUTLEA'P. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap*.] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; eſcape.

Since youth muſt have ſome liberty, ſome *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke.*

OU'TLET. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *let*.] Paſſage outward; diſcharge outward; egreſs; paſſage of egreſs.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very neceſſary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that uſeful *out-let*. *Clarendon.*

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that theſe members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admiſſion to the temptation, nor be expreſſive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *line*.] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and ſhadows, repreſent the ſame in their pictures *Dryden.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live*.] To live beyond; to ſurvive.

Will theſe moſſed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out? *Shakſpeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten!
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakſpeare.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shakſp.*

His courage was ſo ſignal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it *Clarendon.*

Thou muſt *outlive*
Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change.
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley ſcarce did ripeneſs give. *Denham.*

The ſoldier grows leſs apprehenſive, by computing upon the diſproportion of thoſe that *outlive* a battle, to thoſe that fall in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we have loſt
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value moſt,
I wiſh they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happineſs *outlive*. *Dryden.*

It is of great conſequence where noble families are gone to decay; becauſe their titles *outlive* their eſtates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as ſoon as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

Two bacon-flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and ſome *out-liv'd* the year. *Harte.*

Ou'tliver. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *live.*] A ſurviver.

To **Outloo'k.** *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I call'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world,
To *outlook* conqueſt, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakſ.*

To **Outlu'stre.** *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs.

She went before others I have ſeen, as that diamond of yours *outluſtres* many I have beheld. *Shakſ.*

Outly'ing. *part. adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order; removed from the general ſcheme.

The laſt ſurvey I propoſed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spaniſh monarchy, and made impreſſions upon the very heart of it. *Addiſon.*

To **Outma'rch.** *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horſe *out marched* the foot, which, by reaſon of the heat, was not able to uſe great expedition. *Clarendon.*

To **Outmea'sure.** *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure.

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and thoſe revolutions might outlaſt the exemplary mobility, and *out-meaſure* time itſelf. *Brown.*

Ou'tmost. *adj.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmoſt* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

If any man ſuppoſe that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmoſt* ſuperficial parts of the glaſs, there is ſtill the ſame difficulty. *Newton.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reaſon from the immenſe diſtance of the ſtarry heavens, and the *out moſt* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

To **Outnu'mber.** *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in ſo great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addiſon.*

To **Outpa'ce.** *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's ſpeed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horſe Laomedon did breed. *Chapman.*

Ou'tparish. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outpariſhes* many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

Ou'tpart. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to ſupply the biſhop's juriſdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his dioceſe. *Ayliffe.*

To **Outpou'r.** *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtream.

He looked and ſaw what number, numberleſs
The city gates *out-pour'd*; light arm'd troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton.*

To **Outpri'ze.** *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

Either your unparagon'd miſtreſs is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Ou'trage.** *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

Ah heaven! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* ſee;
How can the vengeance juſt ſo long withhold! *Spenſ.*

The news put divers young bloods into ſuch a fury as the Engliſh ambaſſadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon.*

Baſe and inſolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; ſhe forgets her modeſty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

To **Ou'trage.** *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in uſe.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and gariſh colours. *Aſcham.*

Ou'trage. *n. ſ.* [*outrage*, Fr.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous miſchief.

He wrought great *outrages* waſting all the country where he went. *Spenſer.*

He doth himſelf in ſecret ſhrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenſer.*

In that beaſtly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cheriſh factions. *Shakſpeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd.
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. This word ſeems to be uſed by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the univerſal uſe of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the froſty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battalious array. *Philips.*

Outra'geous. *adj.* [*outrageux*, Fr. It ſhould, I think, be written *outrageous*, but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe.]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the moſt *outrageous* villainies, that a baſe multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*

As ſhe went, her tongue did walk
In foul reproach and terms of vile deſpight,
Provoking him by her *outrageous* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenſer.*

They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He ſwells with wrath, he makes *outrageous* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyrick. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Outra'geously. *adv.* [from *outrageous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and ſpoil ſo *outrageouſly*, as the very enemy cannot do worſe. *Spenſ.*

Let luſt burn never ſo *outrageouſly* for the preſent, yet age will in time chill thoſe heats. *South.*

Outra'geousness. *n. ſ.* [from *outrageous.*] Fury; violence.

Virgil more diſcreet than Homer, has contented himſelf with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outrageouſneſs* of blows. *Dryd.*

To **Outrea'ch.** *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This uſage is derived from ſo many deſcents of ages, that the cauſe and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream ſo high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular diſtinction of murder. *Brown.*

To **Outri'de.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

Out-ri'der. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *rider.*] A ſummoner whoſe office is to cite men before the ſheriff. *Dict.*

Outri'ght. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When theſe wretches had the ropes about their necks, the firſt was to be pardoned, the laſt hanged *outright*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accompliſh'd in the beaſt,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the ſteed expreſt. *Addiſon.*

To **Outroa'r.** *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were
Upon the hill of Baſan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shakſpeare.*

Ou'trode. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

He ſet horſemen and footmen, to the end that iſſuing out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea. *1 Maccabees.*

To **Outroo't.** *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious diſcord ſeems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's deſtructive rage,
But ſacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe.*

To **Outru'n.** *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving the houſe of Lancaſter leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakſpeare.*

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauſer reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

We may *outrun*,
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at. *Shakſp.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth ſo ſwift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be outridden, though *outrun*. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the preſent income, as not doubting to reimburſe ourſelves out of the profits of ſome future project. *Addiſon.*

To **Outsa'il.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing.

The word ſignifies a ſhip that *outſails* other ſhips. *Broome.*

Outsca'pe. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſcape.*] Power of eſcaping.

It paſt
Our powers to lift aſide a log ſo vaſt,
As barr'd all *outſcape*. *Chapman.*

To **Outsco'rn.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to deſpiſe; not to mind.

He ſtrives in his little world of man t' *outſcorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shakſp.*

To **Outse'll.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to ſell at a higher rate than another.

It would ſoon improve to ſuch a height, as to *outſell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty action did *outſell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakſpeare.*

To **Outshi'ne.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*]

1. To emit luſtre.

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death;
Whoſe bright *outſhining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To excel in luſtre.

By Shakeſpeare's, Jonſon's, Fletcher's lines,
Our ſtage's luſtre Rome's *outſhines*. *Denham.*

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princeſs, my protection *own*. *Dryd.*

4. To confeſs; not to deny.

Make this truth ſo evident, that thoſe who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be aſhamed to deny it. *Tillotſon.*

Others will *own* their weakneſs of underſtanding. *Locke.*

It muſt be *owned*, that, generally ſpeaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they ſee them too fond of themſelves. *Law.*

O'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter, rightful poſſeſſor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* come aboard. *Shakſpeare.*

It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in ſpight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakſpeare.*

Here ſhew favour, becauſe it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs againſt him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no ſmall profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

Theſe wait the *owners* laſtleſs ſpare,
And what's preſented to the ſtarveling maide. *Dryd.*

A freehold, though but in ice and ſnow, will make the *owner* pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon.*

That ſmall muſcle draws the noſe upwards, when it expreſſes the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon ſeeing any thing he does not like. *Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us inſolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of reſtoring every one's right to their juſt *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which muſt our cares employ?
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

O'WNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *owner.*] Property; rightful poſſeſſion.

In a real action, the proximate cauſe is the property *or ownerſhip* of the thing in controverſy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

OWRE. *n. ſ.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beaſt. *Ainſworth.*

OX. *n. ſ.* plur. OXEN. [*oxa*, Saxon; *oxe*, Daniſh.]

1. The general name for black-cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half ſo timorous from the wolf,
Or horſe or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakſp.*

I ſaw the river Citumnus, celebrated by the poets *for* making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have ſtill the ſame opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitiſh colour to confirm them in it. *Addiſon.*

2. A caſtrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bull's, which is ſquared by abundance of moiſture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen*, and wethers, there are fewer. *Grauut.*

The field is ſpacious I deſign to ſow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frowning bull
And lordly ſteer refuſ'd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

OXEYE. *n. ſ.* [*buphthalmus.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

O'XEYE. *n. ſ.* [*buphthalmus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

OXFLY. *n. ſ.* [*tabanus*, Lat.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXGANG *of land. n. ſ.* Twenty acres. *Ainſworth.*

OXHEAL. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus nigri radix.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXLIP. *n. ſ.* [*veris primula*, Lat.] The ſame with *cowſlip*, a vernal flower.

A bank where on the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakſ.*

OXSPALL. *n. ſ.* [*ox* and *ſtall.*] A ſtand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lingoſſa.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXYCRATE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύκρατον, *oxycrat*, Fr. ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the ſame powder, with a compoſit proſt out of *oxycrate*, and a ſuitable bandage. *Wiſeman.*

OXYMEL. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμελι, ὀξὺς, and μέλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were ptiſans and decoctions of ſome vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word.

OXYRRHODINE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξυῤῥόδινον, ὀξὺς, and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes.

The ſpirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compoſe *oxyrhodines*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. ſ.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYES. [*oyez*, *hear ye*, Fr.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes*. *Shakſpeare.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſtaff deſery;
Let the finder timely know
Where is the wag. *Crathaw.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. ſ.* See EYELET. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, Fr. but *eyelet* ſeems better.]

Diſtinguiſh'd ſtarlets deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate;
His *oylethole's* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a ſampler. *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *n. ſ.* [*oeſter*, Dut. *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

I will not lend thee a penny.—
Why then the world's mine *oyſter*, which I with ſword will open. *Shakſpeare.*

Rich honeſty dwells like your miſer, ſir, in a poor houſe; as your pearl in your foul *oyſter*. *Shakſpeare.*

Another maſs held a kind of *oyſter* ſhell, and other bivalve. *Woodward.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the inviſible world as ſuperior to us, as we are ſuperior to all the ranks of being in this viſible world; though we deſcend below the *oyſter* to the leaſt animated atoms diſcovered by microſcopes. *Watts.*

Where *oyſter* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beſide the poſts, there ſtay thy haſte. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*oyſter* and *wench*,
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. Proverbially, a low woman.

Oft goes his bonnet to an *oyſter-wench*. *Shakſp.*

The *oyſter-women* lock'd their fiſh up,
And trudg'd away to cry no biſhop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆNA. *n. ſ.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω; *ozene*, Fr.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench. *Quincy.*

P.

PIs a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*; as, *accompt*, *receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'BULAR. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding, or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* ſupply of fire, much leſs that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown.*

PA'BULUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] Food; ſupport. A technical word.

PACE. *n. ſ.* [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; ſingle change of the foot in walking.

Behind her death,
Cloſe following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himſelf went but a kind of languiſhing *pace*, with his eyes ſometimes caſt up to heaven, as though his faculties ſtrove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He ſaw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and chearleſs was his face. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time,
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakſpeare.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor her winged fpede,
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed. *Chapm.*

His teachers were fain to reftrain his forwardnefs, that his brothers, under the fame training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton.*

The beggar fings ev'n when he fees the place
Befet with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*

He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras.*

Marcia could anfwer thee in fighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addifon.*

Hudibras applied his fpur to one fide of his horfe, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addifon.*

4. Step; gradation of bufinefs. A gallicifm.

The firft *pace* neceffary for his majefty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A meafure of five feet. The quantity fuppofed to be meafured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is fet down.

Meafuring land by walking over it, they ftyled a double ftep, i. e. the fpace from the elevation of one foot, to the fame foot fet down again, mediated by a ftep of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five feet, a thoufand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.*

The violence of tempefts never moves the fea above fix *paces* deep. *Wilkins.*

6. A particular movement which horfes are taught, though fome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the fame fide together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether *pace* or trot,
That's to fay, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or fuccuffation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on flowly.

He foft arrived on the graffie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with eafy pain. *Spenfer.*

As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'fter ftumbled. *Shakfpeare.*

I beheld
Crifpinus, both in birth and manner vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden.*

The moon rofe in the cleareft fky I ever faw, by whofe folemn light I *paced* on flowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To feek Ulyffes, *pac'd* along the fand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with fpeed fo *pace*,
To fpeak of Perdita. *Shakfpeare.*

3. [ufed of horfes.] To move by raifing the legs on the fame fide together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To meafure by fteps.

Where is the horfe, that doth untread again
His tedious meafures with th' unbated fire
That he did *pace* them firft? *Shakfpeare.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wifdom
In that good path that I would with it go,
And you fhall have your bofom on this wretch. *Shakfpeare.*

PA'CED. *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

Revenge is fure, though fometimes flowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or fleeping fleep thy laft. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *n. f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.]

1. The act of making peace.

He fent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chufing him becaufe he was a churchman, as beft forting with an embaffy of *pacification*. *Bacon.*

David, by an happy and feafonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeafing or pacifying.

A world was to be faved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that facrifice which fhould be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *n. f.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peacemaker.

He fet and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; befides he had in confideration the bearing the bleffed perfon of a *pacificator*. *Bacon.*

PACI'FICATORY. *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeafing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* fign! *Milton.*

PA'CIFIER. *n. f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appeafe; to ftill refentment; to quiet an angry perfon; to compofe any defire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with fleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney.*

Menelaus promifed Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. *2 Maccabees.*

The Moft High is not *pacified* for fin by the multitude of facrifices. *Ecclefiafticus.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and fettle thofe countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occafions, and not one diverting fyllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mutinels. *L'Eftrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK. *n. f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themiftocles faid to the king of Perfia, that fpeech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lay but as in *packs*. *Bacon.*

Had fly Ulyffes at the fack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*

Our knight had bore no lefs a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras.*

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chofe,
To crofs my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of forrows. *Shakfpeare.*

But when they took notice how ftupid a beaft it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and fet boys upon the back of it. *L'Eftrange.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a frefh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to fee perfons of fenfe paffing away a dozen hours together in fhuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addifon.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghofts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack*; they fnuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry noftrils with the fcent. *Dryden.*

The favage foul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomfon.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad defign or practice.

You panderly rafcals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a confpiracy, againft me. *Shakfpeare.*

Never fuch a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerftaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rafcals that walk the ftreets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and preffure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainfworth.*

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choiceft treafure
In one dear cafket, and fav'd only that. *Otway.*

Refolv'd for fea, the flaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each faddled with his burden on his back. *Dryd.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of ftrange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the fkull. *Addifon.*

2. To fend in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and muft not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with poft horfe up to heav'n. *Shakfpeare.*

3. To fort the cards fo as that the game fhall be iniquitoufly fecured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collufion.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæfar, and falfe play'd. *Shakfp.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; fo there are fome that are good in canvaffes and factions, that are otherwife weak men. *Bacon's Effays.*

The judge fhall jobb, the bifhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked perfons in fome bad defign.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
We'll once more try th' expedient:
Who can already mufter friends,
To ferve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Priefts, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the houfe of commons, a deferted forned beaft of the court. *Wycherley.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle, a *pack'd* affembly of Italian bifhops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whofe courtier's face
Echoes the fun, and doth unlace
Her at his rife, at his full ftop
Packs and fhuts up her gaudy fhop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in hafte.

Now farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tuffer.*

Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek fhelter, *pack*. *Shakfpeare.*

The wind no fooner came good, but away *pack* the gallies with all the hafte they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his facrilegious burden, a voice purfued him. *L'Eftrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all fent *packing* with the fame anfwer. *Stillingfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rife,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella muft *pack* off to town,
From purling ftreams and fountains bubbling,
To Liffy's ftinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad meafures; to confederate in ill; to practife unlawful confederacy or collufion.

That this fo profitable a merchandize, rifeth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other lefs beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eaftern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the fame. *Carew.*

Go *pack* with him. *Shakfpeare.*

PA'CKCLOTH. *n. f.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET. *n. f.* [*pacquet*, French.]

1. A fmall pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shak.*

There paffed continually *packets* and difpatches between the two kings. *Bacon.*

His *packets* returned with large acceffions of objections and advertifements. *Fell.*

Upon your late command
To guard the paffages, and fearch all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

2. A fmall bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

3. The poft fhip; the fhip that brings letters periodically.

People would wonder how the news could come, efpecially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My refolution is to fend you all your letters, well fealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *n. f.* [*pack* and *horfe*.] A horfe of burden; a horfe employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your hufband king,
I was a *packhorfe* in his great affairs. *Shakfpeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, fhould be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorfe* who is driven conftantly forwards and backwards to market, fhould be fkilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. f.* [*pack* and *faddle*.] A faddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deferve not fo honourable a grave as to ftuff a butcher's cufhion, or to be entombed in an afs's *packfaddle*. *Shakfpeare.*

That brave prancing courfer hath been fo broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packfaddle* or panniers. *Howel.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be inftead of a *packfaddle* to receive the burden. *More.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *n. f.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread ufed in tying up parcels.

About his fhelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of rofes
Were thinly fcatter'd. *Shakfpeare.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, reftraineth the fap. *Bacon.*

I can compare fuch productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, fewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.*

His horfe is vicious, for which reafon I tie him clofe to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addifon.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

PA'CKWAX. *n. f.*

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man, as the ftrong aponeurofes of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray.*

PACT. *n. f.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of fanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *n. f.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king fent for Matthew earl of Levenox, to remove the earl of Arrane from the regency of Scotland, and reverfe fuch *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. f.* [from paað, Sax. whence likewife path, or paað.]

1. The road; a footpath.

We have feen this to be the difcipline of the ftate, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Eftrange.*

The fquire of the *pad* and the knight of the poft,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more croft. *Prior.*

2. An eafy paced horfe.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand, but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and fhew their horfemanfhip. *Dryden.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the ftable with great care, out of regard to his paft fervices. *Addifon.*

I would have fet you on an eafier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

3. A robber that infefts the roads on foot.

4. A low foft faddle; a cufhion or bolfter; properly a faddle or bolfter ftuffed with ftraw. [*pajado*, Spanifh, of *paja*, ftraw.]

Tremellius was called fcropha or fow, becaufe he hid his neighbour's fow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he fware that he had no fow but the great fow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the fow his wife. *Camden.*

We fhall not need to fay what lack
Of leather was upon his back,
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way fmooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarfe flower.

In the bolting and fifting of near fourteen years of fuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but muft have amongft it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies ufe, to break,
Or *padders* to fecure a neck. *Hudibras.*

Worfe than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worfe
Than thoufand *padders*, is the poet's curfe;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear,
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryd.*

If he advanced himfelf by a voluntary engaging in unjuft quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a refolute and fuccefsful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water, as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Eftrange.*

Paddling ducks the ftanding lake defire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromifing afpect for thinking; it looks like an odd fort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, fpyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Eftrange.*

3. To finger.

Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd fmiles,
As in a looking-glafs. *Shakfpeare.*

PA'DDLE. *n. f.* [*pattle*, Welfh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is ufed by a fingle rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainfworth.*

PA'DDLE-STAFF. *n. f.* [from *paddle* and *ftaff*.] A ftaff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [paða, Sax. *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to feek the honey bee,
Working her formed rooms in waxen frame;
The grifly toad-ftool grown there mought I fee,
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the fame. *Spenf.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, efpecially the fhe. *Walton.*

The water fnake whom fifh and *paddocks* fed,
With ftaring fcales lies poifon'd. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A fmall enclofure for deer, or other animals.

PADELI'ON. *n. f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainfworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *n. f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ftaple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faften with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all thofe pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by filencing Grub-ftreet. *J. Bull.*

PAD-NAG. *n. f.* [from *pad* and *nag*.] An ambling nag.

An eafy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. f.* [*pes leoninus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainfworth.*

PÆ'AN. *n. f.* [from the fongs fung at feftivals to Apollo, beginning *Io Pæan*.] A fong of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And fing loud *pæans* thro' the crowded way! *Rofcommon.*

See from each clime the learn'd their incenfe bring:
Hear, in all tongues confenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *n. f.* [paᵹanıſc, Sax. *paganus*, Lat. from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were chriftian.] A heathen; one not a chriftian.

PA'GAN. *adj.* Heathenifh.

Their cloaths are after fuch a *pagan* cut too,
That fure they have worn out chriftendom. *Shakfpeare.*

The [illegible] ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, [illegible] to reveal;
But fuch they [illegible] ufe requir'd. *Dryden.*

PA'GANISM. *n. f.* [[illegible] *ganifme*, Fr. from *pagan*.] [illegible]

[illegible] odious than very *pagan* [illegible] fimple fort. *Hooker.*

[illegible] laberum, [illegible] you have on a coin of Tiberius [illegible] between two other enfigns. *Addifon.*

PAGE. *n. f.* [*page*, French.]

1. One fide of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counfel, and feen the event of Jofeph's being fold, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor.*

Thy name to Phœbus and the mufes known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be fhown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into fheets, the fheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts.*

2. [*page*, French.] A young boy attending rather in formality than fervitude, on a great perfon.

The fair goddefs Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Mifguide thy oppofers fwords!
Profperity be thy *page!* *Shakfpeare.*

Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakfp.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methufalem his *page*. *Donne.*

This day thou fhalt my rural *pages* fee,
For I have drefs'd them both to wait on thee. *Dry.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a page.

Will thefe mofs'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And fkip when thou point'ft out? *Shakfpeare.*

PA'GEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologifts give no fatisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, *a pagan giant*, a reprefentation of triumph ufed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A ftatue in a fhow.

5. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment.
When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakſpeare.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakſpeare.*
This wide and univerſal theatre,
Preſents more woful *pageants* than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakſpeare.*
Strange and unnatural, let's ſtay and ſee
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Cowley.*
The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was ſplit in the top in imitation of Parnaſſus. *Addiſon*
3. It is uſed in a proverbial and general ſenſe for any thing ſhowy without ſtability or duration.
Thus unlamented paſs the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*
The breath of others raiſes our renown,
Our own as ſoon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*
PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial.
Were ſhe ambitious, ſhe'd diſdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of ſuch a ſervile throne. *Dryd.*
To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent.
With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, ſlanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakſpeare.*
PA'GEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; ſhow.
Inconveniences are conſequent to dogmatizing, ſuppoſing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to ſee ſuch a philoſophical gravity ſet man out a ſolecifm. *Government of the Tongue.*
Such *pageantry* be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*
PA'GINAL. *adj.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Conſiſting of pages.
An expreſſion proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not ſo agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in uſe among the Jews. *Brown*
PA'GOD *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, which in the Perſian ſignifies a houſe of idols. *Fryer's Travels.*]
1. An Indian idol.
They worſhip idols called *pagods*, after ſuch a terrible repreſentation as we make of devils. *Stalling fleet.*
2. The temple of the idol.
See throngng millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or ſon. *Pope.*
PAID. The preterit and participle paſſive of *pay*.
This puniſhment purſues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*
PA'IGLE. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Lat.] A flower, alſo called cowſlip. *Dict.*
PAIL. *n. ſ.* [*palia*, Spaniſh.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
In the country when wool is new ſhorn, they ſet *pails* of water in the ſame room, to increaſe the weight *Bacon.*
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*
PA'ILFUL. *n. ſ.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.
You ſame cloud cannot chuſe but fall by *pailfuls*. *Shakſpeare.*
PAILMA'IL. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *pallmall*, a beater or *mall* to ſtrike the ball.] Violent; boiſterous.
A ſtroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby.*
PAIN. *n. ſ.* [*peine*, French; pin, Sax. *pœna*, Latin.]
1. Puniſhment denounced.
There the princeſſes determining to bathe themſelves, thought it was ſo priviledged a place, upon *pain* of death, as nobody durſt preſume to come thither. *Sidney.*
On *pain* of death no perſon being ſo bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the liſt. *Shakſpeare.*
Interpoſe, on *pain* of my diſpleaſure,
Betwixt their ſwords. *Dryden.*
None ſhall preſume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addiſon.*
2. Penalty; puniſhment.
Becauſe Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
3. Senſation of uneaſineſs.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other ſenſes; ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*
Pain is perfect miſery, the worſt
Of evils, and exceſſive, overturns
All patience. *Milton.*
He would believe, but yet is ſtill in *pain*,
Preſſes the pulſe, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*
What *pain* do you think a man muſt feel, when his conſcience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reſide as friars in America. *Abbot.*
One laboureth and taketh *pains*, maketh haſte, and is ſo much the more behind. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
The *pains* they had taken were very great. *Clarendon*
If philoſophy be uncertain, the former will conclude in vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the ſame on their *pains*, who ſeek it, if after all their labour they muſt reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*
She needs no weary ſteps aſcend,
All ſeems before her feet to bend;
And here, as ſhe was born ſhe lies,
High without taking *pains* to riſe. *Waller.*
The deaf perſon muſt be diſcreetly treated, and by pleaſant uſage wrought upon to take ſome *pains* at it, watching your ſeaſons and taking great care, that he may not hate his taſk, but do it chearfully. *Holder.*
If health be ſuch a bleſſing, it may be worth the *pains* to diſcover the regions where it grows, and the ſprings that feed it. *Temple.*
They called him a thouſand fools for his *pains*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worſe they are. *L'Eſtrange.*
Her nimble feet refuſe
Their wonted ſpeed, and ſhe took *pains* to loſe. *Dryden.*
The ſame with *pains* we gain, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*
A reaſonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the moſt ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*
5. Labour; taſk. The ſingular is, in this ſenſe, obſolete.
He ſoft arrived on the graſſy plain,
And fairly paced forth with eaſy *pain*. *Spenſer.*
T'one *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tuſſer.*
When of the dew, which th'eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*
When a lion ſhakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that firſt took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beaſt,
He bends to him, but fights away the reſt. *Waller.*
6. Uneaſineſs of mind about ſomething abſent or future; anxiety; ſolicitude.
It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*
If the church were once thus ſettled, we need then be in leſs *pain* for the religion of our prince. *Leſley.*
7. The throws of childbirth.
She bowed herſelf and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. *1 Samuel.*
To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy.
I am *pained* at my very heart, becauſe thou haſt heard, O my ſoul, the ſound of the trumpet. *Jeremiah.*
She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealouſy behind. *Dryden.*
Exceſs of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, becauſe it is equally deſtructive to that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*
Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg, that juſt before had been ſo much *pained* by the fetter. *Addiſon.*
2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. Little uſed.
Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himſelf* to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*
He *pain'd himſelf* to raiſe his note. *Dryden.*
PA'INFUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full*.]
1. Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction.
Is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe *painful* paſſages, how we may come
To death? *Milton.*
2. Giving pain; afflictive.
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the proſpect, than by their actual preſſure. *Addiſon.*
I am ſick of this bad world!
The day light and the ſun grow *painful* to me. *Addiſon.*
Long abſtinence may be *painful* to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſy ſenſation it creates in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot*
3. Difficult; requiring labour.
The *painful* ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname. *Shakſpeare.*
When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Pſalms.*
Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryd.*
Ev'n I, tho' ſlow to touch the *painful* ſtring,
Awake from ſlumber, and attempt to ſing. *Smith.*
4. Induſtrious; laborious; exerciſing labour.
To dreſs the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor muſt the *painful* huſbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*
Great abilities, when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* ſervants to their neighbours: however, they are real bleſſings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*
PA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriouſly; diligently.
Such as ſit in eaſe at home, taſte a benefit out of their hunger and thirſt, that ſerve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Robin red-breaſt *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*
PA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief.
With diamond in window glaſs ſhe graved,
Eroſa die, and end this ugly *painfulneſs*. *Sidney.*
No cuſtom can make the *painfulneſs* of a debauch eaſy or pleaſing to a man; ſince nothing can be pleaſant that is unnatural. *South.*
2. Induſtry; laboriouſneſs.
Painfulneſs by feeble means ſhall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible inſtruments, is through ſloth and negligence loſt. *Hooker.*
PAI'NIM. *n. ſ.* [*payen*, Fr.] A pagan; an infidel.
The croſs hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *painims* themſelves. *Peacham.*
Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *painims* vile that force the fair *Tickel.*
PAI'NIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.
Champions bold,
Defy'd the beſt of *painim* chivalry
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. *Milton.*
The Solymean ſultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely ſweat'd
With *painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

PAI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease to painless to him. *Fell.*

The deaths thou show'st are forc'd;
Is there no smooth descent? no painless way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *n. s.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious person.

I'll prove a true painstaker day and night,
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; industrious.

To **PAINT.** *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' th' time:
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shaksp.*

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Locke.*

When folly grows romantick we must *paint* it,
Come then, the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To describe; to represent.

The lady is disloyal ——
—Disloyal?—
—The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store of starry lights. *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakspeare.*

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. *2 Kings.*

To **PAINT.** *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! If to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small pox, or chas'd old age away,
To patch, nay ogle, might become a saint,
Nor wou'd it sure be such a sin to *paint.* *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind:
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint.* *Addison on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint.* *Anon.*

Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your embrace. *Young.*

PAI'NTER. *n. s.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint.*] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the *painter* did stand in the working. *Wotton.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best *painters* always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING. *n. s.* [from *paint.*]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be followed for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare.*

Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man:
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakspeare.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakspeare.*

PAI'NTURE. *n. s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. A French word.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The show'ry arch
With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the watry brede with thousand shews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. s.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honours join'd? *Milton.*

Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To **PAIR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as male and female.

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita, so turtles *pair.* *Shaksp.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakspeare.*

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

To **PAIR.** *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first,
Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *n. s.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid.

You forgot,
We with colours spread,
March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shaksp.*

Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the last comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*

The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and sate
On polish'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

PALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London encreases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt.*

PALA'NQUIN. *n. s.* A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

PA'LATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*? *Addison.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,
Fly to th' dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *n. s.* [*palatum*, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be season'd with such viands. *Shakspeare.*

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions, without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates.* *Hakewill.*

Light and colours come in only by the eyes, all kind of sounds only by the ears, the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palate.* *Locke.*

By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She likewise judges of the taste:
Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*

The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

PA'LATICK. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival T. D. N. and to three *palatick* K. G. L. *Holder.*

PA'LATINATE. *n. s.* [*palatinatus*, Latin.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperour, or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *n. s.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatinum*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, insomuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time. *Davies.*

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?—
Ay, my good lord; and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself; hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and *pale*? *Shakspeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick;
It looks a little *paler.* *Shakspeare.*

To **PALE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakspeare.*

To teach it good or ill, disgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

PALE. *n. s.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds.

Get up o' th' rail; I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shakspeare.*

As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down *Mortimer.*

2. Any enclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof. *Milton.*

Having been born within the *pale* of the church, and to be brought up in the christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments *Duty of Man.*

He hath propoted a standing revelation, to well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death.
Dunciad.

3. Any district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing *Spenser.*

The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the escutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or nether part of the escutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with pales.

A diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad *Mortim.*

2. To enclose; to encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakspeare.*

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.
Shakspeare.

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Shakspeare.*

PA'LEEYED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *paleey'd* priest from the prophetic cell.
Milton.

Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.
Pope.

PA'LEFACED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
Frighting her *pale-face'd* villages with war? *Shaksp.*

Let *pale-face'd* fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakspeare.*

PALELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flow'r
Denay'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakf.*

PA'LENDER. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel. Obsolete.

Soly man sent over light-borsemen in great *palenders*, which rowing all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles' History.*

PA'LEOUS. *adj.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy.

This attraction we used in straws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown.*

PALETTE. *n. s.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette* *Dryden.*

Ere yet the pencil tries her nicer touch,
On thy *palette* he the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has hall atchiev'd thy art,
And her portmage makes Cleora start. *Tickel.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
Her skilful hand an ivory *palette* grac'd,
Where mixing colours were in order plac'd *Gay.*

PA'LFREY. *n. s.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
With tinsel trappings, woven like a wave *Spenser.*

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Spectator.*

The smith and armorers on *palfreys* ride. *Dryd.*

PA'LFRIYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey.

Such live atchievements sings the bard that tells,
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells. *Tickel.*

PALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm, with piles.

I have found nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*

PALINDROME. *n. s.* [παλινδρομία, πάλιν and δρομέω.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE. } *n. s.* [παλινῳδία.] A recan-
PALINODY. } tation.

I of thy excellence have oft been told;
But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,
In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys.*

PALISADE. } *n. s.* [*palissade*, Fr. *palisado*;
PALISADO. } Span. from *palus*, Lat.] Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for *palisades* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*. *Browne.*

To PA'LISADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose with palisades.

PA'LISH. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PALL. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
So forth she comes. *Spenser.*

Let gorgeous tragedy
In sceptre'd *pall* come sweeping by. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Ægeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theseus wept. *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoak of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare.

To PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, left the drink *pall*. *Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain *Swift.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

A miracle
Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden*
Ungrateful man,
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour
Dryden.

3. To weaken; to impair.

For thy,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakf.*

4. To cloy.

Palled appetite is humourous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler*

PA'LLET. *n. s.* [*paillet*, in *Chaucer*; which was probably the French word from *paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton.*

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or if a roof within these limits, I shall know,
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatch *pallet* rouse. *Milton.*

2. [*palette*, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Lat.] A little pall.

PA'LLIAMENT. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Latin.] A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shaksp.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *n. s.* [*pailliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]

1. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view *Swift.*

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*

3. To cure imperfectly or temporally, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and fair *palliations* of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults,

and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician retort to *palliation*. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating, something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not highcoloured; not bright. *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue *Spenser.*
When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends.
Thomson.

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom sick-nuelling hen-bane shews. *Harte.*

PALLMALL. *n. f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM. *n. f.* [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller.*

Get the start of the majestick world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice landgrave of Hess. *Peacham.*

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose *palms* new pluck'd from paradise,
With spreading branches more publickly wave.
Dryden.

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The rest behegʼd, but we construm'd the town.
Dryden.

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakspeare.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, French.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature, a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty fourth, a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second, a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters.
Dryden.

They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

It must by scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Spectator.*

3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat.
Prior.

4. To stroak with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LMER. *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

My sceptre, for a *palmer*'s walking staff, *Shakip.*
Behold yon isle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod.
Pope.

PA'LMERWORM. *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmer-worms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *n. f.* A species of the palm-tree: it grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like fissipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown.*

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

PA'LMISTER. *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*

PA'LMISTRY. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Here wildly his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He topples *palmistry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*

2. *Addison* uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Spectator.*

PA'LMY. *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shakspeare.*

She pass'd the region which Panchaia join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

PALPABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scribierus.*

PA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shakspeare.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker.*

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker.*

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson.*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publickly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul. *Holyday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phænomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficients. *Glanville.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken sums of money; before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat. *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat*.

PALPITA'TION. *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting: that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that sum would it break. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson's Spring.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *n. f.* [*palsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blessed youth
Becomes affuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palfied* eld. *Shakspeare.*
Though the breathes in a few pious peaceful fouls,
like a *palfied* perfon, the fcarce moves a limb.
Decay of Piety.
Let not old age long ftretch his *palfy'd* hand;
Thofe who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PA'LSY. *n. f.* [*paralyfis*, Lat. thence *paralyfy*, *paraſy*, *palaſy*, *paſſy*.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from fome cauſe below the cerebellum, joined with a coldneſs, flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one ſide only, a hemiplegia; if in ſome parts only of one ſide, a paralyſis. There is a threefold diviſion of a *paſſy*; a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining; a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining; and laſtly, a privation of both together.
Quincy.
The *paſſy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakſp.*
A *paſſy* may as well ſhake an oak, as ſhake the delight of conſcience. *South.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*. *Skinner.*] To ſhift; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in uſe.
I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And *palter* in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
Be theſe juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double ſenſe;
That keep the word of promiſe to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakſpeare.*
Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Shakſpeare.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſquander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainſworth.*

PA'LTERER. *n. f.* [from *palter*.] An huckſter; a ſhifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *paltry*.] The ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY. *adj.* [*poltron*, Fr. a ſcoundrel; *paltrocco*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthleſs; deſpicable; contemptible; mean.
Then turn your forces from this *paltry* ſiege,
And fix them all againſt a mightier foe. *Shakſp.*
A very dilhoneſt *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him. *Shakſpeare.*
Whoſe compoſt is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry uſeth that many do hate. *Tuſſer.*
For knights are bound to feel no blows
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*
It is an ill habit to ſquander away our wiſhes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Eſtrange.*
When ſuch *paltry* ſlaves preſume
To mix in treaſon, if the plot ſucceeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're ſure to die like [illegible]. *Addiſon's Cato.*

PA'LY. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Uſed only in poetry.
Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips
With twenty thouſand kiſſes. *Shakſpeare.*
From camp to camp
Fire anſwers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shakſ.*
A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM. *n. f.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.
Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to fatigue; to feed luxuriouſly.
It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand, of which the former would miniſter all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a moſt dangerous relapſe? *Spenſer.*
You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe *pamper'd* animals
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakſpeare.*
They are contented as well with mean food, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*
Praiſe I relied thee to a proportion ready to ſhift, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to ſtarve thy ſoul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*
With food
Diſtend his chine and *pamper* him for ſport. *Dryd.*
His lordſhip lolls within at eaſe,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryd.*
To *pamper'd* inſolence devoted all,
Prime of the flock and choiceſt of the ſtall. *Pope.*

PAMPHLET. *n. f.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton*, *pamplet*.] A ſmall book; properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtitched.
Com'ſt thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* ſtudiouſly deviſ'd? *Shakſ.*
I put forth a ſlight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Hatton.*
Since I have been reading many Engliſh *pamphlets* and tractates of the ſabbath, I can hardly find any treatiſe wherein the uſe of the common ſervice by the miniſter, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of ſanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*
He could not, without ſome tax upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*
As when ſome writer in a publick cauſe,
His pen to ſave a ſinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
Till pow'r diſcharging all her ſtormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ſmall books.
I put pen to paper, and ſomething I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETEE'R. *n. f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A ſcribbler of ſmall books.
The ſquibs are thoſe who in the common phraſe are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Tatler.*
With great injuſtice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to clote or join together. *Ainſworth.*

PAN. *n. f.* [ponne, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel broad and ſhallow, in which proviſions are dreſſed or kept.
This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenſer.*
The plump braſs is laid
On anvils, and of head and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*
2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.
Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the piſtol, ſucceeded not. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACE'A. *n. f.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανάκεια.] An univerſal medicine.

PANACE'A. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PANA'DA. } *n. f.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.]
PANA'DO. } Food made by boiling bread in water.
Their diet ought to be very ſparing; *gruels*, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PA'NCAKE. *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.
A certain knight ſwore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and ſwore by his honour the muſtard was naught. *Shakſpeare.*
The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [πᾶν and κράτος.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtick exerciſes.
He was the moſt *pancratical* man of Greece; and, as Galen reporteth, able to perſiſt erect upon an only plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

PA'NCREAS. *n. f.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or ſweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, ſituate between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins; it lies acroſs the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the ſpleen, and is ſtrongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about ſix fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its ſubſtance is a little ſoft and ſimple. *Quincy.*

PANCRE'ATICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.
In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moiſtened with the ſaliva is but chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, and ſo evacuated into the inteſtines, where being ſtirred with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further fubulized, and eaſily finds its way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*
The uſe is to acrid, that nature has furniſhed the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterneſs. *Arbuth.*

PA'NCY. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from
PA'NSY. } *panacea*, *panacea*.] A flower; a kind of violet.
The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell.
Dryden.
The real eſſence of gold is as impoſſible for us to know, as for a blind man to take in what flower the colour of a *panſy* is, or is not to be found, whilſt he has no idea at all of the colour of a *panſy*. *Locke.*
From the brute beaſts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *panſy's* life God's providence diſcern'd.
Herbert.

PA'NDECT. *n. f.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]
1. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.
It were to be wiſhed that the commons would ſum a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legiſlative authority. *Swift.*
2. The digeſt of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.
Thoſe inſtances bring a conſumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER. *n. f.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the luſt or all deſigns of another.
Let him, with his cap in hand,
Like a baſe *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilſt by a ſlave
His laſcivious daughter is contaminated. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou art the *pander* to her diſhonour, and equally to me diſloyal. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*
If ever you prove falſe to one another, ſince I have taken ſuch pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſons of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged
To clap the firſt, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*
Thou haſt conceal'd thyſelf the conſcious *pander*
Of that pretended paſſion
A ſingle witneſs inſtantly known,
Againſt two perſons of unqueſtion'd fame. *Dryden.*
My obedient honeſty was made
The *pander* to thy luſt and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since frost itself as actively doth burn,
And reason panders will. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimp like.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare.*

PANDICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer.*

PANE. *n. s.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανήγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred, and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chafe our spleen, when themes like these increase,
Shall *panegyrick* reign, and censure cease? *Young.*

PANEGY'RIST. *n. s.* [from *panegyrick*, *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the Great. *Camd.*

PA'NEL. *n. s.* [*panellum*, Lat. *paneau*, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakspeare.*

A burgler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

2. [*panel*, *panellum*, Latin; of the French *panne*, id est, *pellis* or *paneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowell.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence. *Hale.*

PANG. *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

Say, that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakspeare.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin. *Shakspeare.*

Suff'rance made
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakspeare.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again,
In *pangs*, and nature gave a second groan. *Milton.*

Juno pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My son advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance,
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryd.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Add.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a suff'rance *panging*,
As soul, and body's parting. *Shakspeare.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NICK. *adj.* [from *Pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be sent by Pan.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden fur and *panical* fear, when chanticleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear they justly know not what. *Brown.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PA'NICK. *n. s.* [πανικὸς.] A sudden fright without cause.

PA'NNADE. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, Fr.] A kind of rustick saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tusser.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNICLE. } *n. s.* A plant.
PA'NNICK. }

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle*. *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a soft demulcent nourishment. *Arbuthnot.*

PANNI'ER. *n. s.* [*panier*, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers* and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

PANO'PLY. *n. s.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour.

In arms they stood
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent host!
Soon banded. *Milton.*

We had need to take the christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray.*

PA'NSY. *n. s.* A flower. See PANCY.

To PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants*. *Crashaw.*

If I am to lose by sight the soft *pantings*, which I have always felt when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or *pant* under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly: with *after* or *for*.

They *pant after* the dust of the earth on the head of the poor. *Amos.*

Who *pants for* glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *n. s.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shaks.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PA'NTESS. *n. s.* [*dyspnœa*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHE'ON. *n. s.* [πάνθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *n. s.* [πάνθηρ; *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

An' it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakspeare.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders a *panther's* skin. *Peacham.*

The *panther's* speckled hide
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *n. s.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTLER. *n. s.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakspeare.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTOFLE. *n. s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantofula*, Italian.] A slipper.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *n. s.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON. *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY, *n. ſ.* [*panetterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

The Italian artizans diſtribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouſe, under ground. *Wotton's Architect.*

What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhuts himſelf up in the *pantry* with an old gypſy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addiſon.*

PAP. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.]

1. The nipple; the dug ſucked.

Some were ſo from their ſource endu'd,
By great dame nature, from whoſe fruitful *pap*
Their well-heads ſpring. *Spenſer.*

Out ſword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus —
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shakſp.*

An infant making to the *paps* would preſs,
And meets inſtead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the *paps*. *Ray.*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making *Sidney.*

The noble ſoul by age grows luſtier;
We muſt not ſtarve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the conſiſtence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

PA'PA. *n. ſ.* [παππᾶς; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

Where there are little infants and miſſes in a houſe, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma *Swift.*

PA'PACY. *n. ſ.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

Now the ſeas all ended to the *papacy* a perſonage, that though he loſes the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the air above the chair. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popiſh; belonging to the pope, annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

The pope releaſed Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands, this *papal* indulge nce hath been the cauſe of ſo many hundred thouſands loſing *Bacon.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papaveraceus*; from *papaver*, Latin; a poppy.] Reſembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleaſant ſyrup, whether in the leaf or apple *Brown.*

PA'PAW. *n. ſ.* [*papaya*, low Latin; *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a ſeed, preventing Nature's law,
In half the circle of the haſty year,
Projects a ſhade, and lovely fruit does wear. *Waller.*

PA'PER. *n. ſ.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Subſtance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and ſpreading them in thin ſheets.

I have ſeen her unlock her cloſet, take forth *paper*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impoſſible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a ſhaking *paper*. *Locke.*

3. Single ſheet printed or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet. [*Feuille volante.*]

What ſee you in thoſe *papers*, that you loſe
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. It is uſed for deeds of ſecurity, or bills of reckoning.

He was ſo careleſs after bargains, that he never received ſcript of *paper* of any ſo whom he ſent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants. *Fell.*

Nothing is of more credit or requeſt, than a petulant *paper*, or ſcoffing verſes. *Ben Jonſon.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be ſign'd. *Dryd. n.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great diſcoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; and his own letter
Muſt fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'PERMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *maker.*] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou haſt built a *papermill*. *Shakſpeare.*

PAPI'SCENT. *adj.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of eaſy digeſtion, nouriſhing and reſolvent of the bile, are vegetable ſoups, as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, ſome of the cooling, lactiſcent, *papiſcent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PAPILIO. n. ſ. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot eſtimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this iſland, to fall ſhort of three hundred. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Latin.]

The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous* by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities, one of theſe is uſually larger than the reſt, and is encloſed in the middle of the flower, and by ſome called vexillum: the plants that have this flower are of the leguminous kind; as peaſe, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned ſay, *papilionaceous*, or bear butterfly-like flowers. *Harris.*

PAPI'LLARY. } *adj.* [from *papilla.*] Having
PAPI'LLOUS. } ing emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

Malpighius concludes, becauſe the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in theſe the taſte lieth. *Diſham.*

Nutritious materials that ſlip through the defective *papillary* foramens. *Blackmore.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the inteſtines is extremely ſenſible. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'PIST. *n. ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent conferences with the prince, to perſuade him to change his religion, and become a *papiſt*. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *papiſt.*] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

There are ſome *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Wingate.*

PAPI'STRY. *n. ſ.* [from *papiſt.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

Papiſtry, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham.*

A great number of pariſhes in England conſiſt of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papiſtry*. *Whitg.*

PA'PPOUS. *adj.* [*pappoſus*, low Lat.] Having that ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants; ſuch as thiſtles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which is called *pappoſa*, or *pappoſi flores*. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence, is that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray.*

Dandelion, and moſt of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derham.*

PA'PPY. *adj.* [from *pap.*] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided.

Theſe were converted into fens, where the ground, being ſpungy, ſucked up the water, and the looſened earth ſwelled into a ſoft and *pappy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* fleſh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nouriſhed by ſolid diet. *Ray.*

PAR. n. ſ. [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

Exchequer bills are below *par*. *Swift.*

My friend is the ſecond after the treaſurer: the reſt of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Swift.*

PA'RABLE. *adj.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe.

They were not well withers unto *parable* phyſic, or remedies eaſily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Brown.*

PARABLE. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ; *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſome thing elſe is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and ſaid. *Numbers.*

In the *parables* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make. *Nelſon.*

What is thy tale me *parable* to me?
My body is from all diſeaſes free *Dryden.*

PARABO'LA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipſes very excentrick. *Bentley.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*paraboliqne*, Fr.
PARABO'LICK. } from *parable.*]

1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude.

Such from the text deem the *parabolical* expoſition of Cajetan *Brown.*

The ſcheme of theſe words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* deſcription of God's vouchſafing to the world the invaluable bleſſing of the goſpel, by the ſimilitude of a king. *South.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*]

The pelluced coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white, but riſeth up a hillock, about its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray.*

The luminous ray will deſcribe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical.*]

1. By way of parable or ſimilitude.

Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n. ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubduplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ; there is another ſpecies; for if you ſuppoſe the parameter,

multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *n. s.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce; *paracentese*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the ventels are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Sharp.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.]
PARACE'NTRICK. } Deviating from circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, not one of whole foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal time, we must find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *n. s.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Show; ostentation.

He is not led with us to review, but into a battle, not adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Government of the Tongue.*

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At least, before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The rites performed, the patron paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shews with it not the best, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

PARADIGM. *n. s.* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

PARADISE. *n. s.* [παράδεισος; *paradis*, French.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

Confideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
Leaving his body as a *paradise*,
To envelope and contain celestial spirits. *Shakspeare.*

If he should lead her into a tools *paradise*,
It were very gross behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

Why, nature, lower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh! *Shakspeare.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PARADISI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *paradise*.] Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The ancients expect the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sun. *Burnet.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodward.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and live together in cities. *Pope.*

PARADOX. *n. s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear if shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness. *Holyday.*

In their love of God men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Spratt.*

'Tis not impossible for wise men in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part, that contradictions cannot be both true, that three and three make six; that four is more than three. *Watkins.*

PARADO'XICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than a *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the imitation of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Bacon.*

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that like not prospect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

To shun vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually fought at. *Collier.*

PARADO'XICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes.

To spend the chief faculty, which observity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *n. s.* [παραγωγη; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vast*, *vastly*. *Dict.*

PA'RAGON. *n. s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old Fr. *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakspeare.*

Paris was never graced before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakspeare.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, paragoning to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sydney.*

Last give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shakspeare.*

Proud text
Of Lucifer, to thy allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milton.*

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakspeare.*

We will wear our maiden state with her,
Catherine our queen, before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

PARAGRAPH. *n. s.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax*.]
PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX. *n. s.* [παράλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
Of vision multiply'd, *Milton.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton.*

PARALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Discovering the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished, but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of perpetuation is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanville.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*

In the *parallel* place before quoted. *Leyden.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Diffentions, like small streams, are first begun,
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run,
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they pursued, they more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,
Life, death, ages, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

Twice earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gamesters, as well as laborious as of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brave, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *Swift.*

For works like thine, let deathless journals tell:
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their flights; so *paralleling* in their exigencies the most immediate objects of that monster's fury. *Eikon.*

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakspeare.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel.*] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *n. f.* [παράλληλος and γραμμα; *parallelogramc*, Fr.] In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *n. f.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they compos'd a *parallelopiped.* *Newton.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cube or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

PARALOGISM. *n. f.* [παραλογισμος; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism*, not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to usher it. *Brown.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, otherwise equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the false words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PARALOGY. *n. f.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that the fact needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to affirm. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [παράλυσις; *paralysie*, Fr.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralysis*;
PARALY'TICK. } *paralytique*, French.] Palsied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelic, fofteſt work of Heav'n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
Senseless of beauty. *Prior*

If a nerve be cut, or straightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion: which is the case of *paralyticks.* *Dechan.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

PARA'METER. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa; but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMO'UNT. *adj.* [*per* and *mount.*]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the seigniory: with *to.*

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation *paramount to* obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount* to argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount* to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount to* the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *Hyde.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*, and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
'Midst came their mighty *paramount.* *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *n. f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modestwise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Spenser.*
No season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty *paramour.* *Milton.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour?* *Shakſp.*

PA'RANYMPH. *n. f.* [πάρα and νυμφη; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Tinmian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compar'd,
Succeſſor in thy bed. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM. *n. f.* [παραπήγμα, παραπήγνυμι.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegms*, or astronomical canons. *Brown*

PA'RAPET. *n. f.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben Jonſon.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA. n. f. [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *n. f.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, Fr.] A disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE. *n. f.* [παραφρασις; *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphraſe* upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphraſe*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not to strictly follow'd as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. n.* [*paraphraſer*, Fr. παραφραζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to confine and *paraphraſe* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

What needs he *paraphraſe* on what we mean?
We were at worst but wanton, he's obscene. *Dryden.*

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphraſe*.—But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphraſing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. f.* [*paraphraſte*, French; παραφραστης.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The writers for public audience are such as following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *para-*
PARAPHRA'STICK. } *phraſe.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *n. f.* [παρα and φρενιτις; *paraphrenaſie*, Fr.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUE'TO. *n. f.* A little parrot.

PA'RASANG. *n. f.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory, as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs.* *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *n. f.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

Here's a flatterer,
A *paraſite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which falsie hopes linger. *Shakſpeare.*

Most fawning, smooth, detested *paraſites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

Diogenes, when nice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourisheth *paraſites.* *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *paraſite*, obey'd;
Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight,
T' enrich a pimp, or raise a *paraſite.* *Dryden.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*paraſitique*, French;
PARASI'TICK. } from *paraſite.*] Flattering; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *paraſitick* presentation. *Hakewill.*

Some *paraſitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *K. Charles.*

PA'RASOL. *n. f.* A ſmall canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to ſhelter from the heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

PARASYNE'XIS. *n. f.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parboulller*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a ſoft fire, by the ſpace of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the ſea into the ſhip we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*
Like the ſtarv'd men did draw
From *parboil'd* ſhoes and boots. *Donne.*

To PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*breeken*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obſolete.

PA'RBREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obſolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Spenſer.*

PARCEL. *n. f.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall bundle.
2. A part of the whole; part taken ſeparately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakſpeare.*
I drew from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would at my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by *parcels* ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakſpeare.*

An inventory thus importing,
The ſeveral *parcels* of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of houſhold. *Shakſpeare.*

With what face could ſuch a great man have begged ſuch a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a caſtle or money, another the forfeited eſtate? *Dancomt.*

I have known penſions given to particular perſons, any one of which, if divided into ſmaller *parcels*, and diſtributed to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by wit or learning, would anſwer the end. *Swift.*

The ſame experiments ſucceed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows ſomewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A quantity or maſs.

What can be rationally conceived in ſo tranſparent a ſubſtance as water for the production of thoſe colours, beſides the various ſizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*? *Newton.*

4. A number of perſons: in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors ſtand at my beſtowing *Shakſp.*

5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

They came to this concluſion, that unleſs they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out ſeveral perfections to ſeveral deities, do they not, by this, allert contradictions, making deity only to ſuch a meaſure perfect? whereas deity implies perfection beyond all meaſure *South.*

Thoſe ghoſtly kings would *parcel* out my pow'r,
And all the fatneſs of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a maſs.

What a wounding ſhame, that mine own ſervant ſhould *parcel* the ſum of my diſgraces by addition of his envy! *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RCENER. *n. f.* [In common law.] When one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and having iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Dict.*

PA'RCENARY. *n. f.* [from *parſonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more perſons pro indiviſo, or by joint tenants, otherwiſe called coparceners: for if they refuſe to divide their common inheritance, and chuſe rather to hold it jointly, they are ſaid to hold in parcinaria. *Cowell.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* [from πιρκάω, ſays Junius; from *percoquo*, ſays *Skinner*; neither of them ſeem ſatisfied with their conjecture. perhaps from *peruſtus*, burnt, to *peruſt*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almoſt proverbial.] To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch; to dry.

Hath thy fiery heart ſo *parcht* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakſpeare.*
Did he ſo often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and ſummer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France? *Shakſpeare.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton*
I'm empty'd with ſorrow, paſt relief
Of tears, *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief.
Dryden

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemiſphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkneſs, the other continually roaſted and *parched* by the ſun beams. *Ray.*

The ſyrian ſtar
With his ſultry breath infects the ſky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden*

Full fifty years
I have indur'd the biting winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of *parching* ſummer. *Rowe.*
The ſkin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*
A man diſtreſſed with thirſt in the *parched* places of the wilderneſs, ſearches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be ſcorched.

We were better *parch* in Afric ſun,
Than in the pride and fat'ning of his eyes. *Shakſp.*
If to prevent the acroſpiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

PA'RCHMENT. *n. f.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. Among traders, the ſkins of ſheep are called parchment, thoſe of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the ſkin of an innocent lamb ſhould be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being ſcribbled o'er, ſhould undo a man? *Shakſpeare.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as freſh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying ſhades before the clouds we ſhew,
We ſhrink like parchment in conſuming flame.
Dryden.

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER. *n. f.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dreſſes parchment.

PARD, } *n. f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]
PA'RDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts.

The *pardale* ſwift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenſer.*
As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or ſtep-dame to her ſon. *Shak.*
Ten brace of grey-hounds, ſhowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuſe an offender.

When I beheld you in Calicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jeremiah.*
Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong.
Dryden.

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'ſt ſee the diff'rence of our ſpirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou aſk it. *Shakſp.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RDON. *n. f.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveneſs of an offender.
2. Forgiveneſs of a crime.

He that pleaſeth great men, ſhall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
A ſlight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with ſome *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*
But mine in *pardon* is my judge. *Milton.*
What better can we do than proſtrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confeſs
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg, with tears
Wat'ring the ground? *Milton.*
There might you ſee
Indulgences, diſpenſes, *pardons*, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

3. Remiſſion of penalty.
4. Forgiveneſs received.

A man may be ſafe as to his condition, but, is the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehenſions: ſecure in his *pardon*, but miſerable in the ignorance of it, and to paſſing all his days in the diſconſolate, uncertain vicitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his *pardon*. *Shakſpeare*

PA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon*.] Venial; excuſable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithſtanding by ſo much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of to doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwiſe, is greater, unleſs this neceſſity or difficulty have originally riſen from ourſelves *Hooker*
A blind man ſitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but ſitting at the helm, he is intolerable *South*
What Engliſh readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confeſs we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? *Dryden*

PA'RDONABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialneſs; ſuſceptibility of pardon.

St. John's word is, all ſin is tranſgreſſion of the law, St. Paul's, the wages of ſin is death: put theſe two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableneſs* of ſin vaniſhes away. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excuſably.

I may judge when I write more or leſs *pardonably*. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER. *n. f.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchaſ'd by ſuch ſin,
For which the *pardoner* himſelf is in. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One of the fellows that carried about the pope's indulgences, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them, againſt whom Luther incenſed the people of Germany. *Cowell.*

To PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reaſonably deduced by *Skinner* from the French phraſe, *parer les ongles*, to dreſs the horſes hoofs when they are flayed by the farrier: thus we firſt ſaid, *pare* your nails; and from this tranſferred the word to general uſe.] To cut off extremities of the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh. If *pare* be uſed before the thing diminiſhed, it is followed immediately by its acculative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the paſſive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle: as, *away*, *off*.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare away*, lest we clog God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakspeare.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd,
'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakspeare.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd away*. *Shakspeare.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *Bacon.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must *pare off* whatsoever is sinful, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if he would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

PAREGO'RICK. *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA. *n. s.* [παρέγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance: in physick, a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict.*

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *adj.* [from *paren-*
PARENCHY'MOUS. } *chyma.*] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant hart's-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper corn. *Grew.*

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*

PARE'NESIS. *a. s.* [παραίνεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. *Dict.*

PARENE'TICK. [παραινετικὸς.] Hortatory.

PA'RENT. *n. s.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the year, to spend an hour before evening-prayer in catechising; whereat the *parents* and older sort were wont to be present. *Fell.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryd.*

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly perfwasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent*'s panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

PA'RENTAGE. *n. s.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeasns, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakf.*

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Milton.*

To his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryd.*

We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful counsels and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones, newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* control sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that they want to be parents. *Clarissa.*

PARENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or laid in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *n. s.* [*parenthese*, Fr. παρὰ, *in*, and τίθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts: he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author. *Brown.*

Thou shalt be seen,
Tho' with some short *parenthesis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PA'RER. *n. s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away giaffe, and to raise up the root *Tusser.*

PA'RERGY. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *n. s.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the ceiling bright
Did shine all fealy with great plates of gold.
The floor with jasp and emerald was deckt. *Spenser.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*: the finer, spaad. *Weaver.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *n. s.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency that shines in God, for those dim representations of it that we do dote on in the creature, is as absurd, as if were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp.*

PARI'ETARY. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RING. *n. s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakspeare.*

To his guest tho' no way sparing,
He cut himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer.*

PA'RIS. *n. s.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

PA'RISH. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest.

Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administring the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowell.*

Daniel is came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

By the catholick church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate. *Pearson.*

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
But never tu'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

PA'RISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms so clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office. *Arbuthnot.*

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *n. s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you. *Shakspeare.*

Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the air is thy diocese;
And all the chirping chorist'ers
And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out-parishes, many of the *parishioners*, through neglect, do perish. *Graunt.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison.*

PA'RITOR. *n. s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryd.*

PA'RITY. *n. s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain fancied *parity* of sins. *Hall.*

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he con-

verſes with only by imperfect ſpeculations, by the diſcourſes of reaſon, or the diſcoveries of faith? *South.*

PARK. *n. ſ.* [peappuc, Sax. *parc*, French.] A peice of ground encloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant.

Manwood, in his foreſt-law, defines it thus: a *park* is a place for privilege for wild beaſts of venery, and alſo for other wild beaſts that are beaſts of the foreſt and of the chaſe: and thoſe wild beaſts are to have a firm peace and protection there, ſo that no man may hurt or chaſe them within the *park*, without licenſe of the owner: a *park* is of another nature, than either a chaſe or a warren, for a *park* muſt be incloſed, and may not be open; if it does, it is a good cauſe of ſeizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action againſt ſuch as hunt in his *park*, if it lies open. *Cowell.*

We have *parks* and incloſures of all ſorts of beaſts and birds, which we uſe not only for view or rareneſs but likewiſe for diſtillations and trials. *Bacon.*

To **PARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Mar'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakſp.*

PA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *park.*] A park-keeper. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PARLE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Converſation; talk; oral treaty; oral diſcuſſion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthieſt love? *Shakſp.*
Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shak.*
The biſhop, by a *parle*, is, with a ſhow
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*
Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the juſtice of our cauſe with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we muſt meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe.*

To **PA'RLEY.** *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. It is much uſed in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk deſired the captain to ſend ſome, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining ſhe would adviſe him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the ſword. *Sidney.*
Well, by my will, we ſhall admit no *parley*;
A rotten caſe abides no handling. *Shakſpeare.*
Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shak.*
Let us reſolve never to have any *parley* with our luſts, but to make ſome conſiderable progreſs in our repentance. *Calamy.*
Parley and holding intelligence with guilt in the moſt trivial things, he pronounced as treaſon to ourſelves, as well as unto God. *Fell.*
No gentle means could be eſſay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the ſiege was laid. *Dryd.*
Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are ſtorm'd in vain. *Dryd.*
Yet when ſome better ſuited youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, perſiſts to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, eſpecially the making and correcting of laws; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority. *Cowell.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of *parliament*. *Shakſpeare.*
Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a ſhambles of the *parliament* houſe. *Shakſ.*
The true uſe of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is neceſſary. *Bacon.*
I thought the right way of *parliaments* the moſt ſafe for my crown, as beſt pleaſing to my people. *King Charles.*
Theſe are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial ſtood for *parliament* men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament.*] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three firſt titles of the two houſes, or lines, and conqueſt, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*
Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or conſtitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*
Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* ſecurity, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe.
2. A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for a man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own uſe? *Hooker.*
Back again fair Alma led them right,
And ſoon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Spenſer.*
It would be infinitely more ſhameful, in the diets of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*
Root and ſides were like a *parlour* made
A ſoft recreſs, and a cool ſummer ſhade. *Dryden.*
The firſt, forgive my verſe if too diffuſe,
Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* uſe;
The ſecond, better bolted and immur'd,
From wolves his out-door family ſecur'd. *Harte.*

PA'RLOUS. *adj.* [This might ſeem to come from *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak; but *Junius* derives it, I think rightly, from *perilous*, in which it anſwers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen; ſprightly; waggiſh.

Midas dark communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of ſtate;
One muſt be truſted, and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parlous.*] Quickneſs; keenneſs of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *n. ſ.* Corruptedly for *ſperma ceti*. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [The diminutive of *patronella.*] A punk; a ſtat. Obſolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a pariſh.

The married ſtate of *parochial* paſtors hath given them the opportunity of ſetting a more exact and univerſal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *n. ſ.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρωδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with ſome of the *parodies* and alluſions to the moſt excellent of the moderns. *Pope.*

To **PA'RODY.** *v. a.* [*parodier*, French; from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody.

I have tranſlated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you adviſing me. *Pope.*

PARO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an aſſurance; promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's ſoul,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*
Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; becauſe I have a ſcruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a priſoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *n. ſ.* [παρωνομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to. It is called in Latin, *agnominatio*. *Dict.*

PARONY'CHIA. *n. ſ.* [παρωνυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Reſembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the ſynonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PA'ROQUET. *n. ſ.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middle moſt, called popinjays; and the leſſer, *paroquets*: in all above twenty ſorts. *Grew.*
I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PA'ROTID. [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτὶς, παρὰ and οὖς.] Salivary: ſo named becauſe near the ears.

Beaſts and birds, having one common uſe of ſpittle, are furniſhed with the *parotid* glands, which help to ſupply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. ſ.* [πάρωτὶς] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the ſaliva of the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *n. ſ.* [παροξυσμὸς; *paroxyſme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

I fancied to myſelf a kind of cauſe, in the change of the *paroxyſm*. *Dryden.*
Amorous girls, though the fury of an hyſterick *paroxyſm*, are caſt into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*
The greater diſtance of time there is between the *paroxyſms*, the fever is leſs dangerous, but more obſtinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Lat. n.]

1. One who deſtroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainſt *parricides* did all their thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and ſtrong a bond
The child was bound to th' father. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.
3. [*parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewiſe a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's baſe;
And has ſo far in uſurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* ſecure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *adj.* [from *parricide*
PARRICI'DIOUS. } Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, *the parricidial* animal, and puniſhment of murderers is upon his *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *n. ſ.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See PAROQUET.

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakſpeare.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appeaſe. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] To put by thruſts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thruſt, and not ſtand *parrying*, has the odds againſt a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could
By dint of logick ſtrike thee mute;
With learned ſkill, now puſh, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. It is a word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

Let him conſtrue the letter into Engliſh, and *parſe* it over perfectly. *Aſcham.*

Let ſcholars reduce the words to their original, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their ſyntax and dependencies, which is called *parſing*. *Watts.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *parſimony*.] Covetous; frugal; ſparing. It is ſometimes of a good, ſometimes of a bad ſenſe.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parſimonious*, for ſtore at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want ſupplieth itſelf of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may ſpare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parſimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addiſon.*

Parſimonious age and rigid wiſdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parſimonious*.] Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly.

Our anceſtors acted *parſimoniouſly*, becauſe they only ſpent their own treaſure for the good of their poſterity; whereas we ſquandered away the treaſures of our poſterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parſimonious*.] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PA'RSIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parſimony* is one of the beſt, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Theſe people, by their extreme *parſimony*, ſoon grow into wealth from the ſmalleſt beginnings. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, Fr. *apium*, Latin; *perſli*, Welſh.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as ſhe went to the garden for *parſley* to ſtuff a rabbit. *Shakſpeare.*

Green beds of *parſley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parſley*-bed, as they uſe to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Lat.] A plant.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parſneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham.*

PA'RSON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parochianus*, the pariſh prieſt.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parſon*, vicar, or curate of any pariſh church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes ſhe with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakſpeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon*.] The benefice of a pariſh; a rectory.

I have given him the *parſonage* of the pariſh. *Addiſon.*

PART. *n. ſ.* [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shakſpeare.*

The people ſtood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus.*

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foreſight; for it took away occaſion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the moſt *part* ſlain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The perſon of himſelf into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

Theſe conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but ſometimes, that never, which happeneth but ſeldom; and that always, which happeneth for the moſt *part*. *Brown.*

Beſides his abilities as a ſoldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great ſcholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment ſhall grow ſtronger, it will be neceſſary to examine, *part* by *part*, thoſe works which have given reputation to the maſters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extenſion and number, do they not contain a ſecret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully poſſeſſed the revelation he had received from God; all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; diſtinct ſpecies.

Euſebia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as ſowing, knitting, ſpinning, and all other *parts* of houſewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled maſs.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts*, by the defective œconomy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in diviſion, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal ſhare. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deſerv'd your blame;
But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was ſo ſtrong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops inſtill'd,
And drunk it off; but 'twas before allay'd
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Foraſmuch as the children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo took *part* of the ſame. *Hebrews.*

Sheba ſaid, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the ſon of Jeſſe. 2 *Samuel.*

The ungodly made a covenant with death, becauſe they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wiſdom.*

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards at the coſt of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; intereſt; faction: to take *part*, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Caſſio,
When I have ſpoken of you diſpraiſingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shakſpeare.*

And that he might on many props repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Deſtiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r
Might have aſpir'd, and me, tho' mean,
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example, that ſo natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon and their intereſt to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preſerv'd to warm ſome prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*,
That one, tho' warm, decides more ſlow
Than t'other executes the blow. *Prior.*

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the ſweet burden of Philoclea, but that ſhe feared ſhe might receive ſome hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shakſpeare.*

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you ſhould have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakſpeare.*

For my *part*, I have no ſervile end in my labour, which may reſtrain or embaſe the freedom of my judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath ſome affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air; as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the ſound is, in part, created by the air on the outſide, and, in part, by the air in the inſide. *Bacon.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part*, ſuch increaſe of maize. *Heylin.*

Accuſe not nature, ſhe hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakſp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am ſlow of ſtudy. *Shakſpeare.*

God is the maſter of the ſcenes: we muſt not chuſe which *part* we ſhall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor.*

12. Buſineſs; duty.

Let them be ſo furniſhed and inſtructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themſelves. *Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither ſtraight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the ſacraments confer grace by their own excellency, becauſe they, who affirm they do, require ſo much duty on our *parts*, as they alſo do, who attribute the effect to our moral diſpoſition. *Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we ſhall be his people. *Tillotſon.*

It might be ſeen'd, on our hiſtorian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vaſt magnificence
Of royal Theſeus. *Dryden.*

15. *In good part*; *in ill part*: as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it *in good part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accompliſhments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus, where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the moſt part, to the hurt of the Engliſh, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenſer.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with ſuch *parts* of mind, and exalted by ſuch a concurrence of all proſperous events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes diſcover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time, or money, that is not ſtrictly according to the will of God, that is not for ſuch ends as are ſuitable to his glory, are as great abſurdities and failings. *Law.*

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, ſpoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himſelf, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over thoſe *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts.*

All *parts* reſound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And griſly death, in ſundry ſhapes, appears. *Dryd.*

18. *For the moſt part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwiſe.

Of a plain and honeſt nature, *for the moſt part*, they were found to be. *Heylin.*

Part. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.

For the fair kindneſs you have ſhew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your preſent trouble,
I'll lend you ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*

To Part. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute.

All that believed, ſold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts.*

Jove himſelf no leſs content would be
To *part* his throne, and ſhare his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſunite.

Nought but death ſhall *part* thee and me. *Ruth.*

All the world,
As 'twere the buſineſs of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd againſt my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Leviticus.*

4. To keep aſunder.

In the narrow ſeas, that *part*
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To ſeparate combatants.

Who ſaid
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakſpeare.*

Jove did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Wall.*

6. To ſecern.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To Part. *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Eaſily from poſſeſſion won with arms. *Milton.*

'Twas for him much eaſier to ſubdue
Thoſe foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Baſſanio's hand, and ſo they *parted.* *Shakſpeare.*

This was the deſign of a people, that were at liberty to *part* aſunder, but deſired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Iſmena;
Oh! can you think that death is half ſo dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee? *Smith.*

If it pleaſes God to reſtore me to my health, I ſhall make a third journey; if not, we muſt *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell.

Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiſs, which I had ſet
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakſpeare.*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee
How ſhall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have ſhare.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, ſo ſhall his part be, that tarrieth by the ſtuff; they ſhall *part* alike. *Iſaiah.*

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick ſhade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milt.*

Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryd.*

6. *To* Part *with.* To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from.

For her ſake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her ſake, I will not *part with* him. *Shakſ.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting with* her beloved huſband, heartily deſired of God his life or ſociety, upon any conditions that were not ſinful. *Taylor.*

Celia, for thy ſake, I *part*
With all that grew ſo near my heart;
And that I may ſucceſsful prove,
Transform myſelf to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'ſt, ere long to *part with* breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Fixed ſalts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they diſpoſe them to *part* readily *with* their tincture, yet ſome tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewiſe alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are ſome of the firſt that children have, and which they ſcarce ever *part with*. *Locke.*

What deſpicable figure muſt mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of thoſe civil rights, which their anceſtors, rather than *part with*, choſe to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addiſ.*

The good things of this world ſo delight in, as remember, that we are to *part with* them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterb.*

As riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the beſt way to make them bleſſings, is to *part with* them. *Swift.*

Pa'rtable. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his miſtreſſes. *Camden's Remains.*

Pa'rtage. *n. ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a diſproportionate and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly poſſeſs more land, than he himſelf can uſe the product of, by receiving, in exchange for the overplus, gold and ſilver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private poſſeſſions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of ſociety without compact, only by putting a value on gold and ſilver, and tacitly agreeing in the uſe of money. *Locke.*

To Parta'ke. *v. n.* preterit, *I partook*; participle paſſive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with: it is commonly uſed with *of* before the thing ſhared. *Locke* uſes it with *in*.

Partake and uſe my kingdom as your own,
And ſhall be yours while I command the crown. *Dry.*

How far brutes *partake in* this faculty is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.*

Truth and falſhood have no other trial but reaſon and proof, which they made uſe of to make themſelves knowing, and to make others ſo, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake of* any thing we ſay:
We ſpeak no treaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To combine; to unite in ſome bad deſign. A juridical ſenſe.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To Parta'ke. *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in.

By and by, thy boſom ſhall *partake*
The ſecrets of my heart. *Shakſpeare.*

At ſeaſon fit
Let her with thee *partake* what thou haſt heard. *Mil.*

My royal father lives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obſolete.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity.
Who greatly joyous ſeemed for my ſake. *Spenſer.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakſpeare.*

Parta'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *partake*.]

1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken.

They whom earneſt lets hinder from being *partakers of* the whole, have yet, through length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didſt thou
Make us *partakers of* a little gain;
That now our loſs might be ten times as much? *Shakſpeare.*

With ſuch ſhe muſt return at ſetting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witneſs of their night. *Prior.*

His bittereſt enemies were *partakers of* his kindneſs, and he ſtill continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and, with tears, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: perhaps *of* is beſt before a thing, and *in* before an action.

With me *partaker in* thy happineſs,
When thou didſt meet good hap. *Shakſpeare.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matthew.*

3. Accomplice; aſſociate.

Thou conſentedſt, and haſt been *partaker* with adulterers. *Pſalms.*

He took upon him the perſon of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

Pa'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *part*.] One that parts or ſeparates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other. *Sidney.*

Pa'rterre. *n. ſ.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level diviſion of ground, that, for the moſt part, faces the ſouth and beſt front of a houſe, and is furniſhed with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers. *Spectator.*

The vaſt *parterres* a thouſand hands ſhall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Malachi.*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themſelves and friends, and ill-nature, paſſion, and revenge will carry them too far in puniſhing others; and hence God hath appointed governments to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reaſon: with *to* before the part favoured.

Thus kings heretofore who ſhowed themſelves *partial to* a party, had the ſervice only of the worſt part of their people. *Davenant.*

Authors are *partial to* their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too? *Pope.*

In theſe, one may be ſincerer to a reaſonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not general; not univerſal; not total.

If we compare theſe *partial* diſſolutions of the earth with an univerſal diſſolution, we may as eaſily conceive an univerſal deluge from an univerſal diſſolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet.*

That which weakens religion, will at length deſtroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* deſtruction of it. *South.*

All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All *partial* evil, univerſal good. *Pope.*

Partia'lity. *n. ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

Then would the Iriſh party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not uſed as a ſubject, he is not ſuffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenſer.*

Partiality is properly the underſtanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cauſe. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to miſlead the underſtanding; ſo there is alſo a *partiality* to ſtudies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakſpeare*, and not unworthy of general uſe.

Such neighbour-nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakſp.*

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial.*]

1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike.

2. In part; not totally.

That ſtole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert ſenſe. *Brown.*

The knowledge he brought opened a clear proſpect of eternal ſalvation, which had been but obſcurely and *partially* figured in the ſhadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

PA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The ſame body, in one circumſtance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine eſſence with this connotation, as it is variouſly imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having ſhare or part: with *of*.

During the parliament, he publiſhed his proclamation, offering pardon to all ſuch as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts againſt him, ſo as they ſubmitted themſelves. *Bacon.*

The prince ſaw he ſhould confer with one *participant of* more than monkiſh ſpeculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be ſo mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant of* influence derived from my ſoul, becauſe it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, French.]

1. To partake; to have ſhare.

Th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. With *of*.

An aged citizen brought forth all his proviſions, and ſaid, that as he did communicate unto them his ſtore, ſo would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in*.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who ſhould *of* both *participate*. *Denh.*

Thoſe bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and diſtributed equally through all, ſhould *participate of* each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of ſomething common with another.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to *participate* more with local motion, like percuſſions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare.

As Chriſt's incarnation and paſſion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Chriſt, neither can we *participate* him without his preſence. *Hooker.*

The French ſeldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottiſh hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden.*

Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human conſort. *Milton.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]

1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common.

Civil ſociety doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of ſolitary living; becauſe, in ſociety, this good of mutual *participation* is ſo much larger. *Hooker.*

Their ſpirits are ſo married in conjunction, with the *participation* of ſociety, that they flock together in conſent, like ſo many wild geeſe. *Shakſ.*

A joint coronation of himſelf and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or ſtate of receiving or having part of ſomething.

All things ſeek the higheſt, and covet more or leſs the *participation* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Thoſe deities are ſo by *participation*, and ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a bleſſed *participation* of himſelf? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the leaſt *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius ſhould mount above that miſt, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares.

It ſufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to ſuſtain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general ſtore into a great number of well deſervers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular ſort of adjective formed from a verb, and together with its ſignification of action, paſſion, or ſome other manner of exiſtence, ſignifying the time thereof. *Clarke.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not uſed.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts, ſuch as oyſters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance.

From any of the other unreaſonable demands, the houſes had not given their commiſſioners authority in the leaſt *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the univerſe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be ſpared; nor ſo much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worſe for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Eſtrange.*

With *particles* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with aſtoniſhment reflect
On the ſmall ſize of atoms, which unite
To make the ſmalleſt *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impoſſible, but that microſcopes may, at length, be improved to the diſcovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bleſt with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of ſharpneſs and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or *particles* of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the ſignification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the laſt ſyllables. *Locke.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind ſignifies what connection it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

PARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of moſt credit, made them ſee how neceſſary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to ſpecial occaſions, as alſo in other manifold reſpects, infinite treaſures of wiſdom are abundantly to be found in the holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one diſtinct from others.

Whereſoever one plant draweth ſuch a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, ſo as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions conſidered in their general nature or kind, but not conſidered in their *particular* individual inſtances. *South.*

Artiſts, who propoſe only the imitation of ſuch a *particular* perſon, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very ſtudious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reaſon of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, becauſe it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, ſprung out of paſſion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others. This is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of contempt.

PARTI'CULAR. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point.

I muſt reſerve ſome *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Thoſe notions are univerſal, and what is univerſal muſt needs proceed from ſome univerſal conſtant principle, the ſame in all *particulars*, which can be nothing elſe but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of each plant or an angle in my mind, the firſt and natural enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The maſter could hardly ſit on his horſe for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this ſtory. *Addiſon.*

Veſpaſian he reſembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private perſon.

It is the greateſt intereſt of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Private intereſt.

Our wiſdom muſt be ſuch, as doth not propoſe to itſelf τὸ ἴδιον our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate deſire whereof poiſoneth whereſoever it taketh place; but the ſcope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the leaſt, unto thoſe branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him
In a moſt dear *particular*. *Shakſpeare.*

We are likewiſe to give thanks for temporal bleſſings, whether ſuch as concern the publick, as the proſperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or elſe ſuch as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; diſtinctly.

Invention is called a muſe; authors aſcribe to each of them, *in particular*, the ſciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her, or in her, as their repreſentative, to all other women, they will, at moſt, concern the female ſex only, and import no more but that ſubjection, they ſhould ordinarily be in, to their huſbands. *Locke.*

This *in particular* happens to the lungs. *Bacon.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *n.ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldneſs of their affirmation accompany the greateſt of what they did affirm, even deſcending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he ſhould overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleneſs; individuality; ſingle act; ſingle caſe.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which concluſions proceedeth, to *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To ſee the titles that were moſt agreeable to ſuch an emperor, the flatteries that he lay moſt open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blaſt,
Particularities and petty ſounds
To ceaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Something peculiar.

I ſaw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a diſh at one end, but not the end on which the ſacrifice was laid *Addiſon.*

He applied himſelf to the coquette's heart, there occurred many *particularities* in this diſpoſition. *Addiſon.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, Fr. from *particular*.] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhow minutely.

The leaneſs that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance *Shakſpeare.*

He not only boaſts of his parentage as an Trachite, but *particularizes* his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury*

PARTI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular*.]

1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally.

Providence, that univerſally caſts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleaſed more *particularly* to faſten it upon ſome. *South.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was *particularly* pleaſed, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention ſingly. Obſolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden.*

PA'RTISAN. *n.ſ.* [*partiſan*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettieſt daſhed plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partiſans*
A grave. *Shakſpeare.*

Shall I ſtrike at it with my *partiſan*? *Shakſpeare*

2. [from *parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of theſe *partiſans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinnioned. *Addiſon.*

I would be glad any *partiſan* would help me to a tolerable reaſon, that becauſe Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few ſingular notions, I muſt blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon ſome ſudden excurſion.

4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

PARTI'TION. *n.ſ.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, ſeeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction.

We have, in this reſpect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not ſo many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with ſpectacles ſo precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakſpeare*

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakſpeare.*

The day, month, and year, meaſured by them, are uſed as ſtandard meaſures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder.*

3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part.

Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*; and the reſt
Ordain'd for uſes to his Lord beſt known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are ſeparated.

It doth not follow, that God, without reſpect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in ſuch things indifferent as have been diſputed of. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogſhead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their ſound from that of an hogſhead without ſuch *partitions*. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and ſure,
The waters underneath from thoſe above
Dividing. *Milton.*

Enclоſures our factions have made in the church, becomes a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great *partition*, deſigned for an opera. *Addiſon.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one ſin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

5. Part where ſeparation is made.

The mound was newly made, no light could paſs
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the graſs,
The well-united ſods ſo cloſely lay. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts.

Theſe ſides are uniform without, though ſeverally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*

PA'RTLET. *n.ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd, unrooſted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakſpeare.*

Tir'd with prim'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* ſtrips. *Hall.*

Dame *partlet* was the ſovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables*

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part.

That part, which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* ſhall hereafter embrace the chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

They thought it reaſonable to do all poſſible honour to their memories; *partly* that others might be encouraged to the ſame patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not loſe its reward. *Nelſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. *Addiſon.*

PA'RTNER. *n.ſ.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing; aſſociate.

My noble *partner*
You greet with preſent grace *Shakſpeare*

Thoſe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

To undergo
Myſelf the total crime, or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Perſia, had an heaven of glaſs, which ſitting in his eſtate, he trod upon, calling himſelf brother to the ſun and moon, and *partner* with the ſtars. *Peacham.*

The ſoul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addiſon*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; ſweet *partner*,
I muſt not yet forſake you. *Shakſpeare*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and faſten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'ſt king double to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hired with felt-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakſpeare*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint intereſt or property.

He does poſſeſſion keep,
And is too wiſe to hazard *partnerſhip*. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliance, *partnerſhips*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a ſtrict regard to the diſpoſition of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange*

PARTO'OK. The preterit of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE. *n.ſ.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertus*, Welſh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to ſeek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. *1 Sam.*

PARTU'RIENT. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Latin] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown.*

PA'RTY. *n.ſ.* [*parti*, Fr.]

1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others, a faction.

When any of theſe combatants ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for truth, and not the ſlave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*

This account of *party* ſtrokes will appear inexplicable to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon*

Party writers are ſo ſenſible of the ſecret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the queen at length. *Spectator*

This *party* rage in women only ſerves to aggravate animoſities that reign among them *Addiſon*

As he never leads the converſation into the violence and rage of *party* diſputes, I liſtened to him with pleaſure. *Tatler*

Diviſion between thoſe of the ſame *party*, expoſes them to their enemies. *Pope*

The moſt violent *party* men are ſuch, as, in the conduct of their lives, have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality. *Swift*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if puniched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and diſmiſs the controverſy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cauſe, is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shak.*

The cauſe of both *parties* ſhall come before the judges. *Exodus*

If a biſhop be a *party* to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary; ſuch excommunication ſhall not bar his adverſary from his action. *Ayliffe*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is freed and enfranchiſed; not a *party* to

The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakſpeare.*
I do ſuſpect this truſh
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Side; perſons engaged againſt each other.

Our foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd;
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to laſt. *Dryd.*

5. Cauſe; ſide.

Agic came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryd.*

6. A ſelect aſſembly.

Let me extol a cat on oyſters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little ſtudy the arts of converſation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the leaſt regard for politeneſs or good ſenſe. *Swift.*

7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another.

As ſhe paced on, ſhe was ſtopped with a number of cares, ſo thickly placed together, that ſhe was afraid ſhe ſhould, with roſhing through, ſtop the ſpeech of the lamentable *party*, which ſhe was to deliver to underſtand. *Sidney.*

The miniſter of juſtice may, for publick example, vainouſly will the execution of that *party*, whoſe pardon another, for conſanguinity's ſake, as virtuouſly may deſire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the *party* ſlain was of *Engliſh* race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

How ſhall this be compaſſ'd canſt thou bring me to the *party*? *Shakſpeare.*

The ſmoke received into the noſtrils, cauſes the *party* to be as if he were drunk. *Abbot.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon.*

He that confeſſes his ſin, and prays for pardon, hath puniſhed his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party* who has the advantage uſually magnifies the inequality. *Collier.*

8. A detachment of ſoldiers: as, he commended the *party* ſent thither.

PARTY-CO'LOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diverſity of colours.

The paſſome ewes,
Then conceiving, dad, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakſpeare.*

The leopard was coloring himſelf upon the lufre of his *party-colour'd* ſkin *L'Eſtrange.*

From one mother both,
Both gilt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*

Confirm'd him a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie *Dryd.*

I looked with as much pleaſure upon the little *parterre*, *party-colour'd* after bly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Spect.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With ſuits of *party colour'd* fruits. *Philips*

Four knaves in garb ſuccinct, a truſty band,
And *party colour'd* troops, a flaming train,
Drawn forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PARTY-JU'RY. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

'Tis an ill cuſtom among bricklayers to work up a whole ſtory of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Moxon.*

PARVIS. n. ſ. [Fr.] A church or church-porch: applied to the mootings or law-diſputes among young ſtudents in the inns of courts, and alſo to that diſputation at Oxford, called *diſputatio in parvis. Bailey.*

PA'RVITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the ſame floor with them. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed.

What are theſe for fineneſs and *parvity*, to thoſe minute animalcula diſcovered in pepper-water? *Ray.*

PAS. n. ſ. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt.

In her poor circumſtances, ſhe ſtill preſerved the mien of a gentlewoman; when ſhe came into any full aſſembly, ſhe would not yield the *pas* to the beſt of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'SCHAL. *adj.* [*paſcal*, Fr. *paſchalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the paſſover.
2. Relating to Eaſter.

PASH. *n. ſ.* [*paz*, Spaniſh, a kiſs.] A face. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'ſt a rough *paſh*, and thy ſhoots that I have
To be full like me. *Shakſpeare.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh.

With my armed fiſt
I'll *paſh* him over the face. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *paſh* thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*pulſatilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SQUIL. }
PA'SQUIN. } *n. ſ.* [from *paſquino*, a
PASQUINA'DE. } ſtatue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of ſatirical obſervation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *paſquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howel.*

The *paſquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a ſort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without ſenſe, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*

To PASS. *v. n.* [*paſſer*, Fr. *paſſus*, a ſtep, Lat.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive. Commonly with ſome particle.

Tell him his long trouble is *paſſing*
Out of this world. *Shakſpeare.*

If I have found favour in thy ſight, *paſs* not *away* from thy ſervant. *Genejis.*

While my glory *paſſeth by*, I will put thee in a cliſt of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *paſs by.* *Exodus.*

Thus will I cut off him that *paſſeth out*, and him that returneth *Ezekiel.*

This heap and this pillar be witneſs, that I will not *paſs over* to thee, and that thou ſhalt not *paſs over* it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Geneſis.*

An idea of motion not *paſſing on*, is not better than idea of motion at reſt. *Locke.*

Heedleſs of thoſe cares, with anguiſh ſtung,
He felt their fleeces as they *paſs'd along.* *Pope.*

If the cauſe be viſible, we ſtop at the inſtrument, and ſeldom *paſs on* to him that directed it. *Wake.*

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With *paſſing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others diſſatisfied with what they have, and not truſting to thoſe innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *paſs* from juſt to unjuſt *Temple.*

4. To vaniſh; to be loſt.

Truſt not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but ſoon the charm will *paſs.*
Dryden.

5. To be ſpent; to go away progreſſively.

The time, when the thing exiſted, is the idea of that ſpace of duration, which *paſſed* between ſome fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We ſee, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas that *paſs* in his mind, whilſt he is taken up with that earneſt contemplation, lets ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time ſhorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haſte,
Who would before have born him to the ſky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *paſt*,
Did let too ſoon the ſacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him *paſs* peaceably. *Shakſp.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are tranſlated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurity eaſily *paſſeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete.

Why this *paſſes*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be pinioned. *Shakſp.*

10. To be in any ſtate.

I will cauſe you to *paſs* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant *Ezekiel.*

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility ſpoke in parliament againſt thoſe things, which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill *paſſed*, notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of theſe bills have yet paſſed the houſe of commons, and ſome think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exiſt. Unleſs this may be thought a noun with the articles ſuppreſſed, and be explained thus: it came to the *paſs* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *paſs* that the church ſhould every where have able preachers to inſtruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the caſe required diſſimulation, if they uſed it, it came to *paſs* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almoſt inviſible. *Bacon.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *paſs.*

That trick, ſaid ſhe, will not *paſs* twice. *Hudib.*

Though frauds may *paſs* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that ſearches the heart. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their excellencies will not *paſs* for ſuch in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have lots of error in them. *Dryden.*

Falſe eloquence *paſſeth* only where true is not underſtood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton.*

The groſſeſt ſuppoſitions *paſs* upon them, that the wild Iriſh were taken in toyls, but that, in ſome time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully.

This practice hath moſt ſhrewdly *paſſ* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou ſhalt be both the plaintiff and the judge.
Shakſpeare.

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and ſo do all the reformed; ſo that this won't *paſs* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be tranſacted.

If we would judge of the nature of ſpirits, we muſt have recourſe to our own conſciouſneſs of what *paſſes* within our own mind. *Watts.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let looſe in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *paſs* upon them to deface them. *Taylor.*

18. To heed; to regard. Not in uſe.

As for theſe ſilken-coated ſlaves, I *paſs* not;
It is to you, good people, that I ſpeak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign.
Shakſpeare.

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *paſs* upon his life,
Without the form of juſtice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath. *Shakſpeare.*

20. To be ſupremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *paſſing* worth,
The manner how he fought forth. *Underwood.*

21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *paſs* thy puncto.
Shakſpeare.

both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They ride, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their coursers *Dryden.*

22. To omit to play.
Full precious seems young Ahaz's case,
As in a luckless gamester's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*. *Prior.*

23. To go through the alimentary duct.
Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the power of digestion, will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To be in a tolerable state.
A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, for love of any had more. *L'Estrange.*

25. *To* PASS *away*. To be lost; to glide off.
Defining the food to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away* without thinking. *Locke.*

26. *To* PASS *away*. To vanish.

To PASS. v. *a.*

1. To go beyond.
As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a tradition, which has *past* the height, for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing. *Hayward.*

2. To go through. as, the horse *passed* the river.

3. To spend; to live through.
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him *Collier.*
You know in what deluding joys we *past*
The night which was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*
We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*
The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*
In the midst of the service, a lady who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison.*

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.
Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

5. To carry hastily.
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the models, which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer to another proprietor.
He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand.
And seal unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

7. To strain; to percolate.
They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon.*

8. To vent; to pronounce.
How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick? *Watts.*
They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many sly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises. *Watts.*

9. To utter ceremoniously.
Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

10. To utter solemnly or judicially.
All this makes it more prudent, rational, and pious, to search our own ways, than to *pass* sentence on other men. *Hammond.*
He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word. *L'Estrange.*

11. To transmit; to procure to go.
Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

12. To put an end to.
This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shakspeare.*

13. To surpass; to excel.
She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as the coal well enough,
Their native musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*
Whom do'st thou *pass* in beauty? *Donne.*
Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flatter'd it time, mine cannot flatter'd be.
Ben Jonson.
The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Davies.*

14. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.
If you loudly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakspeare*
Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them,
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakspeare.*
I *pass* the wars that spotted lances make
With their fierce royals. *Dryden.*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array
Dryden.

15. To transcend; to transgress.
They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time. *Burnet.*

16. To admit; to allow.
The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take. *2 Kings.*
I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your natural self had don't. *Hudibras.*

17. To enact a law.
How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent? *South.*
Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be free'd. *Dryden.*
Could the same parliament, which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law? *Swift.*
His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent. *Swift.*

18. To impose fraudulently.
Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

19. To practise artfully; to make succeed.
Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice. *L'Estrange.*

20. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

21. *To* PASS *away*. To spend; to waste.
The father waketh for the daughter, left she *pass away* the flower of her age. *Ecclesiasticus.*

22. *To* PASS *by*. To excuse; to forgive.
However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

23. *To* PASS *by*. To neglect; to disregard.
How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself? *Bacon.*
It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out. *Taylor.*
Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence. *Burnet.*

24. *To* PASS *over*. To omit; to let go unregarded.
Better to *pass* him o'er than to relate
The cause I have your mighty sire to hate. *Dryden.*
It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it over in silence. *Watts.*
The poet *passes* it over as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*
The queen asked him who he was; but he *passes* over this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Broome.*

PASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.
The first *pass* was damn'd
With dead men. *Shakspeare*
It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clarendon*
Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it, to that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*

2. Passage; road.
The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Raleigh*
Pity tempts the *pass*;
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden*

3. A permission to go or come any where.
They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition. *Spenser*
We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare*
Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakspeare*
My friends remember'd me of home; and said,
If ever fate would signe my *pass*; delaid
It should be now no more. *Chapman*
A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing.
'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakspeare*
The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakspeare*
With seeming innocence the crowd beguil'd,
But made the desperate *passes*, when he smil'd
Dryden

6. State; condition.
To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*
After king Henry united the roses, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies*
In my fears of hospitable Jove,
Thou did'st to this *pass* my affections move.
Chapman.
I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *L'Estrange*
Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one among a man's sons had any blemish, he had him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. from *pass*.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.
His body is a *passable* carkass, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shakspeare.*
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot. *2 Maccabees.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.
They are crafty and of a *passible* reach of understanding. *Howel.*
Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*
White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.
In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money: one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*
These stage advocates are not only without truth,

but without colour: could they have made the slander *passable* we should have heard further. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is most *passable* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon.*

PASSA'DO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the mortal *passado*. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSAGE. *n. f.* [*passage*, Fr.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure.
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides
Their painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milt.*
Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide. *Milt.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd ev'n the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, only substances relax the *passages*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What, are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shakspeare.*

You shall furnish me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free
For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shaksp.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness. *Shakspeare.*

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage!* lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Davies.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr.

A critick who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison.*

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

PA'SSED. The pret. and part. of *pass.*

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah.*

He affirmed, that no good law passed since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Spectator.*

PA'SSENGER. *n. f.* [*passager*, Fr.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth her *passenger* to entertain *Spenser.*
What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakspeare.*
The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskilful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER. *falcon. n. f.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'SSER. *n. f.* [from *pass.*] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way, a spectacle
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *pass.*]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms if they be said aright. *Fairf.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakspeare.*

Passing many know it: and so many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning rises and the sun
To where even and night their courses run! *Chapm.*

Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton.*

She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonnair. *Dryden.*

Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers
Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passing bell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PA'SSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practise. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakspeare.*

Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired *Shakspeare.*

I am doubtful, lest
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient *Shakspeare.*

In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not,
Wherein true love consists not *Milton.*

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton.*

Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions* and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison.*

6. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew

A mighty argument to prove your *paſſion* for the daughter *Dryden and Lee.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *paſſion* for Ameſtris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourſelf, and then forgive your ſlave,
Think what a *paſſion* ſuch a form muſt have *Granville.*

7. Eagerneſs.

Abate a little of that violent *paſſion* for fine cloaths, ſo predominant in your ſex. *Swift*

8. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He ſhewed himſelf alive after his *paſſion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts.*

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*paſſionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind. Obſolete.

'Twas Ariadne *paſſioning*
For Theſeus' perjury and unjuſt flight. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*paſſionné*, Fr.]

1. Moved by paſſion; feeling or expreſſing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to reſolve the conſcience, and to ſhew what, in this controverſy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of ſound and ſincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or miſt of *paſſionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides obſerves, that men are much more *paſſionate* for injuſtice than for violence; becauſe the one coming as from an equal ſeems rapine, when the other proceeding from one ſtronger is but the effect of neceſſity. *Clarendon*

In his prayers as his attention was fixt and ſteady, ſo was it inflamed with *paſſionate* fervors. *Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ſhip of Noah's with a *paſſionate* concern for its ſafety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been rouzed up into ſuch a lively ſenſe of their guilt, ſuch a *paſſionate* degree of concern and remorſe, that, if ten thouſand ghoſts had appeared to them, they ſcarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury.*

2. Eaſily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *paſſionate*, impatient of any reſtraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] An old word. Obſolete.

1. To affect with pitiful regard,

Great pleaſure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *paſſionate*,
Whilſt they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckleſs ſtate. *Spenſer.*

2. To expreſs paſſionately.

Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *paſſionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* [from *paſſionate.*]

1. With paſſion; with deſire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *paſſionately* covets any thing he has not, has loſt his hold *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſorrow expreſſes itſelf never ſo loudly and *paſſionately*, and diſcharge itſelf in never ſo many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the waſhing of his hands can cleanſe the rottenneſs of his bones. *South.*

I made Meleinda, in oppoſition to Nourmahal, a woman *paſſionately* loving of her huſband, patient of injuries and contempt, and conſtant in her kindneſs, *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, ſometimes *paſſionately* enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſionate.*]

1. State of being ſubject to paſſion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with ſome *paſſionateneſs* the perſon you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*paſſif*, Fr. *paſſivus*, Lat.]

1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *paſſive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *paſſive* reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *paſſive* in the reception of all its ſimple ideas, ſo it exerts ſeveral acts of its own, whereby, out of its ſimple ideas, the other is formed *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *paſſive* principle by which bodies perſiſt in their motion or reſt, receive motion in proportion to the force impreſſing it, and reſiſt as much as they are reſiſted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton.*

2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing.

Not thoſe alone, who *paſſive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cauſe. *Pope.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *paſſive.*].

1. With a paſſive nature.

Though ſome are *paſſively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryd.*

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *paſſively* and involuntarily be rejected, but alſo may, by an act of his own, caſt out or reject himſelf. *Pearſon.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*]

1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.

2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering.

We ſhall loſe our *paſſiveneſs* with our being, and be as incapable of ſuffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Patience; calmneſs.

Gravity and *paſſiveneſs* in children is not from diſcretion, but phlegme. *Fell*

PASSI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *paſſivity* and activity, theſe being contrary and oppoſite, the intimate rarefaction of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *over.*]

1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *paſſover* was at hand, and Jeſus went up. *John.*

The Lord's *paſſover*, commonly called Eaſter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe.*

2. The ſacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *paſſover.* *Exodus.*

PA'SSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*paſſport*, Fr.] Permiſſion of paſſage.

Under that pretext, ſain ſhe would have given a ſecret *paſſport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reaſon *paſſport* for to paſs
Whither it would, ſo it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart, his *paſſport* ſhall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purſe. *Shakſp.*

Having uſed extreme caution in granting *paſſports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The goſpel has then only a free admiſſion into the aſſent of the underſtanding, when it brings a *paſſport* from a rightly diſpoſed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that ſhuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleaſes. *South.*

Admitted in the ſhining throng,
He ſhows the *paſſport* which he brought along;
His *paſſport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou haſt drunk thy *paſſport* out of this. *Dryd.*

Dame nature gave him comelineſs and health,
And fortune, for a *paſſport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

PAST. *participial adj.* [from *paſs.*]

1. Not preſent; not to come.

Paſt, and to come, ſeem beſt, things preſent worſt. *Shakſpeare.*

For ſeveral months *paſt*, papers have been written upon the beſt publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has ſhone on ages *paſt*,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *paſt*. *Pope.*

PAST. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

The *paſt* is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when ſhe was *paſt* age. *Hebrews.*

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was eſteemed *paſt* ſenſe, and ſo ſpent his laſt breath in committing his ſoul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

Paſt hope of conqueſt, 'twas his lateſt care
Like falling Ceſar decently to dye. *Dryden*

Many men have not yet ſinned themſelves *paſt* all ſenſe or feeling, but have ſome regrets, and when their ſpirits are at any time diſturbed with the ſenſe of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways, but they are ſoon diſheartened. *Calamy.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We muſt not
Proſtitute our *paſt* cure malady
To empiricks *Shakſpeare.*

What's gone, and what's *paſt* help,
Should be *paſt* grief. *Shakſpeare.*

That Greece and Spain were taught the uſe of ſhipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *paſt* queſtioning. *Heylin.*

Love, when once *paſt* government, is conſequently *paſt* ſhame. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her life ſhe might have had, but the deſpair
Of ſaving his, had put it *paſt* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, *paſt* relief
Of tears. *Dryden*

That the baſe receiving a ſum ſhould ſink a man into a ſervile ſtate, is *paſt* my comprehenſion *Collier*

That he means paternal power, is *paſt* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's high way, until we be *paſt* thy borders. *Numbers.*

5. Above; more than.

The northern Iriſh Scots have bows not *paſt* three quarters of a yard long, with a ſtring of wreathed hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenſer.*

The ſame inundation was not deep, not *paſt* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, Fr.]

1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious: ſuch as flower and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paſte*, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

With particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Which wiſe Prometheus temper'd into *paſte*,
And mixt with living ſtreams, the godlike image caſt. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paſte* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands.
Dryden.

He has the whiteſt hand that ever you ſaw, and rates *paſte* better than any woman. *Addiſon.*

2. Flower and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with paſte.

By *paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice, his eldeſt ſon played himſelf into ſpelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and ſyllables, by having them *paſted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*paſte* and *board.*] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage and caſting it in forms.

Tutoret made chambers of board and *paſteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he diſtributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myſelf merry even with a piece of *paſteboard*, that is inveſted with a publick character. *Addiſon.*

PASTEBOARD. *adj.* Made of paſteboard.

Put ſilkworms on whited brown paper into a *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL. *n. ſ.* [*glaſtum.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

PA'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*paſturon*, Fr.]

1. That part of the leg of a horſe between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horſe with any that treads on four *paſterns*. *Shakſpeare.*

The colt that for a ſtallion is deſign'd,
Upright he walks on *paſterns* firm and ſtraight,
His motions eaſy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he ſhould not tread ſtiff, but have a *paſtern* made him, to break the force of the weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a couch doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The leg of a human creature in contempt.

So ſtraight ſhe walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high:
If ſeeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning ſhort, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*

PA'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, Fr.] A roll of paſte.

To draw with dry colours, make long *paſtils*, by grinding red lead with ſtrong wort, and to roll them up like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport; amuſement; diverſion.

It was more requiſite for Zelmane's hurt to reſt, than ſit up at thoſe *paſtimes*; but ſhe, that felt no wound but one, earneſtly deſired to have the paſtorals. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle ſtream,
And make a *paſtime* of each weary ſtep,
Till the laſt ſtep has brought me to my love. *Shakſ.*

Paſtime paſſing excellent,
It huſbanded with modeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

With theſe
Find *paſtime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *paſtime*, ſhould never pretend to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences, unleſs his ſoul be ſo refined, that he can taſte theſe entertainments eminently in his cloſet. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*paſtor*, Lat. *paſteur*, old Fr.]

1. A ſhepherd.

Receive this preſent by the muſes made,
The pipe on which the Aſcræan *paſtor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *paſtor* ſhears their hoary beards,
And eates of their hair the loaden herds. *Drydcn.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

The *paſtor* maketh ſuits of the people, and they with one voice teſtify a general aſſent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the ſentences wherewith they ſtrive, which ſhall much ſhew his own, and ſtir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The firſt branch of the great work belonging to a *paſtor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All biſhops are *paſtors* of the common flock. *Lefley.*

A breach in the general form of worſhip was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining ſeparate *paſtors* out of private purſes. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*paſtoralis*, Lat. *paſtoral*, French.]

1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds.

In thoſe *paſtoral* paſtimes, a great many days were ſent to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of ſouls.

Their Lord and Maſter taught concerning the *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock *Hooker*

The biſhop of Sahſbury recommendeth the tenth ſatire of Juvenal, in his *paſtoral* letter, to the ſerious peruſal of the divines of his dioceſe. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL. *n. ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life, or according to the common practice in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Paſtoral is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd; the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too ruſtick. *Pope.*

The beſt actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, hiſtory, *paſtoral*. *Shakſpeare.*

There ought to be the ſame difference between *paſtorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter ſhould be ſmooth, clean, tender, and paſſionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *paſtoral*. *Walſh.*

PA'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*paſtiſſarie*, Fr. from *paſte.*]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never freſh machines your *paſtry* try,
Unleſs grandees or magiſtrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King*

2. Pies or baked paſte.

Remember
The ſeed cake, the *paſteries*, and the furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowls of game,
In *paſtry* built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Gris amber ſteam'd. *Milton.*

3. The place where paſtry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *paſtry*. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *n. ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook.*] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

I wiſh you knew what my huſband has paid to the *paſtrycooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *paſture.*] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſturage*, Fr.]

1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle.

I wiſh there were ordinances, that whoſoever keepeth twenty kine, ſhould keep a plough going, for otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſturage*, and none to huſbandry. *Spenſer.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a ſheep by her to ſhew, that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in flocks and *paſturage*. *Addiſon.*

3. The uſe of paſture.

Cattle fatted by good *paſturage*, after violent motion, die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*paſture*, Fr.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the converſation is required a ſolid *paſture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careleſs herd,
Full of the *paſture*, jumps along by him,
And never ſtays. *Shakſpeare.*

Whom there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by conſent, ſeparated and enlarged their *paſture* where it beſt liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can ſee
Or wing, their range and *paſture*. *Thomſon.*

3. Human culture; education. Not uſed.

From the firſt *paſtures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's ſeverer page
We laſh the pupil. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, Fr.] A pie of cruſt raiſed without a diſh.

Of the paſte a coffin will I rear,
And make two *paſties* of your ſhameful heads. *Shakſpeare.*

I will confeſs what I know; if ye puniſh me like a *paſty* I can ſay no more. *Shakſpeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *paſty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of ſober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *paſty* full,
And much too wiſe to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearſal. *Shakſpeare.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakſpeare.*

They never ſaw two things ſo *pat*,
In all reſpects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Euchariſt. *Atterbury.*

He was forely put to't at the end of a verſe,
Becauſe he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT. *n. ſ.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The leaſt noiſe is enough to diſturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a ſhuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier.*

2. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and ſtraightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon.*

Gay *pats* my ſhoulder, and you vaniſh quite. *Pope*

PA'TACHE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TACOON. *n. ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſworth.*

To PATCH. *v. n.* [*padtzer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece ſewed on.

They would think themſelves miſerable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a piebald livery of courſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke*

2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk.

In the middle boxes were ſeveral ladies who *patched* both ſides of their faces. *Spectator*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakſpeare*

Phyſick can but mend our crazy ſtate,
Patch in old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Broken limbs, common prudence ſends us to the ſurgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we ſeek to judge of thoſe times, which the Scriptures ſet us down without error, by the reigns of the Aſſyrian princes, we ſhall but *patch* up the ſtory of adventure, and leave it in confuſion. *Raleigh.*
His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill ſorted with a ſoft effeminate life. *Dryden.*
There is a viſible ſymmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinſick evidence, that it was not formed ſucceſſively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley.*
Enlarging an author's ſenſe, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphraſing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

PA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]

1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole.

Patches ſet upon a little breach,
Diſcredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was ſo patch'd. *Shakſ.*
If the ſhoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! ſee the plaiſter on his foot. *Dryd.*

2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work.

They ſuffer their minds to appear in a pye-bald livery of coarſe *patches* and borrowed ſhreds, ſuch as the common opinion of thoſe they converſe with clothe them in. *Locke.*

3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face.

How! Providence! and yet a Scottiſh crew!
Then madam Nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleav.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, ſuch grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
They wore patched differently, and caſt hoſtile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different ſituations as party ſignals to diſtinguiſh friends from foes. *Addiſon.*
This the morning omens ſeem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakſp.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete.

What a py'd ninny's this? thou ſcurvy *patch!* *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. Not in uſe.

You hear him cogg, ſee him diſſemble,
Know his groſs *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain aſſur'd that he's a made-up-villain. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finiſhed, they looked like *patch-work*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*
Whoever only reads to tranſcribe ſhining remarks, without entering into the genius and ſpirit of the author, will be apt to be miſled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifeſt incoherent piece of *patch-work*. *Swift.*
Foreign her air, her robe's diſcordant pride
In *patch-work* ſtuff'ring. *Pope.*
To *patch-work* learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both ſtrive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

PATE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, Fr.] The head. Now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule; but anciently in ſerious language.

Senſeleſs man, that himſelf doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenſer.*
Behold the deſpaire,
Ay cuſtome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuſſer.*
He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakſp.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent *pate* of *pate*. *Shakſpeare.*
That ſly devil,
That broker that ſtill breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily break vow. *Shakſpeare.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakſpeare.*
Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from thoſe knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*
If only ſcorn attends men for aſſerting the church's dignity, many will rather chuſe to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's ſervice. *South.*
If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, preſently they are plying his full purſe and empty *pate* with addreſſes ſuitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED. *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; ſhallow-*pated* or fooliſh.

PATEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TEN. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in uſe.

The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TENT. *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.]

1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent*.

In Ireland, where the king diſpoſes of biſhopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any Congé d'Elire, which is ſtill kept up in England; though to no other purpoſe, than to ſhew the ancient right of the church to elect her own biſhops. *Leſley.*

2. Appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is eſteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; ſo that, in king Charles the firſt's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENT. *n. ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

If you are ſo fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakſpeare.*
So will I grow, ſo live, ſo die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
We are cenſured as obſtinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

PATENTE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* diſpoſe of his gift, without his kingly conſent, the lands ſhall revert to the king. *Bacon.*
In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the ſecurities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER. n. ſ. [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

PATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I diſclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakſpeare.*
Grace ſignifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hammond.*
Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow chriſtians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*
They ſpend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton.*

2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their ſmall *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*
He held his *paternal* eſtate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*
Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* ſeat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addiſon.*

PATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Latin; *paternité*, French.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and elderſhip. *Raleigh.*
A young heir, kept ſhort by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this caſe, the *paternity* and filiation leave very ſenſible impreſſions. *Arbuthnot.*
This origination in the divine *paternity*, as biſhop Pearſon ſpeaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the aſſertion of the unity. *Waterland.*

PATH. *n. ſ.* [paꝺ, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot; but in ſolemn language means any paſſage.

For darkneſs, where is the place thereof, that thou ſhouldeſt know the *paths* to the houſe thereof. *Job.*
On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n purſue. *Dryd.*
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryd.*
There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very ſevere law againſt any that enters the town by another *path*, leſt any new one ſhould be worn on the mountain. *Addiſon.*

PATHETICAL. } *adj.* [παθητικὸς; *pathe-*
PATHETICK. } *tique*, Fr.] Affecting the paſſions; paſſionate; moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis moſt *pathetical* *Shakſpeare*
How *pathetick* is that expoſtulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himſelf in this deplorable condition. *Spectator.*
Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere and leſs mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*
While thus *pathetick* to the prince he ſpoke,
From the brave youth the ſtreaming paſſion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetical*.] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

Theſe reaſons, ſo *pathetically* urged and ſo admirably raiſed by the prolopopœia of nature, ſpeaking to her children with ſo much authority, deſerve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the paſſions.

PA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Aſk thou the citizens of *pathleſs* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what ſwim in floods? *Sandys.*
Like one that hath been led aſtray,
Through the heav'ns wide *pathleſs* way. *Milton.*
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathleſs* deſtiny,
Whoſe dark reſorts ſince prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*
Through miſts obſcure ſhe wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the ſummit of a *pathleſs* coaſt
Sees infinite, and in that ſight is loſt. *Prior.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK. *adj.* [παθογνωμονικὸς, πάθος and γνώσκω.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*
He has the true *pathognomonick* ſign of love, jealouſy; for no body will ſuffer his miſtreſs to be treated ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

PATHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PA'THOLOGIST. *n. ſ.* [παθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY. *n. f.* [[illegible] and *λογος*; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes, and effects, incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

PA'THWAY. *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; in common acceptation, a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

Alas, that love, whoſe view is muffled ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee *pathways* to his ill. *Shakſ.*

In the way of righteouſneſs is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs.*

When in the middle *pathway* baſks the ſnake;
O lead me, guard me from the ſultry hours. *Gay.*

PA'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PA'TIBULARY. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE. *n. f.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]

1. The power of ſuffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakſpeare.*

Chriſtian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and perſecution. *Spratt.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; longſuffering.

Neceſſary *patience* in ſeeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclus.*

Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

3. Perſeverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekneſs taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then aſſum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permiſſion.

By their *patience*, be it ſpoken, the apoſtles preached as well when they wrote, as when they ſpake the goſpel. *Hooker.*

6. An herb. A ſpecies of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled ſallad. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with *of* before the thing endured.

To this outward ſtructure was joined ſtrength of conſtitution, *patient of* ſevereſt toil and hardſhip. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the beſt ſort of grain, of which the pureſt bread is made, is *patient of* heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will ſtay. *Shakſpeare.*

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient of* your ſcorn,
I die. *Dryden.*

3. Not revengeful againſt injuries.

4. Not eaſily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, ſupport the weak, be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Theſſalonians.*

5. Perſevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

6. Not haſty; not vitiouſly; eager or impetuous.

Too induſtrious to be great,
Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT. *n. f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents.

Malice is a paſſion ſo impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds diſagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and paſſion are modes which belong to ſubſtances: when a ſmith with a hammer ſtrikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the ſmith are both agents or ſubjects of action; the one ſupreme, and the other ſubordinate: the iron is the *patient* or the ſubject of paſſion, in a philoſophical ſenſe, becauſe it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

2. A perſon diſeaſed. It is commonly uſed of the relation between the ſick and the phyſician.

You deal with me like a phyſician, that ſeeing his *patient* in a peſtilent fever, ſhould chide inſtead of adminiſtering help, and bid him be ſick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the diſeaſe, through unreaſonableneſs of the time, inſtead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

A phyſician uſes various methods for the recovery of ſick perſons; and though all of them are diſagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addiſon.*

3. It is ſometimes, but rarely, uſed abſolutely for a ſick perſon.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies and beds of ſtate;
But the poor *patient* will as ſoon be found
On the hard mattreſs, or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

It is wonderful to obſerve, how inapprehenſive theſe *patients* are of their diſeaſe, and backward to believe their caſe is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compoſe one's ſelf; to behave with patience. Obſolete.

Patient yourſelf, madam, and pardon me. *Shakſ.*

PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* reſign
What juſtly thou haſt loſt. *Milton.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the caſe is not your own! *Swift.*

2. Without vitious impetuoſity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that *patiently* they would examine how little cauſe they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be perſuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proſelytes. *Calamy.*

PA'TINE. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TLY. *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PATRIARCH. *n. ſ.* [*patriarche*, French; *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So ſpake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Perſiſted, yet ſubmiſs. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. A biſhop ſuperiour to archbiſhops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one houſe, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one biſhop of the ſame kindred. *Rale.*

Where ſecular primates were heretofore given, the eccleſiaſtical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and eccleſiaſtical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIA'RCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, French; from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowſy ſedentary ſouls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he againſt right enlarged his empire, by ſeizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbiſhops or metropolitans in France are immediately ſubject to the pope's juriſdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately ſubject to the *patriarchal* ſees. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *n. ſ.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.] A biſhoprick ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks.

Between eccleſiaſtical, the queſtions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old *patriarchats*. *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchſhip* and archbiſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *n. ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Conſtantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy*. *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horſe's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addiſon.*

PATRI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the juſtice of my cauſe with arms. *Shakſp.*

You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician* grown
A fencer and the ſcandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians*. *Swift.*

PATRIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, French; from *patrimony*.] Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* eſtate, that came over at that time, is of no ſmall conſideration in the ſtock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* ſloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip firſt taught Philip how to ſleep. *Dryden.*

PATRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial*.] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a diſtinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the ſtate had an intereſt in. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Incloſures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whoſe father hath, in play,
Waſted a thouſand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to reſtore the *patrimony* ſpent. *Davies.*

In me all
Poſterity ſtands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I muſt leave ye, ſons. *Milton.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton.*

Their ſhips like waſted *patrimonies* ſhew;
Where the thin ſcatt'ring trees admit the light,
And ſhun each other's ſhadows as they grow. *Dryd.*

The ſhepherd laſt appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His houſe and houſhold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty car. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT. *n. ſ.*

1. One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for ſacred freedom ſtood. *Tickel.*

The ſtern *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addiſon.*

Here tears ſhall flow from a more gen'rous cauſe.
Such tears as *patriots* ſhed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for a factious diſturber of the government.

PA'TRIOTISM. *n. ſ.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat. *patrociner*, old Fr.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PATRO'L. *n. f.* [*patrouille, patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomson.*

To PATRO'L. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still *patrolling* beat the neighb'ring road;
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Black.*

PA'TRON. *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Lat.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my *patron*. *Shakspeare.*
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those saints, whom thou do'st see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Spenser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment, *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,
Or swoln with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

PA'TRONAGE. *n. f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue? *Sidney.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our heart declines,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,
Shows what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronise; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?—
—Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shaksp.*
An out-law in a castle keeps,
And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakspeare.*

PATRO'NAL. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Lat.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of those escapes the aged *patroness*,
Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spred,
When with two trusty maids in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairf.*

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness*, and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Befriend me night, best *patroness* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*

He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that Providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patronesses* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their works sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronised* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocrisy, and *patronised* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the finest engine to get into power. *South.*

I have been esteemed and *patronised* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

PATRONY'MICK. *n. f.* [πατρωνυμικὸς, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the son, Tectonides being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a pillar. n. f.* Its base. *Ainf.*

PA'TTEN. *n. f.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

Their shoes and *pattens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden.*

Good housewives
Underneath th' umbrella's only shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *n. f.* [*patten* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

Patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomf.*

PA'TTERN. *n. f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shakspeare.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Shakspeare.*

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

Lose not the honour you have early won,
But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*

Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of good, not loose reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Christianity commends us to act after a nobler *pattern* than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our fixt star,
Delude at once and bless our sight;
When you are seen, be seen from far,
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of silk, or the like, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.

Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shakp.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.

When I that censure him do so offend,
Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakspeare.*

PA'VAN. } *n. f.* A kind of light tripping
PA'VIN. } dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *n. f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*

In such slender corpuscles as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame
I see a city of more precious mould,
With silver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*

The streets are *paved* with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but *pavement* never of wood.

The marble *pavement* closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakspeare.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And *pavement* stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'VER. } *n. f.* [from *pave*.] One who
PA'VIER. } lays with stones.

For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,
While ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs rebound. *Gay.*

PAVI'LLION. *n. f.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakspeare.*

He, only he, heav'n's blew *pavilion* spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads his ways.

It was usual for the enemy, when they [illegible] a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addison.*

The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain.

PAUNCH. *n. s.* [*panse*, Fr. *pança*, Span. *pantex*, Lat.] The belly; the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake. *Shak.*

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pass had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

PAU'PER. *n. s.* [Lat.] A poor person; one who receives alms.

PAUSE. *n. s.* [*pause*, Fr. *pausa*, low Lat. παῦσ.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Cassio, and entreats his *pause*. *Shakesp.*

Some *pause* and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow. *Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys
In those great moments when their God employs
Their ministry. *Prior.*

What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wife or great? *Prior.*

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addyson.*

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shakspeare.*

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*

4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —.

5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time; used both of speech and action.

Tarry; *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while.
Shakspeare.

Give me leave to read philosophy,
And, while I *pause*, serve in your harmony. *Shak.*

Pausing a while; thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

As one who in his journey bates at noon,
Though bent on speed, so here th'archangel *paus'd*,
Between a world destroy'd and world restor'd. *Mil.*

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman, *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickel.*

PA'USER. *n. s.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakspeare.*

PAW. *n. s.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both,
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton.*

The bear, that tears the prey, and when pursued, left he become a prey, goes backward into his den that the hunter rather mistakes than finds the way of his *paw*. *Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his *paws*. *More against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,
For both their *paws* are fattened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courser when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*

Th' impatient courser pants in every vein.
And *pawing*, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crost'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot.

His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain. *Tickel.*

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED. *adj.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

PAWN. *n. s.* [*pand*, Dut. *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakesp.*

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shak.*

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*

3. A common man at chess.

Here I a *pawn* admire,
That still advancing high'r,
At top of all becomes
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sign of love. *Shakesp.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath *pawn'd* his horses. *Shakspeare.*

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*

Will you thus break your faith?—
—I *pawn'd* you none:
I promis'd you redress. *Shakspeare.*

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Shakspeare.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgag'd her estate,
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

PA'WNBROKER. *n. s.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Span. *pacare*, Latin.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of commerce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shakspeare.*

Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakspeare.*

She does what she will, say what she will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakspeare.*

The king and prince
Then *paid* their off'rings in a sacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*

An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay*. *2 Chronicles.*

I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Proverbs.*

2. It is opposed to *borrow*.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Psalms.*

3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had *paid* his labourers.

4. To atone; to make amends by sufferings with *for* before the cause of payment.

If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*. *Shakspeare.*

Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire
Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's ruthless prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roscommon.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often *pay for* their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*

5. To beat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid*. *Shakspeare.*

Forty things more, my friends, which you know true,
For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by consuming lots of foreign com-

modities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for. *Locke.*

It is very poſſible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in paying for what he buys; but then every one is aſſured that he does not do ſo out of any principle of true honeſty. *Law.*

PAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice.

Come on, brave ſoldiers, doubt not of the day; And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shak.*

The ſoldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Eſtrange.*

Money, inſtead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been tranſmitted thither for the *pay* of thoſe forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit conſtant *pay* receives,
Is bleſt in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PA'YABLE. *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr. from *pay*.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princeſs brought, was *payable* ten days after the ſolemnization. *Bacon.*

The farmer rates or compounds the ſums of money *payable* to her majeſty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the pooreſt. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon truſt till next *payday*. *Locke.*

PA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*paieur*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howſoever they may bear ſail for a time, yet are they ſo ſure *paymaſters* in the end, that few have held out their lives ſafely. *Hayward.*

If we deſire that God ſhould approve us, it is a ſign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaſter*. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.

Perſons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are leſs envied, for their fortune ſeemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in diſcharge of debt or promiſe.

Thy huſband commits his body
To painful labour both by ſea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for ſo great a debt. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks —
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for ſuch *payment*. *Shakſpeare.*

The wages that ſin bargains with the ſinner, are life, pleaſure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and deſtruction: he that would underſtand the falſehood and deceit of ſin thoroughly, muſt compare its promiſes and its *payments* together. *South.*

4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſw.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Uſed by *Spenſer* for *poiſe*.] To balance.

Ne was it ſtand then, ne was it *payſe'd*
Amid the ocean waves, but all was deſolate. *Spenſer.*

PA'YSER. *n. ſ.* [for *poiſer*.] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, payſers weigh it, a ſteward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*

PEA. *n. ſ.* [*piſum*, Lat. *pira*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.]

A pea hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundiſh ſeeds; the ſtalks are ſtiffulous and weak, and ſeem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; and other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The ſpecies are ſixteen: 1. The greater garden *pea*, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotſpur *pea*. 3. Dwarf *pea*. 4. French dwarf *pea*. 5. *Pea* with an eſculent huſk. 6. Sickle *pea*. 7. Common white *pea*. 8. Green rouncival *pea*. 9. Grey *pea*. 10. Maple rouncival *pea*. 11. Roſe *pea*. 12. Spaniſh moretto *pea*. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral *pea*. 14. Union *pea*. 15. Sea *pea*. 16. Pig *pea*. *Miller.*

PEACE. *n. ſ.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Latin.]

1. Reſpite from war.

Preſerve us in *peace*; ſo preſerve us in *peace*, that war may be always more odious to us than neceſſity. *Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede, rous'd up to fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace*.
Addiſon.

2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances.

The king gave judgment againſt Warren, and commanded that Sherborn ſhould hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*

3. Reſt from any commotion.

4. Stillneſs from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives, he dies that ſtrikes again. *Shakſpeare.*

All aſſembled here in arms againſt God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakſpeare.*

Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make *peace* with me. *Iſaiah.*

6. A ſtate not hoſtile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy perſecute my ſoul. *Pſalms.*

There be two falſe *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt.

Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!—
—*Peace* be with us, leſt we be heavier! *Shal ſ.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou ſhalt not die. *Judges*

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans.*

Religion directs us rather to ſecure inward *peace* than outward eaſe, to be more careful to avoid everlaſting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotſon.*

8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

T'will out;—I *peace!*
No, I will ſpeak as liberal as the air. *Shakſpeare.*

In an examination, a freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words: and amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was a freed ſervant of Scribonianus; I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*

She ſaid, and held her *peace*: Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general ſecurity and quiet which the king warrants to his ſubjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

PEACE, *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence.

Peace! fear, thou comeſt too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakſpeare.*

Peace, good reader do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are aſleep. *Craſhaw.*

But *peace*, I muſt not quarrel with the will
Of higheſt diſpenſation. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*
Said then th' omniſic word. *Milton.*

I prythee *peace!*
Perhaps ſhe thinks they are too near of blood. *Dry.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A ſacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemiſh. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the ſupreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undiſturbed.

The laws were firſt intended for the reformation of abuſes and *peaceable* continuance of the ſubject. *Spenſer.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* ſhelf,
Nor take it amiſs, that ſo little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and ſome love to myſelf,
Then why ſhould I anſwer; ſince firſt I muſt read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæſar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death, both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale*

4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent.

The moſt *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him ſhew himſelf, and ſteal out of your company. *Shakſpeare*

Theſe men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Geneſis.*

PEA'CEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace.

Plant in us all thoſe previous fruits of piety, juſtice, and charity, and *peaceableneſs*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown ſhe him reſtor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it ſhould to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the ſame long time did weld. *Spenſ.*

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, elſe Piſiſtratus could never have governed ſo *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without diſturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him paſs *peaceably*. *Shakſp.*

PEA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full*.]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That roux'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one diſarm'd, his anger all he loſt;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her ſoon. *Mil*
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs
To feaſt upon ſoft vows and ſilent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the ſubjects cries,
Nor ſaw diſpleas'd the *peaceful* cottage riſe. *Pope*

PEA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *peaceful*.]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without diſturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we ſlept,
And far from heav'n quiet poſſeſſion kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from war or diſturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;
And whet not on theſe too too furious peers,
For bleſſed are the *peacemakers*. *Shakſpeare.*

Think us,
Thoſe we profeſs, *peacemakers*, friends, and ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

We ſhould prophane the ſervice of the dead,
To ſing a requiem, and ſuch reſt to her
As to *peaceparted* ſouls. *Shakſpeare.*

PEACH. *n. ſ.* [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance in his left hand a handful of mallet, withal carry-

ing a cornucopiæ of ripe *peaches*, peaſe, and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

The ſunny wall
Preſents the downy *peach*. *Thomſon.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To accuſe of ſome crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* firſt, and ſee whoſe oath will be believed, I'll trounce you. *Dry.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the ſuit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for ſome four ſuits of *peach-colour'd* ſattin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakſpeare.*

PEA'CHICK. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chick of a peacock.

Does the ſniveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me? *Southern.*

PEA'COCK. *n. ſ.* [papa, Sax. *pavo*, Latin. Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its ſpangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let ſtaunch Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, ſweep along his tail. *Shakſp.*

The birds that are hardeſt to be drawn, are the tame birds, as cock, turky-cock and *peacock*. *Peacham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor oſtrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock*'s plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the ſable's tail. *Gay.*

PEA'HEN. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *n. ſ.* [peac, Sax. *pique*; *pic*, Fr.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy ſiſter ſeek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

3. The riſing forepart of a headdreſs.

To PEAK. *v. n.* [*piquerno*, Spaniſh, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has ſome other derivation: we ſay a withered man has a ſharp face; Falſtaff dying, is ſaid to have *a noſe as ſharp as a pen*: from this obſervation, a ſickly man is ſaid to *peak* or grow acuminated, from *piquer*.]

1. To look ſickly.

Weary ſe'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make a mean figure; to ſneak.

I, a dull and muddy mettled raſcal, *peak*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cauſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The *peaking* cornuto her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy, comes me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakſpeare.*

PEAL. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere tympana*.]

1. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud inſtruments.

They were ſaluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be ſo highly expreſſed, as in that it ſhall be the laſt *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon.*

Woods of Oranges will ſmell into the ſea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, ſince a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a ſmall compaſs? *Bacon.*

A *peal* ſhall rouſe their ſleep;
Then all thy ſaints aſſembled, thou ſhalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton.*

I myſelf,
Vanquiſh'd with a *peal* of words, O weakneſs!
Gave up my fort of ſilence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors camp the noiſe grows louder ſtill;
Peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, ſea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addiſon.*

2. It is once uſed by *Shakſpeare* for a low dull noiſe, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In ſervice high and anthems clear,
As may, with ſweetneſs through mine ear,
Diſſolve me into extaſies,
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the pauſing choir;
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd. *Tickel.*

To PEAL. *v. a.*

1. To aſſail with noiſe.

Nor was his ear leſs *peal'd*
With noiſes loud and ruinous, than when Bellona ſtorms,
With all her batt'ring engines, bent to raſe
Some capital city. *Milton.*

2. To ſtir with ſome agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to ſtir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainſworth.*

PEAR. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Latin.] A fruit more produced toward the footſtalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part.

The ſpecies are eighty-four: 1. Little muſk *pear*, commonly called the ſupreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little baſtard muſk *pear*. 3. The haſting *pear*, commonly called the green chriſtel. 4. The red muſcadelle; it is alſo called the Lorett. 5. The little muſcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windſor *pear*. 8. The orange muſk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long ſtalked blanket *pear*. 12. The ſkinleſs *pear*. 13. The muſk robin *pear*. 14. The muſk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Catholicke. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great orange *pear*. 19. The Auguſt muſcat. 20. The roſe *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The ſummer bon chriſtien, or good chriſtian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The ruffelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiſs burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the autumn mouth water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monſieur John. 36. The flowered muſcat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Roulchine *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green ſugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is alſo called the virgin of Nantuace. 43. Le Bechery; it is ſo called from Becri, which is a foreſt in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantz, where this *pear* was found. 44. The craſſane, or burgamot craſſane; it is alſo called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lanſac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villam of Anjou, it is alſo called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large ſtalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little Lad *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The Colmar *pear*; it is alſo called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the lundry wilding. 54. La vygonie, or la virgouleuſe. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is ſo called from its muſky flavour, which reſembles the ſmell of the ſweet ſultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of La Fare, it being firſt diſcovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the pariſh of St. Germain. 58. The St. Auguſtine. 59. The Spaniſh bon chriſtien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Caſſoy, a foreſt in Brittany, where it was diſcovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is alſo called the muſk orange *pear* in ſome places. 64. The winter roffelet. 65. The gale *pear*; this was diſcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much eſteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi: it is alſo called the Eaſter Burgamot. 67. The winter bon chrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paſtourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rouſſelet de Reins. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuette. 82. The German muſcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84 The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creſt fallen as a dried *pear*. *Shakſpeare.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a cholerick aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums, and apples. *Peacham.*

The juicy *pear*
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomſon.*

PEARCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat.] See PERCH.

1. A long pole for various uſes.

2. A kind of fiſh.

PEARCH-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *pearch* and *ſtone*.] A ſort of ſtone.

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſpherula*, Lat.]

1. *Pearls*, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which pearls are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyſter: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the pearl is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a pear, and ſerve for ear-rings. *Hill.*

A *pearl* julep was made of a diſſolved muſk. *Bacon.*

Flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſapphire, *pearl* and rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakſpeare.*

Carnacts *pearl* coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop.

Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the maid queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees beg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*gilbugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſw.*

PEA'RLED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with pearls.

The water nymphs
Hold up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS.
PEA'RLPLANT.
PEA'RLWORT. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moiſt nutriment. *Milton.*

2. Reſembling pearls.

Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*
Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the sutures finely displayed upon its surface.
Woodward.

Pearmain. *n. f.* An apple.
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit.
Mortimer

Pear'tree. *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.
The *pear-tree* cudgels will have to borrow his name of *wig*, fire. *Bacon*

Peasant. *n. f.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Spenser.*
I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash
Shakspeare.
The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, divertised themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk. *Brown.*
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South*
The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants.* *Addison.*

Pea'santry. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.
How many then shall cover, that stand bare?
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pick't from the chaff? *Shakspeare.*
The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

Pea'scod. } *n. f.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell.*]
Pea'shell. } The husk that contains peas.
Thou art a sheal'd *peascod.* *Shakspeare*
Saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod.*
Walton.
As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three,
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*

Peasr. *n. f.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*; pisa, Sax. *pois*, Fr. *pizo*, Italian; *pisum*, Lat.] Food of peas.
Sowe *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon,
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone
Tusser
Peaſe, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent, but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

Peat. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.
Turf and *peat*, and cowdungs are cheap fuels and last long *Locke.*
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles east of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward*

Peat. *n. f.* [from *petit*, French.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything. It is now commonly called *pet.*
A pretty *peat!* it is best put finger in the eye,
An she knew why. *Shakspeare*
A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook, the wench a pretty *peat.* *Donne*

Pebble. } *n. f.* [pabolpretanna,
Pebblestone. } Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet took to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebble-stones* it ran over. *Sidney.*
The Bishop and the duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidde a late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebble-stones.* *Shakspeare.*
Suddenly a rude rout of boys delivered such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*
You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles.* *Bacon*
Collecting lots,
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter *Woodward.*

Pe'bble-crystal. *n. f.*
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a trench by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular *Woodward.*

Pe'bbled. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore.
Thomson

Pe'bbly. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.
Strow'd fabulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*

Peccabi'lity. *n. f.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin.
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders, it thereby of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will quickly hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

Peccable. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to sin.

Peccadi'llo. *n. f.* [Spanish; *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*
'Tis low dealing with his accusers, when such *peccadilloes* as these are put in to swell the charge *Atterb.*

Peccancy. *n. f.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.
Apply to the crudities without any preceding evacuation, because the difficult took its original merely from the difaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiseman.*

Peccant. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Lat.]
1. Guilty; criminal.
From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw. *Milton.*
That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.
With preservatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryd.*
Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Aylyffe.*

Peck. *n. f.* [from *pecca*, or perhaps from *pot*, a vessel. *Skinner.*]
1. The fourth part of a bushel.
Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*
To every hill of ashes, some put a *peck* of unslaked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slack the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer.*
He drove about his turnips in a cart,
And from the same machine sold *pecks* of peaſe.
King.
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.
Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*;
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

***To* Peck.** *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak.
She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side.
Dryden.
Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them? *Addison.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.
With a pick-ax of iron about twelve inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat-headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew*
4. To strike; to make blows.
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and striking at with the same malice. *South*
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind he *picking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*
5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to *pack*, to *throw.*
Get up o' th' tad, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales else. *Shakspeare*

Pe'cker. *n. f.* [from *peck.*]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood *pecker.*
The titmouse and the *peckers* hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood.
Dryden

Pe'ckled. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled.*] Spotted; varied with spots.
Some are *peckled*, some greenish. *Walton.*

Pecti'nal. *n. f.* [from *pecten*, Latin; a comb.]
The e are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plaice and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

Pe'ctinated. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.
To sit cross-legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Crown*

Pectination. *n. f.* The state of being pectinated.
The compunction or *punctuation* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown.*

Pe'ctoral. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin] Belonging to the breast.
I long troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wiseman.*

Pe'ctoral. *n. f.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breastplate.

Pe'culate. } *n. f.* [*peculatus*, Latin.
Pecula'tion. } *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

Pecu'lator. *n. f.* [*peculator*, Lat.] Robber of the publick.

Pecu'liar. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to anyone with exclusion of others.

I agree with sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Particular; single. To join *most* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

PECU'LIAR. *n. f.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By touches or reflection, they augment
Their small *peculiar*. *Milton.*

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*

Some *peculiars* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Lesley.*

PECULIA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Troy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own. *Dryden.*

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniaire*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement. *Bramhall.*

PED. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]

1. A small packsaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*

2. A basket; a hamper.

A hulk is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spenser.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Latin; παιδαγωγὸς, παῖς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's.
But never cou'd be meant to tie
Authentick wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *n. f.* [παιδαγωγία.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South.*

PE'DAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PE'DALS. *n. f.* [*pedales*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ: so called because played upon and stopt with the foot. *Dict.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT. *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakspeare.*

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*

Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,
And into coxcombs burnishes our fools. *Young.*

PEDA'NTICAL. } *adj.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from
PEDA'NTICK. } *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Checke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other sufficiences *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old fashion that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantical* and hateful, that a man should watch against every influence of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican system, yet we shall still use the popular terms of rise and set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward ostentation of literature.

The earl of Rotcommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*, for a faith like that which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, it may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuadebis, etiamsi persuaseris.* *Addison.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsw.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PE'DDLING. *adj.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no mate; thus *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDRE'RO. *n. f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish, from *piedra*, a stone with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *n. f.* [*piedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bawls,
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals*. *Dryden.*

In the center of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDI'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The caule of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *n. f.* [*per* and *degré*, *Skinner*.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*
Of threescore and two years, a silly time. *Shakspeare.*

Alterations of surnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

PE'DIMENT. *n. f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

PE'DLER. *n. f.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent use.] One who travels the country with small commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truss of trifles at his backe;
Yclothis and babies and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakspeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakspeare.*

Had fly Ulysses at the tack
Of Troy brought thee in *pedler*'s pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was for exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.

The bulkiness of those of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those are who travel with silk, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PEDOBA'PTISM. *n. f.* [παῖδο; and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptism. *Dict.*

PEDOBA'PTIST. *n. f.* [παῖδο and βαπτίζω.]

One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The ſkilful ſhepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakſ.*

2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*.

Who once juſt and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhauſted all
By luſt and rapine. *Milton.*

Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
Theſe, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden*

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelure*, Fr.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who ſtrips or flays.

2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her ſucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maſter and worſe to ſome ground.
Tuſſer.

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, ſow it upon lands the like rank. *Mortimer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *opheſſen*, Dutch, *to liſt up*; and of *Caſaubon*, who derives it from ὑποπτεύω, a *ſpy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *papio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds*: when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried, they were ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better may be found.]

1. To make the firſt appearance.

She her gay painted plumes diſordered,
Seeing at laſt herſelf from danger rid,
Peeps forth and ſoon renews her native pride. *Spenſ.*

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unſtain'd ſhepherd. *Shakſ.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakſpeare.*

I can ſee his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakſpeare.*

The tim'rous maiden-bloſſoms on each bough
Peept forth from the firſt bluſhes; ſo that now
A thouſand ruddy hopes ſtud'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that ſtood. *Chapman.*

With words not hers, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her viſage rears,
And *peeps* upon the ſeas from upper grounds. *Dryd.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers firſt *peep'd*, and trees did bloſſoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year.
Dryden.

Printing and letters had juſt *peeped* abroad in the world; and the reſtorers of learning wrote very eagerly againſt one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the ſprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the ſprout of a greater largeneſs.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the firſt clouds and mountains ſeem the laſt;
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increaſing proſpect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps ariſe. *Pope.*

Moſt ſouls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull ſullen priſ'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly; to look through any crevice.

Who is the ſame, which at my window *peeps*.
Spenſer.

Come thick night!
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakſpeare.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dapples the walk with light and ſhade,
Like lattice windows give the ſpy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are ſhut, no ſervant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick diſpatch. *Dryd.*

The ſtaring flames *peept* in, and ſaw from far
The awful ſtatues of the ſacred quire;
But ſince it was propoſ'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire.
Dryden.

From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me.
Dryden.

Thoſe remote and vaſt bodies were formed not merely to be *peept* at through an optick glaſs.
Bentley's Sermons.

O my muſe, juſt diſtance keep,
Thou art a maid, and muſt not *peep*. *Prior.*

In vain his little child I en *peeping* out
Into the mingling ſtorm, demand their ſire. *Thomſ.*

PEEP. *n. ſ.*

1. Firſt appearance: as, at the *peep* and firſt break of day.

2. A ſly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out of his grave to take t'other *peep* at the ſtars? *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *n. ſ.* A young chicken juſt breaking the ſhell.

Diſhes I chuſe, though little, yet genteel;
Sounds the firſt courſe, and *peepers* crown the meal.
Brancth.

PEE'PHOLE. } *n. ſ.* [*peep* and *hole*.]
PEE'PINGHOLE. } Hole through which one may look without being diſcovered.

The fox ſpied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to ſee what news. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the *peepholes* on his creſt,
Is it not virtually confeſt,
That there his eyes took diſtant aim? *Prior.*

PEER. *n. ſ.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the ſame rank.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

Amongſt a man's *peers*, a man ſhall be ſure of familiarity: and therefore it is good a little to keep ſtate. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!
That thou to him to great reſpect do'ſt bear!
That thou adorn'ſt him with to bright a mind,
Mak'ſt him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer*.
Davies.

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All theſe did wiſe Ulyſſes lead, in counſell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman.*

In ſong he never had his *peers*,
From ſweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did ſurpaſs. *Spenſer.*

If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what ſpight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion ſwell'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne.
Dryden.

4. A nobleman as diſtinct from a commoner: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

I ſee thy complete worth with thy kingdom's peers,
Thus ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds:
Hail king of Scotland! *Shakſpeare.*

King Henry's peers and chief nobility
Deſtroy'd themſelves, and loſt the realm of France.
Shakſpeare.

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A *peer* of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER. *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear*.]

1. To come juſt in ſight.

As the ſun breaks through the darkeſt clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meaneſt habit. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet many of your horſemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakſpeare.*

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I ſpy life *peering*. *Shakſpeare*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Benſon.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirrour clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love.
Sidney.

Hell itſelf will paſs away,
And leave her dolorous manſion to the *peering* day.
Milton.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakſpeare.*

PEE'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendſhips he to few confin'd;
No fool, of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would paſs for lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force againſt paſſts, and their number is contemptible, but alſo the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden*

PEE'RDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.
Ainſworth.

PEE'RESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statеſman and patriot ply alike the ſtocks;
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to weet,
We ſtand up *peerleſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Her *peerleſs* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakſp.*

He'perus, that led
The ſtarry hoſt, rode brighteſt; till the moon,
Riſing in cloudy majeſty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerleſs* light. *Milton.*

Such muſick worthieſt were to blaze
The *peerleſs* light of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Her dreſs, her ſhape, her matchleſs grace,
Were all obſerv'd, as well as heav'nly face;
With ſuch a *peerleſs* majeſty ſhe ſtands,
As in that day ſhe took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEE'RLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peerleſs*.] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH. *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reaſon than he commonly diſcovers, ſuppoſes to be formed by corruption from *perverſe*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beeviſh*, as we ſay *waſpiſh*.]

1. Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; irraſcible; ſoon angry; perverſe; moroſe; querulous; full of expreſſions of diſcontent; hard to pleaſe.

She is *peeviſh*, ſullen, froward,
Proud, diſobedient, ſtubborn, lacking duty. *Shakſp.*

If thou haſt the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peeviſh* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, againſt theſe ſaucy walls. *Shakſ.*

Neither will it be ſatire or *peeviſh* invective to af-

[illegible] that infidelity and vice [illegible] ufed. *Swift.*

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations? *Sidney.*

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakspeare.*

Those deserve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estr.*

PEE'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *peevish.*] Angrily; querulously; morosely.

He was so *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *peevish.*] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

Some miscarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others; envying the publick should be managed without them. *King Ch.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEG. *n. s.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff. *Grew.*

If he be cholerick, we shall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison.*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addis.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous, or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg.* *Swift*

2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.

You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To take a* PEG *lower.* To depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments.

Remember how in arms and politicks,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg.* *Hudibras.*

4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakspeare.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelve-month they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

PELF. *n. s.* [in low Lat. *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery.*] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf.* *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,
Thou darest view my direful countenance;
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,
To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pelf.* *Spenser.*

Of traffick or return she never taketh care;
Not provident of *pelf*, as many islands are. *Drayton.*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*;
I pray for no man but myself. *Shakspeare.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

PE'LICAN. *n. s.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin; *pelican*, French.] A large bird.

There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young, it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.*

Should discarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their flesh;
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakspeare.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence.*

PE'LLET. *n. s.* [from *pila*, Latin; *pelote*, French.]

1. A little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses. *Bacon*

That which is sold to the merchants is made into little *pellets* and sealed. *Sandys.*

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wiseman.*

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilatation; and therefore, lest two bodies should be in one place, there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations; for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll up in the ground? *L'Estr*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet.* *Ray*

PE'LLETED. *adj.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LLICLE. *n. s.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke. *Sharp.*

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LLMELL. *adv.* [*pesle mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pell mell*
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakspeare.*

Never yet did insurrection want
Such moody beggars, starving for a time
Of *pell-mell* havock and confusion. *Shakspeare*

After these senators have in such manner, as you grace hath heard, battered episcopal government, with their paper-shot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the service book. *White.*

He knew when to fall on *pell mell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Latin.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opake; not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, without sensibly damaging the texture *Woodward.*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton.*

PELLUCI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *pellucid.*]
PELLU'CIDNESS. } Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We consider their *pellucidness*, and the vast quantity of light that passes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

PELT. *n. s.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]

1. Skin; hide.

The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown.*

A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsw.*

To PELT. *v. a.* [*polteren*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. *Lye.*]

1. To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you? *Shakspeare.*

Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shaks.*

No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

2. To throw; to cast.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryd.*

PE'LTING. *adj.* This word in *Shakspeare* signifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shakspeare.*

Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,
That they have overborn their continents. *Shaksp.*

They from their pelting and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakspeare*

PE'LTMONGER. *n. s.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

PE'LVIS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *n. s.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shak*

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again,
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen.* *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Fell*

I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenser.*

3. Wing: though even here it may mean *feather.*

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton*

4. [from pennan, Saxon.] A small enclosure; a coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen.* *Shakesp.*

The cook was ordered to dreſs capons for ſupper, and take the beſt in the *pen*. *L'Eſtrange.*
She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden.*
Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King.*

To PEN. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *pent*. [penman and pindan, Saxon.]

1. To coop; to ſhut up; to encage; to impriſon in a narrow place.
Away with her, and *pen* her up. *Shakſpeare.*
My heavy ſon
Private in his chamber *pens* himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*
The printer alone would *pen* the humour ahead contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*
Their armour help'd their harm, cruſh'd in and bruis'd,
Into their ſubſtance *pent*. *Milton*
As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey,
Watching where ſhepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field ſecure,
Leaps o'er the fence with eaſe into the fold. *Milton*
The glaſs, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itſelf by an expanſion of its parts. *Boyle.*
The prevention of mutchief is preſcribed by the Jewiſh cuſtom, they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none *Harvey.*
Ah! that your bulwarks had been mine,
To *pen* the ſheep. *Dryden*

2. [from the noun; pret. and part. paſſ. *penned*.] To write. It probably meant at firſt only the manual exerciſe of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long uſed with relation to the ſtyle or compoſition.
For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtuff he knew he could not bend
With hearſay pictures, on a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidn.*
I would be loath to caſt away my ſpeech; for, beſides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it. *Shakſpeare*
Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it *Shakſpeare.*
A ſentence ſpoken by him in Engliſh, and *penned* out of his mouth, by four good ſecretaries, for trial of our orthography, was ſet down by them. *Camden*
He frequented ſermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward.*
The precepts *peaned*, or preached by the holy apoſtles, were as divine and as perpetual in reſpect of obligation *White*
The digeſting my thoughts into order, and the ſetting them down in writing was neceſſary; for without ſuch ſtrict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been diſpoſed and loving ones. *Digby*
Almoſt condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus.
Hear, but inſtead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applauſe, at th' end
I reed him, and laid, no tool ſuch lines had *penn'd*
Dryden.
Gentlemen ſhould extempore, or after a little meditation, ſpeak to ſome ſubject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke*
Should I publiſh the praiſes that are to well *penned*, they would do honour to the perſons who write them. *Addiſon.*
Twenty foals I never ſaw
Come with petitions finely *penn'd*,
Deſiring I ſhould ſtand their friend *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment.
Gratitude plants ſuch generoſity in the heart of man, as ſhall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* *South*

2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive.
Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableneſs to puniſhment; condemnation to puniſhment.
Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and ſome unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigations can now aſſert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *penalité*, old Fr.]

1. Puniſhment; cenſure; judicial infliction.
Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and conſequently all leſs *penalties*, for preſerving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*
Beneath her footſtool, ſcience groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.
Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'ſt with better face,
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NANCE. *n. ſ.* [*penence*, old Fr. for *penitence*.] Inflictions either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.
And bitter *penance* with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to diſciple every day. *Spenſer.*
Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shak.*
No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never ſo ſtraight *penance* to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over the purſuit of his right. *Bacon.*
The ſcourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance* *Milton.*
A Lorrain ſurgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blittered, perſuaded him to perform this *penance* in a ſharp fit he had *Temple.*

PENCE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction uſual in the rapidity of colloquial ſpeech.
The ſame ſervant found one of his fellow-ſervants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat *Matthew*

PE'NCIL. *n. ſ.* [*penicillum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall brüſh of hair which painters dip in their colours.
The Indians will perfectly repreſent in feathers whatſoever they ſee drawn with *pencils*. *Heylin.*
Pencils can by one ſlight touch reſtore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryd.*
For thee the groves green ſilks wear,
For thee the grace lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryd.*
A fort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*
The faithful *pencil* has deſign'd
Some bright idea of the maſter's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink.
Mark with a pen or *pencil* the moſt conſiderable things in the books you deſire to remember. *Watts*

3. Any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.
Paintime is almoſt the natural man,
For ſince dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outſide: *pencil'd* figures are
Even ſuch as they give out. *Shakſpeare.*
Pride of all kinds diſtus'd their ord'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

PE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [*pendant*, Fr.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.
The ſprites
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendents* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
Unripe fruit, whole verdant ſtalks do cleave
Cloſe to the tree, which grieves no leſs to leave
The finding *pendant* which adorns her ſo,
And until autumn on the bough ſhould grow.
Waller.

3. A pendulum. Obſolete.
To make the ſame *pendant* go twice as faſt as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby.*

4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Slopeneſs; inclination.
The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or ſlopeneſs, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt top or ridge from the loweſt. *Wotton*

PE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suſpenſe; delay of deciſion.
The judge ſhall pronounce in the principle cauſe, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Lat. ſome write *pendant*, from the Fr.]

1. Hanging.
Quant in green ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shak.*
I ſometimes mournful verſe indite, and ſing
Of deſperate lady near a purling ſtream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Philip.*

2. Jutting over.
A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air *Shakſpeare*

3. Supported above the ground.
They brought, by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton*

PE'NDING. *adj.* [*pendente lite*.] Depending; remaining yet undecided.
A perſon *pending* ſuit with the dioceſan, ſhall be defended in the poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *pendulous*.]
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The ſtate of hanging; ſuſpenſion.
His ſlender legs he encreaſed by riding, that is the humerous defended upon their *pendulosity*, having no ſupport or ſuppedaneous ſtability. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not ſupported below.
All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters *Shakſpeare*
Bellerophon's horſe, framed of iron, and placed between two loadſtones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air. *Brown.*
The grinders are furniſhed with three roots, and in the upper jaw often a fourth, becauſe there are *pendulous*. *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM. *n. ſ.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time
Upon the bench I will to handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudib.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrable*.] Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.
There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, paſſivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite variety of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne*

PE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Such as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body.
Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden*

2. Suſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.
I am not made of ſtone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakſpeare*
Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for ſo I ſhall,
If it be made of *penetrable* ſtuff. *Shakſpeare*

PE'NETRAIL. *n. f.* [*penetralia*, Lat.] Interior parts. Not in uſe.

The heart reſiſts purulent fumes, into whoſe *penetrails* to inſinuate ſome time muſt be allowed. *Harvey*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing.

The ſubtility, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obſtacle can ſtop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, French.] Having the power to pierce or enter; ſharp; ſubtile.

If the operation of theſe ſalts be in convenient glaſſes promoted by warmth, the aſcending ſtreams may eaſily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The food mingled with ſome diſſolvent juices, is evacuated into the inteſtines, where it is further ſubtilized and rendered ſo fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the ſtraight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the ſurface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily ſubſtances, the moſt *penetrating*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

Theſe if all we clearly ſee the uſes of theſe things, which here were too ſublime for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.*

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the higheſt rate,
Born where heav'n's influence ſcarce can *penetrate*:
Though the fame ſun with all diffuſive rays
Smile on the roſe, and on the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always let the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the mine and reality of the thing *Locke*

PENETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms
The univerſe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unſeen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe.

A *penetration* into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts*

3. Acuteneſs; ſagacity.

The ſtouteſt adherer of his own parts might conſult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrate*.]

1. Piercing; ſharp; ſubtile.

Let not air be too groſs, nor too *penetrative*, nor ſubject to any foggy nottomeneſs from fens. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; ſagacious; diſcerning.

O thou, whoſe *penetrative* wiſdom found
The ſouth ſea rocks and ſhelves, where thouſands drown'd *Swift*

3. Having the power to impreſs the mind.

Would'ſt thou ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleaſed arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To *penetrative* ſhame. *Shakſpeare*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *n. ſ.* [*anſer magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is ſuppoſed, by the firſt diſcoverers of America; and *penguan* ſignifying in Welſh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined that America was peopled from Wales; whence *Hudibras*:

Britiſh Indians nam'd from *penguins*.

Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Latin, *fat*; but is, I believe, miſtaken.

The *penguan* is ſo called from his extraordinary fatneſs: for though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds, his wings are extreme ſhort and little, altogether unuſeful for flight, but by the help whereof he ſwims very ſwiftly. *Grew.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the Weſt Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour: there is alſo a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller*

PENINSULA. n. ſ. [Latin, *pene inſula*; *peninſule*, Fr.] A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aude of Millbrook holds the *peninſula* of Inſwork, on whoſe neck ſtand the ancient bonds. *Carew.*

PENI'NSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninſula*.] Almoſt ſurrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *n. ſ.* [*penitence*, Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; ſorrow for crimes; contrition for ſin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is deſcrib'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not to revoke the doom. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for ſin; ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To ſee you become ſo *penitent* *Shakſpeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themſelves, or *penitent* be ſought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton.*

Provoking God to raiſe them enemies;
From whom as oft he ſaves them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he ſcorn'd, the *penitent* he chear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd,
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living ſermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *n. ſ.*

1. One ſorrowful for ſin.

Concealed treaſures ſhall be brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted *penitents*, whoſe carcaſes the impartial laws ſhall dedicate to the worms of the earth *Bacon*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful ſenſe of the divine goodneſs towards him, is reſolved on while all the appetites are in their ſtrength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of ſin in their full force. *Rogers*

2. One under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionyſius deſcribes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the leſſons and pſalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet*

3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expreſſing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,
Whoſe high imperious thoughts have puniſh'd me
With bitter faſts and *penitential* groans. *Shakſpeare.*

Is it not ſtrange, that a rational man ſhould adore leeks and garlick, and ſhed *penitential* tears at the ſmell of a deified onion! *South.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentiary* or book of penitence contained ſuch matters as related to the impoſing of penitence, and the reconciliation of the perſon that ſuffered penitence. *Ayliffe*

PENITE'NTIARY. *n. ſ.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance.

Upon the loſs of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never ſo ſtraight penitence to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over purſuit of his right, which he proſperouſly reobtained *bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counſellors preſcribes the meaſure of penitence. *Ayliffe.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prieſt is ſtroaned John Northampton's liberty, who, for abuſing the name of his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned rather as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*

To maintain a pontifical fight againſt the law of ſin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with ſorrow for ſin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife uſed to cut pens.

Some lubberly men, fitter to guide *penknives* than ſwords, precisely ſtand upon it. *Bacon.*

We might as ſoon kill an oak with a *penknife*. *Holiday*

PE'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who profeſſes the art of writing.

2. An author, a writer.

The four evangeliſts, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, configned to writing that hiſtory which had been publiſhed only by the apoſtles and diſciples; the further conſideration of theſe holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this diſcourſe *Addiſon.*

The deſcriptions which the evangeliſts give, ſhew that both our bleſſed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his ſtory were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

PE'NNACHED. *adj.* [*pennaché*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with mat-raffles. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall flag, cohign, or colour.

2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. *Pennated*, amongſt botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

2. A penoale. *Ainſworth.* So it is called in Scotland.

PE'NNILESS. *adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyleſs; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A ſmall flag or colour.

Her yellow locks curled like golden wire,
About her ſhoulders ſcatter loſtely fled,
And when the wind amongſt them did inſpire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide diſplayed *Spenſer.*

Parts I ſcorn through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Hardicar. *Shakſpeare.*

High on his painted lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conqueſt'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

PE'NNY. *n. ſ.* plural *pence*. [peniz, Sax.]

1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is num-

bered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.

She ſighs and ſtakes her empty ſhoes in vain,
No ſilver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny's* coſt in herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A ſmall ſum.

You ſhall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shakſpeare.*

We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakſpeare.*

Becauſe there is a latitude of gain in buying and ſelling, take not the utmoſt *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not ſafe. *Taylor.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incenſe take;
And with poſt-haſte thy running markets make;
Be ſure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of ſome printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding graſs*, *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

The Sevile piece of eight is 1¼ *pennyweight* in the pound worſe than the Engliſh ſtandard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the dram of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny* and *wiſe*.] Saving of ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occaſions.

Be not *pennywiſe*; riches have wings and fly away of themſelves. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *worth*.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money.

As for corn at is nothing natural, ſave only for barley and oats, and ſome places for rye, and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenſer.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchaſe friends. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſay nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court, and ſwear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the Engliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the ſoul of uſurers after their death are tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and hides by cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

Though in purchaſes of church lands men have uſually the cheapeſt *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*

3. Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth.

For time he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A ſmall quantity.

My friendſhip I diſtribute in *pennyworths* to thoſe about me and who doſpleaſe me I am. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *adj.* [*penſilis*, Lat.]

1. Hanging; ſuſpended.

Two trepidations; the one manifeſt and local, as of the boll when it is *penſile*, the other, ſecret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal ſpace,
Yielding to earth and ſea the middle place,
Anxious I aſk you, how the *penſile* ball
Should never ſtrive to riſe, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, excells the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *penſile* garden grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſile*.] The ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate hireling for treaſon to his country.

A charity beſtowed on the education of her young ſubjects has more merit than a thouſand *penſions* to thoſe of a higher fortune. *Addiſon.*

He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *penſions*. *Pope.*

Chromes, for airy *penſions* of renown,
Devotes his ſervice to the ſtate, and crown. *Young.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to ſee medals of France in the higheſt perfection, when there is a ſociety *penſioned* and ſet apart for the deſigning of them. *Addiſon.*

The herb William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *penſion'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

PE'NSIONARY. *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions.

Scorn his houſhold policies,
His ſilly plots and *penſionary* ſpies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *penſionary* obligations to the olive. *Howel.*

PE'NSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *penſion*.]

1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

Prices of things neceſſary for ſuſtentation, grew exceſſive to the hurt of *penſioners*, ſoldiers, and all hired ſervants. *Camden.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *penſioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

Thoſe perſons whom he truſted with his greateſt ſecret and greateſt buſineſs, his charity, ſeldom had recourſe to him, but he would make enquiry for new *penſioners*. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquiſites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *penſioner* to him. *Collier.*

2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter.

In Britain's tenate he a ſeat obtains,
And one more *penſioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*penſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; melancholy.

Think it ſtill a good work, which they in their *penſive* care for the well beſtowing of time account waſte. *Hooker.*

Are you at leiſure, holy father?—
—My leiſure ſerves me, *penſive* daughter, now. *Shakſpeare.*

Anxious cares the *penſive* nymph oppreſt,
And ſecret pathos labour'd in her breaſt. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly uſed of perſons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

We at the ſad approach of death ſhall know
The truth, which from theſe *penſive* numbers flow,
That we purſue falſe joy, and ſuffer real woe. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *penſive*.] With melancholy; ſorrowfully; with gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

So fair a lady did I ſpy,
On Herbs and flowers ſhe walked *penſively*
Mild, but yet love ſhe proudly did forſake. *Spenſ.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive*.] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

Concerning the bleſſings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cauſe why we ſhould delight more in giving thanks than in making requeſts for them, inaſmuch as the one hath *penſiveneſs* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker.*

Would'ſt thou unlock the door
To cold deſpairs and gnawing *penſiveneſs*? *Herbert.*

PENT, part. paſſ. of *pen*. Shut up.

Cut my lace aſunder
That my *pent* heart may have ſome ſcope to beat, *Shakſpeare.*

The ſon of Clarence have I *pent* up cloſe. *Shakſ.*

The ſoul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in fleſh, muſt iſſue by diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatneſs. *Addiſon.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *capſular*.] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*pentagon*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capradon, call by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inſcribed. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut tranſverſely, its ſurface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meſhes, with a *pentagonal* ſtar in each meſh. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verſe of five feet.

Mr. Diſtich may poſſibly play ſome *pentameter* upon us, but he ſhall be anſwered in Alexandrines. *Addiſon.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular*.] Five cornered.

His thick and bony ſcales ſtand in rows, ſo as to make the fleſh almoſt *pentangular*. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πέντε and πέταλον.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTASPAST. *n. ſ.* [*pentaſpaſte*, Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies. *Dict.*

PENTA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

PE'NTASTYLE. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στύλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PE'NTATEUCH. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moſes.

The author in the enſuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *n. ſ.* [πεντηκοστὴ; *pentecoſte*, Fr.]

1. A feaſt among the Jews.

Pentecoſt ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover: the Hebrews call it the feaſt of weeks becauſe it was kept ſeven weeks after the paſſover they then offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which then was completed: it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and alſo to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

2. Whitſuntide.

'Tis ſince the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecoſt* as quickly as it will,
Some five and twenty years. *Shakſpeare.*

PENTECO'STAL. *adj.* [from *pentecoſt*.] Belonging to Whitſuntide.

I have compoſed ſundry collects, made up out of the church collects, with ſome little variation, as the collects adventual, quadrageſimal, paſchal or *pentecoſtal*. *Sanderſon.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe*.] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouſe* under which Lovegan deſired us to make a ſtand. *Shakſpeare.*

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouſe* lid. *Shakſpeare.*

The Turks lurking under the *penthouſe*, labour-ed with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

Thoſe defenſive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouſes*, to cover the aſſailants from the weapons of the beſieged, would be preſent-ly batter in pieces with ſtones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouſe* eye-brows and my ſhaggy beard
Offend your ſight; but theſe are manly ſigns.
Dryden.

The chill rain
Drops from ſome *penthouſe* on her wretched head.
Rowe.

PE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*appentir*, Fr. *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A ſloping roof.

Chines that fear the falling and lying of much ſnow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*.
Wotton.

PE'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof: they are often called pantiles.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths, they are hollow and circular.
Moxon.

PENT *up. part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.

Cloſe *pent up* guilts,
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakſpeare.*

PENU'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Laſt but one.

PENU'MBRA. *n. ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect ſhadow; that part of the ſhadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image anſwered to the ſun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]

1. Niggardly; ſparingly; not liberal; ſordidly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reaſon grant
To the large whale or caſtled elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* ſpring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penurious*.]

1. Niggardlineſs; parſimony.

If we conſider the infinite induſtry and *penurious-neſs* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithſtanding they furniſh as great taxes as their neigh-bours, they make a better figure. *Addiſon.*

2. Scantineſs; not plenty.

PE'NURY. *n. ſ.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the eccleſiaſtical eſtate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus firſt thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenſer.*

Sometimes am I king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar;
And ſo I am: then cruſhing *penury*
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shakſpeare.*

All innocent they were expoſed to hardſhip and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have eſcaped. *Spratt.*

Let them not ſtill be obſtinately blind,
Still to divert the good deſign'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To ſtarve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and *penury* of ſhade? *Prior.*

PE'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A flower.
Miller.

A phyſician had often tried the *peony* root unſea-ſonably gathered without ſucceſs; but having ga-thered it when the decreaſing moon paſſes under Aries, and tied the firſt root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epi-leptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community. In this ſenſe is read *peoples*.

Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelations.*

Ants are a *people* not ſtrong, yet they prepare their meat in ſummer. *Proverbs.*

What is the city but the *people*?
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The vulgar.

I muſt like beaſts or common *people* dye,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artiſt may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuſe. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

Of late
When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,
Scandal'd the ſuppliants; for the *people* call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakſpeare.*

Myſelf ſhall mount the roſtrum in his favour,
And ſtrive to gain his pardon from the *people*.
Addiſon.

4. Perſons of a particular claſs.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the muſick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or perſons in general. In this ſenſe, the word *people* is uſed indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of ſtruggling with heaven. *L'Eſtrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large intereſt. *Swift.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

People in adverſity ſhould preſerve laudable cuſtoms. *Clariſſa.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To ſtock with inhabitants.

Suppoſe that Brute, or whoſoever elſe that firſt *peopled* this iſland, had arrived upon Thames, and called the iſland after his name Britannia. *Raleigh.*

He would not be alone, who all things can;
But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man.
Dryden.

Beauty a monarch is
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crouds of ſlaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dry.*

A *peopled* city made a deſert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

PEPA'STICKS. *n. ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the ſize of a vetch and roundiſh, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are ſupplied from Java, Malabar, and Su-matra, and the plant has the ſame heat and fiery taſte that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark; but there is a rarer ſort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickneſs of a large gooſe quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent duſt
Of *pepper*, fatal to the froſty tribe. *Thomſon.*

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram ſuits. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'PPERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will now take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purſe nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakſp.*

PE'PPERCORN. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconſiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like thoſe *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK. *adj.* [πεπτικὸς.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſworth.*

PERACU'TE. *adj.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very ſharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after moſt dangerous attacks, ſuddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *adv.* [*par aventure*, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was ſuch *peradventure* as had been no whit leſs unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, viſit my houſe; let our old ac-quaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakſpeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very dull to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a ſtranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; queſtion. It is ſometimes uſed as a noun, but not gracefully nor pro-perly.

Though men's perſons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices juſtly may. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through.
Dict.

PERAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack unto the ſame again, and this containeth but twenty-ſeven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodick month of *peragration*, which chiefly reſpects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which ſhe like the ſun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the ſame again. *Holder.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.
2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through.

Perſons the moſt deputy ſhould nominate to view and *perambulate* Iriſh territories, and there-upon to divide and limit the ſame. *Davies.*

3. To viſit the boundaries of the pariſh.

PERAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over.

The duke looked ſtill for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and mak-ing their *perambulation* of the nothern ſeas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling ſurvey.

France is a tract of five hundred and fifty miles traverſe, thronging with ſuch multitudes, that the general *calculi*, made in the laſt *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

3. A diſtrict; limit of juriſdiction.

It might in point of conſcience be demanded, by

what authority a private perſon can extend a perſonal correction beyond the perſons and bounds of his own *perambulation?* *Holiday.*

4. Survey of the bounds of the pariſh annually performed.

PERCA'SE. *adv.* [*par* and *caſe.*] Perchance: perhaps. Not uſed.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in ſolitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percaſe* it will be more ſtrong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obſolete.

Wond'rous quick and *percecant* was his ſpright
As eagles eyes, that can behold the ſun. *Spenſer.*

PERCEI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* diſtance with ſome other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as the hands of clocks. *Locke*

That which we perceive when we ſee figure, as *perceivable* by ſight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects.

Conſider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which leſſens and ſets off. *Shakſp.*

2. To know; to obſerve.

Jeſus *perceived* in his ſpirit, that they ſo reaſoned within themſelves. *Mark.*

His ſons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job.*

Till we ourſelves ſee it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own underſtandings, we are ſtill in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themſelves think, when they themſelves do not *perceive* it? *Locke.*

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptible.*]

1. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not ſo bright and fulgent, as to obſcure or extinguiſh all *perceptibility* of the reaſon. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or obſerved.

No ſound is produced but with a *perceptible* blaſt of the air, and with ſome reſiſtance of the air ſtricken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember, or abſtract; theſe intrinſick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my ſight, hearing, taſte, ſmell, or feeling. *Hale.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the ſenſe; as I perceive the ſun by my ſight. *Hale*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and *perceptible* parts, than by ſtudying too much fiuer nerves. *Pope*

PERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Latin.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conſcious of its own exiſtence. *Bentley.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a paſſion or impreſſion, whereby the mind becomes conſcious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirſt, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

2. The act of perceiving; obſervation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would ſeem not to come too ſhort of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale.*

4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the vallies below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon.*

This experiment diſcovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which ſhould comfort them, though at a diſtance. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Latin.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the ſoul is awake and ſollicited by external motions, for ſome of them reach the *perceptive* region in the moſt ſilent repoſe and obſcurity of night: what is it then that prevents our ſenſations? *Glanville.*

Whatever the leaſt real point of the eſſence of the *perceptive* part of the ſoul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* muſt perceive at once. *More.*

PERCEPTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] A fiſh of prey, that like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth: he dare venture to kill and deſtroy ſeveral other kinds of fiſh: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his ſkin armed with thick hard ſcales, and hath two fins on his back: he ſpawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton.*

PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.

2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit.

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

He *percheth* on the ſame branch thereby,
To weather him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*

The world is grown ſo bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch.* *Shakſpeare.*

The morning muſes *perch* like birds, and ſing
Among his branches. *Craſhaw.*

Let owls keep cloſe within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough *Dryden.*

Glory, like the dazzling eagle, ſtood
Perch'd on my bever in the Grame flood;
When fortune's felt my ſtandard trembling bore,
And the pale fates ſtood frighted on the ſhore. *Lee.*

Hoſts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriouſly perceptible, if you could *perch* yourſelf as a bird on the top of ſome high ſteeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the *perched* rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd
Of ſome villatic fowl. *Milton.*

PERCHA'NCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you ſtay?—
—*Perchance* till after Theſeus' wedding day. *Shakſpeare.*

Finding him by nature little ſtudious, ſhe choſe rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim thereby *perchance* to get a courtier's life. *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

PE'RCHERS. *n. ſ.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax candles which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet theſe cautious and quickſighted gentlemen can wink and ſwallow this ſottiſh opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Senſation and perception are not inherent in matter as ſuch; for if it were ſo, every ſtock or ſtone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley.*

PERCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The ſoul is the ſole *percipient*, which hath animadverſion and ſenſe properly ſo called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impreſſions. *Glanville.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More.*

PE'RCLOSE. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Concluſion; laſt part. Obſolete.

By the *perclaſe* of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vaſt period of ages. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

Experiments touching the ſtraining and paſſing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation.* *Bacon.*

Water paſſing through the veins of the earth is rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold filtre. *Ray.*

To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] To ſtrike.

Flame *percuſſed* by air giveth a noiſe; as in blowing of the fire by bellows: and ſo likewiſe flame *percuſſing* the air ſtrongly. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Lat. *percuſſion*, French.]

1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percuſſion* of thy ſounds,
Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake. *Shakſpeare.*

The *percuſſion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatneſs of the body percuſſing *Bacon*

Some note, that the times when the ſtroke or *percuſſion* of an envious eye doth moſt hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon.*

The vibrations of tremors excited in the air by *percuſſion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percuſſion* in concentric ſpheres to great diſtances. *Newton*

Marbles taught him *percuſſion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Effect of ſound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percuſſion* is ſtronger. *Rymer*

PERCU'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike.

Inequality of ſounds is accidental, either from the roughneſs or obliquity of the paſſage, or from the doubling of the *percutient.* *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perditus*, Lat. *perdition*, French.]

1. Deſtruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer *perdition* of the Turkiſh fleet, every man puts himſelf in triumph. *Shakſpeare.*

We took ourſelves for free men, ſeeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived moſt joy-

ally; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison.*

2. Loss.

There's no foul loft,
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the veffel
Thou faw'ft funk. *Shakspeare.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's falvation and fome men's endleſs *perdition* are things ſo oppoſite, that whoever doth affirm the one, muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as, *perdue* or advanced ſentinel.] Cloſe; in ambuſh.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his deſp'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Loſt; thrown away.

There may be ſome wandering *perdulous* wiſhes of known impoſſibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wiſh he had not committed it: but to chuſe efficaciouſly and impoſſibly, is as impoſſible as an impoſſibility. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Lat.] Laſting; long continued. Not in uſe, nor accented according to analogy.

Conſels me knit to thy deſerving with cables of *perdurable* toughneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

O *perdurable* ſhame; let's ſtab ourſelves. *Shakſp.*

The vig'rous ſweat
Doth lend the lively ſprings their *perdurable* heat. *Drayton.*

PE'RDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable*.] Laſtingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perduro*, Latin.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PEREGAL. adj. [Fr.] Equal. Obſolete.

Whilom thou waſt *peregal* to the beſt
And wont to make the jolly ſhepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did paſs the reſt. *Spenſer.*

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he ſhould give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon.*

It is not amiſs to obſerve the heads of doctrine, which the apoſtles agreed to publiſh in all their *peregrinations*. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth paſs for a paradiſe, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aſpire after a better country. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINE. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old French; *peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but negation. *Bacon.*

To PERE'MPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to cruſh. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cauſe of appeal is *perempted* by the deſertion of an appeal; becauſe the office of the judge continues after ſuch inſtance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of inſtance was introduced in favour of the publick, leſt ſuits ſhould be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all further debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*

Not to ſpeak *peremptorily* or concluſively, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

Some organs are ſo *peremptorily* neceſſary, that the extinguiſhment of the ſpirits doth ſpeedily follow, but yet ſo as there is an interim. *Bacon.*

In all conferences it was inſiſted *peremptorily*, that the king muſt yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* enjoin us, and the things therein implied do ſtraitly oblige us to partake of the holy ſacrament. *Kettlewell.*

Some talk of letters before the Deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on firſt appearances. *Clariſſa*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peremptory*.] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute decision; dogmatiſm.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion; the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptorineſs* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotſon.*

PERE'MPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a deſire, to levell with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; ſtand not betwixt my ire
And what it aimes at. *Chapman.*

As touching the apoſtle, wherein he was ſo reſolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jeſus Chriſt made manifeſt unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no poſſibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-ſix exceptions *peremptorily* againſt the jurors, of which he ſhall ſhew no cauſe. *Spenſer.*

To-morrow be in readineſs to go;
Excuſe it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shakſpeare.*

Not death himſelf
In mortal fury is half ſo *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shakſpeare.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and abſolute, whoſoever denies Chriſt, ſhall aſſuredly be denied by him; yet ſtill there is a tacit condition, unleſs repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modeſt confeſs, that learning was to give us a fuller diſcovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in ſuch a *peremptory* and diſcouraging manner, were he not aſſured that he was able to ſubdue the moſt powerful oppoſition againſt the doctrine which he taught. *Addiſon.*

PERE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting through the year.

If the quantity were preciſely the ſame in theſe *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceaſing.

The matter wherewith theſe *perennial* clouds are raiſed, is the ſea that ſurrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity.

That ſprings have their origin from the ſea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers ſprings. *Derham.*

PE'RFECT. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, French.]

1. Complete; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant.

We count thoſe things *perfect*, which want nothing requiſite for the end whereto they were inſtituted. *Hooker.*

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx. *Milton.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* ſight
See far and wide. *Milton.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to ſee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er ſhall be. *Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakſpeare.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am *perfect*. *Shakſ*
I do not take myſelf to be ſo *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot maſter. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. This is a ſenſe chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* ſoul
Shall manifeſt me rightly. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou ſhalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Confident; certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ſhip hath touch'd upon
The deſerts of Bohemia. *Shakſpeare.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John.*

Beauty now muſt *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this iſle. *Wall.*

In ſubſtances reſt not in the ordinary complex ideas commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themſelves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to ſettle too many habits at once, leſt by variety you confound them, and ſo *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honeſt Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman ſet? *Prior.*

2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully.

Her cauſe and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he ſhall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RFECTER. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Broome.*

PERFECTION. *n. ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being perfect.

Man doth ſeek a triple *perfection*; firſt a ſenſual, conſiſting in thoſe things which very life itſelf requireth, either as neceſſary ſupplements or as ornaments thereof, then an intellectual, conſiſting in thoſe things which none underſtandeth man is capable of; laſtly, a ſpiritual and divine, conſiſting in thoſe things whereunto we tend by ſupernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs *perfection* ſo could err
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the higheſt *perfection*. *Milton.*

No human underſtanding being abſolutely ſecured from miſtake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by ſupernatural aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

Many things impoſſible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimenſion to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore.*

The queſtion is not, whether goſpel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a ſincere intention, and careful diligence can carry you. *Law.*

2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whoſe each part all pens may dwell? *Sidney.*

As heroick poëm requires, as its laſt *perfection*,

the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Atterbury*

4. Exact resemblance.

To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received, nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection: with *of*.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* our souls. *More.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective of* their natures. *Ray.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy, to that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *perfect*.]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2 Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. *Colossians.*

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness*? *Shakspeare.*

PERFIDIOUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, French.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquisite,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accurs'd,
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall
Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidously
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shaksp.*
They eat *perfidiously* their words,
And swear their ears through two inch boards.
Hudibras.

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war? *Swift.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

PE'RFIDY. *n. s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Latin.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*. *Arbuth.*

PERFLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *perforate*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The ridiculous *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray*

PERFORA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the spear in oil, stab it suddenly through the tegument, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, fluid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Spenser.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shak.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling and arting, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks
Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee? *Shakspeare.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakspeare.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Psalms*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 *Esdras.*

Thou, my love,
Perform his fun'rals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgment of a complete divine. *Waterland.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errours. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forgot the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *n. s.* [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shak.*

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakspeare.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*. 2 *Corinthians.*

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments, but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their several callings. *Law.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarissa.*

3. Action; something done.

In this flimsy agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *n. s.* [from *perform*.]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRI'CATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume*.] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME. *n. s.* [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for divers perfumes are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wafted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

E'en the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*. *Addison.*

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and lilies bloom,
And every bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For she is sweeter than perfume itself
To whom they go. *Shakspeare.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon.*

The pains she takes are vainly meant
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope*

PERFU'MER. *n. f.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

Amongst the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon.*
Fruit sliced from *perfumers* shops
A crowd of fashionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY. *adv.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Carelesly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord keeper *Clarendon.*

I lay seriously to heart the clearness and evidence of their proofs, and not *perfunctorily* pass over all the passages of the gospel, which are written on purpose that we may believe, without weighing them. *Lucas*

Whereas all logick is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *adj.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent.

A careless and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected *Woodward*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Harvey.*

PERHA'PS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap*.] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place *Dryden.*

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love;
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for aught we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will infallibly reward. *Law.*

PERIAPT. *n. f.* [περιαπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against disease or mischief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shakesp.*

PERICARDIUM. *n. f.* [περι and καρδια; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the pericardium is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *n. f.* [περι and καρπος; *pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *periclitor*, Latin; *pericliter*, French.]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. f.* [from περι and *cranium*; *pericrane*, Fr.] The membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also called the periosteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiseman.*

PERI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*periculosus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. Not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about six many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause there *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *n. f.* [περι and ἐργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *n. f.* [περι and γη; *perigée*,
PERIGE'UM. } Fr.] That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *n. f.* [περι and ἡλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Cheyne.*

PERIL. *n. f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dut. *periculum*, Latin.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pinocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney*

How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall? *Spenser.*
In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd *Daniel*
The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have put'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuth.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RILOUS. *adj.* [*perilleux*, Fr. from *peril*.]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker.*

Her guard is chastity;
She that has that is clad in complete steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Detate propitious to my dubious ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful fear:
For *perilous* th' assay, unheard the toil
T' elude the preference of a God by guile. *Pope.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* shrewd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous*.

'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakf.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerousness.

PERI'METER. *s. n.* [περι and μετρεω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton.*

PERIOD. *n. f.* [*periode*, Fr. περιοδος.]

1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts*

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end, and begins again as often as it ends *Holder.*

We title a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*, and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakf.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period*. *Burnet's Theory.*

What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *period*!
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conveying stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period*. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than the ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful, when they are not too long: for to they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *Ben Jonson.*

Is this the confidence you gave me?
Lean on it safely, not a *period*
Shall be unlaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, commonly wrapt up in a multitude *period*. *Locke.*

For the assistance of memorie, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts.*

8. A course of events, or series of things memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.

From the tongue
The unfinish'd *period* falls. *Thomson's Spring.*

To PE'RIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he defires
To thofe have fhut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakfpeare's Timon*

PERIO'DICAL. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from
PERIO'DICK. } *period.*]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the fame plane with that of the diurnal, we fhould mifs of thofe kindly increafes of day and night *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the fun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at fome ftated time.

Aftrological undertakers would raife men out of fome flimy foil, impregnated with the influence of the ftars upon fome remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing fome action at ftated times.

The confufion of mountains and hollows furnifhed me with a probable reafon for thofe *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at fuch particular hours of the day. *Addifon.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Ariftotle in his politicks, in that difcourfe againft Plato, who meafured the viciffitude and mutation of ftates by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical.*] At ftated periods.

The three tides ought to be underftood of the fpace of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically.* *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM. *n. f.* [περὶ and ὀστέον; *periofte*, French.] All the bones are covered with a very fenfible membrane, called the *periofteum.* *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *n. f.* [περὶ and φέρω; *periphérie*, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this fole vital faculty fufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PE'RIPHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphrafer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *n. f.* [περίφρασις; *periphrafe*, Fr.] Circumlocution; ufe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one: as, for *death*, we may ſay, *the loſs of life.*

She contains all bliſs,
And makes the world but her *periphrafis.* *Cleavel.*

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a conſtant *periphrafis* for this number ſeven. *Brown.*

They ſhew their learning uſeleſſly, and make a long *periphrafis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphrafes* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expreſſes the ſingle act of dying, have ſupplied ſucceeding poets with all their manners of phraſing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *periphrafis.*] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMO'NY. } *n. f.* [περὶ and πνεύμων;
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended fchirrous, by diſſipation of the ſubtiler parts, and lapidification of the groſſer that may be left indurated, through the groſs reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the laſt fatal ſymptom of every diſeaſe; for no body dies without a ſtagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]

1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing. It ſeems to have *for* or *with* before a cauſe, and *by* before an inſtrument, *Locke* has *by* before the cauſe.

I burn, I pine, I *periſh*,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakſpeare.*

If I have ſeen any *periſh for* want of clothing—then let mine arm fall from my ſhoulder blade. *Job.*

He keepeth back his ſoul from the pit, and his life from *periſhing by* the ſword, *Job.*

They *periſh* quickly from off the good land. *Deuteronomy.*

I *periſh with* hunger. *Luke.*

The ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought deſperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *periſh* without aſſiſtance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on duſt, that the firſt breath of wind efaces, are altogether as uſeful as the thoughts of a ſoul that *periſh* in thinking. *Locke.*

Expoſing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *periſh by* want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the luſt of tyrant pow'r ſucceeds,
Some Athens *periſhes*, or ſome Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had cauſed the death of ſo many Grecians; and in the Odyſſey, the ſubjects *periſhed* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have *of periſhing* diſtance, of which no two parts exiſt together, but follow in ſucceſſion; as expanſion is the idea of laſting diſtance, all whoſe parts exiſt together. *Locke.*

3. To be loſt eternally.

Theſe, as natural brute beaſts made to be deſtroyed, ſpeak evil of the things they underſtand not, and ſhall utterly *periſh.* 2 *Peter.*

O ſuffer me not to *periſh* in my ſins. Lord, careſt thou not that I *periſh*, who wilt that all ſhould be ſaved, and that none ſhould *periſh?* *Moreton.*

To PE'RISH. *v. a.* To deſtroy; to decay. Not in uſe.

The ſplitting rocks cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides;
Becauſe thy flinty heart more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *periſh* Margaret. *Shakſpeare.*

Rufs prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *periſh'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was ſo reſerved, that he would impart his ſecret to nobody; whereupon this cloſeneſs did a little *periſh* his underſtandings. *Collier.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the public woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *periſh'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *periſh.*] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to aſcribe to them the ſame dominion over our immortal ſouls, which they have over all bodily ſubſtances and *periſhable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To theſe purpoſes nothing can ſo much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *periſhable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addiſon.*

It is princes greateſt preſent felicity to reign in their ſubjects hearts, but theſe are too *periſhable* to preſerve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful hiſtorians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not ſuſtain the reflection of having all its ſchemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *periſhable* compoſition of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he ſeen the *periſhable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *periſhable.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay.

Suppoſe an iſland ſeparate from all commerce, but having nothing becauſe of its commonneſs and *periſhableneſs* fit to ſupply the place of money; what reaſon could any have to enlarge poſſeſſions beyond the uſe of his family? *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *adj.* [περιστέλλω; *periſtaltique*, Fr.] *Periſtaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *periſtaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expreſſion of the fluids, will not ſuffer the leaſt matter to be applied to one point the leaſt inſtant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTE'RION. *n. f.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTY'LE. *n. f.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *periſtyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'RISYSTOLE. *n. f.* [περὶ and συστολὴ.] The pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe; namely, that of the ſyſtole or contraction of the heart, and that of the diaſtole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM. *n. f.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inſide of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are ſuch as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum* *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *n. f.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. Not in uſe.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou ſimular of virtue,
Thou art inceſtuous. *Shakſpeare.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as *he perjured himſelf.*

Who ſhould be truſted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the boſom? *Shakſpeare.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawleſs and diſobedient, for *perjured* perſons. 1 *Timothy.*

PE'RJURER. *n. f.* [from *perjure.*] One that ſwears falſely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the ſword and fire; for that they accounted thoſe two ſpecial divine powers, which ſhould work vengeance on the *perjurers.* *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY. *n. f.* [*perjurium*, Latin.] Falſe oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud——What ſcourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence?
And ſo he vanith'd. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RIWIG. *n. f.* [*péruque*, Fr.] Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me ſuch a colour'd *periwig.* *Shakſpeare.*

It offends me to hear a robuſteous *periwig*-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſun's
Diſhevel'd beams and ſcatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers ſonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their viſages his highneſs and the marquiſs bought each a *periwig*, ſomewhat to overſhadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They uſed falſe hair on *periwigs.* *Arbuthnot.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twiſted ſnakes. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To cryſtallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with ſnow the bald-pate woods. *Sylveſter.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick ſhapes,
Diſcord *periwig'd* with ſnakes,
See the dreadful ſtrides ſhe takes. *Swift.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall ſhellfiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail.

Thetis is repreſented by a lady of a browniſh complexion, her hair diſhevelled about her ſhoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and eſcallop ſhells. *Peacham.*

2. [*clematis.* A plant.]

There are in uſe, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common ſimples with us are comfry, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wiſeman.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner.*] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

If, after all, you think it a diſgrace,
That Edward's miſs thus *perks* it in your face;
To ſee a piece of ſailing fleſh and blood,
In all the reſt ſo unpudently good;
Faith, let the modeſt matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and ſtare the ſtrumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glift'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

PERK, *adj.* Pert; briſk; airy. Obſolete.

My ragged routs
Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,
Perk as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenſer.*

PE'RLOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perlous* paſſage lies,
Where many mareinaids haunt, making falſe melodies. *Spenſer.*

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perlous* ſhard. *Spenſ.*

PE'RMAGY. *n. ſ.* A little Turkiſh boot. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *permanent.*]
PE'RMANENCY. }

1. Duration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs.

Salt, they ſay, is the baſis of ſolidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended together, but would remain incompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I diſpute whether there be any ſuch material being that hath ſuch a *permanence* or fixedneſs in being? *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet.*

2. Continuance in reſt.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almoſt equivalent to *permanency* and reſt. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, French; *permanens*, Latin.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableneſs in the laws which God hath made, then muſt all laws which he hath made be neceſſarily for ever *permanent*, though they be but of circumſtance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration ſhould be at once, is utterly inconceivable, and that one *permanent* inſtant ſhould be commenſurate or rather equal to all ſucceſſions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From ſins, as did my frailer innocence;
Pure joy ſincere, with no more ſorrow mixt,
Eternity ſtands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in theſe, or ſuch other light matters, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only ſuch as may be born without any great prejudice, we ſhould exerciſe our patience. *Kettlewell.*

PE'RMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; laſtingly.

It does, like a compact or conſiſtent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their ſex ſometimes, yet not in that viciſſitude it is preſumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and ſo in a circle without a *permanſion* in either. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through.

The pores of a bladder are not eaſily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Paſſing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meſeraicks. *Brown.*

To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Latin.] To paſs through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyſs, pervading not only the fiſſures, but the very bodies of the ſtrata, *permeating* the interſtices of the ſand, or other matter whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward.*

PERMEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *permeate.*] The act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *permiſceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*permiſſus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permiſſion* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permiſſion* for this addreſs, and encouraged me by your peruſal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permiſſive* paſs,
And not the puniſhment. *Shakſpeare.*

Hypocriſy, the only evil that walks
Inviſible, except to God alone
By his *permiſſive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; ſuffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authoriſe uſury, which before was but *permiſſive*, it is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon.*

Thus I emboldened ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

Clad
With what *permiſſive* glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe glitter. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *adj.* [from *permiſſive.*] By bare allowance; without hinderance.

As to a war for the propagation of the chriſtian faith, I would be glad to hear ſpoken concerning the lawfulneſs, not only *permiſſively*, but whether it be not obligatory to chriſtian princes to declare it *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the ſame he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To ſuffer without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to ſuffer.

Women keep ſilence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to ſpeak. 1 *Corinthians.*

Ye gliding ghoſts, *permit* me to relate
The myſtick wonders of your ſilent ſtate. *Dryden.*

Age oppreſſes us by the ſame degrees that it inſtructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, ſhould retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We ſhould not *permit* an allowed, poſſible, great or weighty good to ſlip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any deſire of itſelf there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to reſign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well; how long, how ſhort, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton.*

If the courſe of truth be *permitted* unto itſelf it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown.*

To the gods *permit* the reſt. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompouſly diſplays before their ſight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the ſword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our ſorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addiſon.*

PERMI'T. *n. ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; forbearance of oppoſition; permiſſion. A bad word.

When this ſyſtem of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poiſonous acrimonious ſteams, what havock is made in all living creatures? *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION, *n. ſ.* [from *permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled.

They fell into the oppoſite extremity of one nature in Chriſt, the divine and human natures in Chriſt, in their concets, by *permixtion* and confuſion of ſubſtances, and of properties growing into one upon their aduation. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A *permutation of* number is frequent in languages *Bentley.*

Gold and ſilver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for the uſe of *permutation* for all ſorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [*permutant*, French; from *permute.*] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS. *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Latin; *pernicieux*, Fr.]

1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they ſhew themſelves to be forrowful, would be, as we are perſuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker.*

I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakſpeare.*

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accurſed in the kalendar! *Shakſpeare.*

2. [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. An uſe which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernacious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious.*] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly.

Some wilful wits wilfully againſt their own knowledge, *perniciouſly* againſt their own conſcience, have taught. *Aſcham.*

All the commons
Hate him *perniciouſly*, and wiſh him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakſpeare.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftneſs; celerity.

Others armed with hard ſhells, others with prickles, the reſt that have no ſuch armature endued with great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*. *Ray.*

PERORATION. *n. f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.

What means this paſſionate diſcourſe?
This *peroration* with ſuch circumſtances? *Shakſp.*

True woman to the laſt—my *peroration*
I come to ſpeak in ſpite of ſuffocation. *Smart.*

To PERPEND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus,
Perpend. *Shakſpeare*

Perpend, my princeſs, and give ear. *Shakſpeare.*

Conſider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their diſcoveries. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*perpigne*, French.] A coping ſtone.

PERPE'NDICLE. *n. ſ.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line. *Dict.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If ſome advance not ſlower in their race,
And ſome more ſwift, how could they be entangled?
Blackmore.

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, deſcribed by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting ſurface at the point of incidence. *Newton.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the higheſt mountains to be four miles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *n. ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus riſing and falling be nearly conſtant as to the whole, yet it varies in the ſeveral parts of the globe; by reaſon that the vapours float in the atmoſphere, and are not reſtored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the ſame preciſe tract of land. *Woodward.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

Ten maſts attacht make not the altitude,
Which thou haſt *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Irons refrigerated north and ſouth, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will alſo obtain the ſame. *Brown.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULA'RITY, *n. ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary eſſential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of theſe lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts.*

PERPE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe.

Unto reaſonable *perpenſions* it hath no place in ſome ſciences. *Brown.*

To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, Fr.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate.*

My tender infants or my careful fire,
Theſe they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the firſt deſign,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryd.*

The foreſt, which, in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A fierce refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed by *Butler* in a neutral ſenſe, in compliance with his verſe, but not properly.

Succeſs, the mark no mortal wit,
Or foreſt hand can always hit;
For whatſoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're ſteer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A deſperate diſcontented aſſaſſinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honeſted a mere private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a ſeducer, may be inſenſibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the moſt violent acts. *Clariſſa.*

2. A bad action.

The ſtrokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own conſciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations.* *King Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity.

Under the ſame moral, and therefore under the ſame *perpetual* law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which muſt *perpetual* be,
If you can be ſo juſt as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within thoſe banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muſcular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* ſcrew hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a ſcrew, being both infinite. *Wilkins.*

PERPE'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly.

This verſe is every where ſounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, ſo that the ſame ſounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In paſſing from them to great diſtances, doth it not grow denſer and denſer *perpetually*; and thereby cauſe the gravity of thoſe great bodies towards one another? *Newton.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of ſtandard for language, eſpecially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at preſent only mere curioſities, may be of uſe in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the ſame time *perpetuate* the glories of her majeſty's reign! *Addiſon.*

Man cannot deviſe any other method ſo likely to preſerve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation ſo neceſſary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, till they awake from their lethargick ſleep, and ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance.

Nouriſhing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown.*

PERPETU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*perpetuité*, French; *perpetuitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter thoſe laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption and intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's ſick o' th' gout, ſince he had rather
Groan ſo in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the ſure phyſician, death. *Shakſpeare.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we ſhould, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakſpeare*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time ſo happily eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

There can be no other aſſurance of the *perpetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it. *Pearſon.*

2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and ſo obtains a *perpetuity.* *Howel.*

What the goſpel enjoins is a conſtant diſpoſition of mind to practice all chriſtian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exerciſe and action; it being impoſſible at one and the ſame time to diſcharge variety of duties. *Atterbury.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A meſs of pottage for a birth-right, a preſent for a *perpetuity.* *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleaſure, that accrues to a man from religion; is, that he firſt has the property, may be alſo ſure of the *perpetuity.* *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* ſhould ſtand;
Eſtates have wings, and hang in fortune's power
Ly

To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]

1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaſe with ſuſpenſe or ambiguity; to diſtract; to embarraſs; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Perſia. *I Maccabees.*

Themſelves with doubts the day and night *perplex.* *Dodsley.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair ſex, with the ſpeculations of philoſophy, when he ſhould engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can diſtinguiſh no general truths, or at leaſt ſhall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of ſtating the main queſtion is plain and clear; yours obſcure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to inſtruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and confound a reader. *Waterland.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood
Milton

We both are involv'd
In the ſame intricate *perplext* diſtreſs. *Addiſon.*

What was thought obſcure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the underſtanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A ſenſe not proper, nor uſed.

Chloe's the wonder of her ſex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might ſuch killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X. *adj.* [*perplex*, French; *perplexus*, Latin.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe.

How the ſoul directs the ſpirits for the motion of the body, according to the ſeveral animal exigents is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarraſſment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obſcurity and *perplexedneſs* have been caſt upon St. Paul's epiſtles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; diſtraction of mind.

The [illegible] of him [illegible] into such perplexity [illegible] *Sidney.*

Perplexity not suffering them to be [illegible] think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

The regal [illegible] which [illegible]
In pensive plight and sad perplexity. [illegible]
The whole atchievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Spenser.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*per* and *poto*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit,
To make my cream a *perquisite*,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift.*

PERQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquisite*.] Supplied with perquisites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand? *Savage.*

PE'RRY. *n. s.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire*.] Cider made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the red-streak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *persecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts.*

2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance, and scattered abroad. *Wisdom.*

Relate,
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man. *Dryden.*

3. To importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*persecution*, French; *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute*.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts.*

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *persecution*; that they might adorn their profession, and not at the same time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil doers. *Fell.*

Heavy *persecution* shall arise
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton.*

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution*. *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lamentations.*

Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution*. *Sprat.*

PERSECU'TOR. *n. s.* [*persecuteur*, French; from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,
Though to the death; against such cruelties
With inward consolations recompens'd;
And oft supported so as shall amaze
Their proudest *persecutors*. *Milton.*

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *n. s.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Persisting in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king-becoming graces,
Bounty, *persev'rance*, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

Perseverance keeps honour bright;
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shaks.*

They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the seasons of Providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield. *Brooke.*

2. Continuance in a state of grace.

We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of conversion, *perseverance*, and salvation. *Hammond.*

PERSEVE'RANT. *adj.* [*perseverant*, French; *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Ainsworth.*

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Latin; *perseverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented less properly on the second syllable.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton.*

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Dryden.*

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persister*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, pleasure, and honour, but when time itself, shall cease. *South.*

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSI'STANCE. } *n. s.* [from *persist*. *Per-*
PERSI'STENCY. } *sistence* seems more proper.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance on good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistance* in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*. *Shakspeare.*

PERSI'STIVE. *adj.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

The protractive tryals of great Jove
To find *persistive* constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*

PERSON. *n. s.* [*personne*, French; *persona*, Latin.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the propriety of our possessions. *Atterbury.*

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it. *Pearson.*

4. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

5. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor *person*;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* shewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *person*'s attainments ever so great, he should always remember that he is God's creature. *Clarissa.*

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon.*

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his humiliation, duly observed the sabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. *White.*

The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryd.*

8. Exteriour appearance.

For her own *person*,
It beggar'd all description. *Shakspeare.*

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

These tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker on Learning.*

10. Character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murtherer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shaksp.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

PE'RSONABLE. *adj.* [from *perſon.*]

1. Handſome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her ſon Ninias had ſuch a ſtature, as that Semiramis, who was very *perſonable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that ſhe could have held the empire forty-two years after by any ſuch fabulty. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Amſworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [*perſonage*, Fr.]

1. A conſiderable perſon; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new ſight fortune had prepared to thoſe woods, to ſee theſe great *perſonages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not eaſy to reſearch the actions of eminent *perſonages*, how much they have blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; ſtature.

She hath made compare
Between our ſtatures, ſhe hath urg'd his height;
And with her *perſonage*, her tall *perſonage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakſpeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in faſhion, in *perſonage* ſtately, in voice magnificent, but ſomewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character aſſumed.

The great diverſion is maſking; the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of ſuch ſeaſons, when diſguiſed in a falſe *perſonage*. *Addiſ.*

4. Character repreſented.

Some perſons muſt be found out, already known by hiſtory, whom we may make the actors and *perſonages* of this fable. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*perſonel*, Fr. *perſonalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man ſo termed by way of *perſonal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *perſonal* cauſe to ſpurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakſpeare.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doeſt well: and ſo *perſonal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of ſin are general, though by this they loſe a great deal of their effect; but in private converſations the application may be more *perſonal*, and the proofs when ſo directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *perſonal* pride, vain fondneſs of themſelves, in thoſe that are patched and dreſſed out with ſo much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Preſent; not acting by repreſentative.

The fav'rites that the abſent king
In deputation left,
Whom he was *perſonal* in the Iriſh war. *Shakſpeare.*

This immediate and *perſonal* ſpeaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moſes, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, ſimply and eternally moral; for ſome of them were *perſonal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exterioun; corporal.

This heroick conſtancy determined him to deſire in marriage a princeſs, whoſe *perſonal* charms were now become the leaſt part of her character. *Addiſon.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon, as money; not real, as land.

This ſin of kind not *perſonal*,
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons; oppoſed to impersonal, that has only the third.

PERSONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

Perſon belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery: this *perſonality* extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs, whereby it imputes to itſelf paſt actions, juſt upon the ſame ground that it does the preſent. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *perſonal.*]

1. In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative.

Approbation not only they give, who *perſonally* declare their aſſent by voice, ſign, or act, but alſo when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *perſonally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I ſent your meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

There are many reaſons why matters of ſuch a wonderful nature ſhould not be taken notice of by thoſe pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's diſciples had *perſonally* appeared among them. *Addiſon.*

2. With reſpect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the houſe of Lancaſter, and *perſonally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical exiſtence.

The converted man is *perſonally* the ſame he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal ſenſe. *Rogers.*

To **PE'RSONATE.** *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Lat.]

1. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented.

This lad was not to *perſonate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon.*

2. To repreſent by action or appearance; to act.

Herſelf a while ſhe lays aſide, and makes
Ready to *perſonate* a mortal part. *Craſhaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically: with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the conſtant practice of the Jeſuits to ſend over emiſſaries, with inſtructions to *perſonate* themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in uſe.

Piety is oppoſed to that *perſonated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is diſguiſed. *Hammond.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatiſt in a *perſonated* ſcepticiſm. *Glanville.*

5. To reſemble.

The lofty cedar *perſonates* thee. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To make a repreſentation of, as in picture. Out of uſe.

Whoſe eyes are on this ſovereign lady fixt,
One do I *perſonate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shakſpeare.*

7. To deſcribe. Out of uſe.

I am thinking what I ſhall ſay; it muſt be a *perſonating* of himſelf; a ſatyr againſt the ſoftneſs of proſperity. *Shakſpeare.*

I will drop in his way ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the ſhape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expreſſure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf moſt feelingly *perſonated*. *Shakſpeare.*

PERSONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonate.*] Counterfeiting of another perſon.

This being one of the ſtrangeſt examples of a *perſonation* that ever was, it deſerveth to be diſcovered and related at the full. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons: as,

Confuſion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To **PERSO'NIFY.** *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*perſpectif*, French.] *perſpicio*, Latin.]

1. A glaſs through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perſpective*, and ſhew it ſo little, that he can ſcarce diſcern it. *Denham.*

To may inſpect unto this calm, to hearken to the ſtorms raiſing abroad; and by the beſt *perſpectives*, to diſcover from what coaſts they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glaſs, but turn the *perſpective*,
And farther off the leſſen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reaſon's glimmering light ſhall give
Her immortal *perſpective*. *Prior.*

2. The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation.

Medals have repreſented their buildings according to the rules of *perſpective*. *Addiſon.*

3. View; viſto.

Lofty trees, with ſacred ſhades,
And *perſpectives* of pleaſant glades,
Where nymphs of brighteſt form appear. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical.

We have *perſpective* houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicax*, Lat.] Quick-ſighted; ſharp of ſight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perſpicacious* and quick in ſeeing. *South.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the ſecrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing eſcape the *perſpicacity* of thoſe eyes, which were before light, and in whoſe opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPI'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*perſpiciens*, Latin.] The act of looking ſharply. *Dict.*

PE'RSPICIL. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicillum*, Latin.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs. Little uſed.

Let truth be
Ne'er ſo far diſtant, yet chronology,
Sharp-ſighted as the eagle's eye, that can
Out-ſtare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perſpicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Diſcern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the roſy morn buds into day. *Craſhaw.*

The *perſpicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, Fr. from *perſpicuous.*]

1. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perſpicuity* it enjoyeth that moſt eminently, as having its earthy and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

The verſes containing precepts, have not ſo much need of ornament as of *perſpicuity*. *Dryden.*

Perſpicuity conſiſts in the uſing of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have paſs from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicuus*, Lat.]

1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opake.

As contrary cauſes produce the like effects, ſo even the ſame proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perſpicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous.

The purpoſe is *perſpicuous* even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little characters ſum up. *Shakſ.*

All this is ſo *perſpicuous*, ſo undeniable, that I need not be over induſtrious in the proof of it *Sprat.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly; not obſcurely.

The coin is no ſooner made than reſolved; if it be made not ſcurreppod, but plainly and *perſpicuouſly.* *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity; tranſparence; diaphaneity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a courſe of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perſpirable* will ſubject it to too ſtrong a perſpiration, debility, and ſudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Perſpiring; emitting perſpiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perſpirable*: and children are not hairy, for that their ſkins are moſt *perſpirable.* *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by moſt; for electricks will not commonly attract, unleſs they become *perſpirable.* *Brown.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Inſenſible *perſpiration* is the laſt and moſt perfect action of animal digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the ſkin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exerciſe, ſo as to make them *perſpire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*

PERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Latin; *perſuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *perſuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are *perſuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany ſalvation. *Hebrews.*

Joy over them that are *perſuaded* to ſalvation. *2 Eſdras.*

Let a man be ever ſo well *perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirſts after righteouſneſs, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of that confeſſed great good. *Locke.*

Men ſhould ſeriouſly *perſuade* themſelves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their paſſage to the heavenly Jeruſalem. *Wake.*

2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon: but this is not always obſerved.

Philoclea's beauty not only *perſuaded*, but ſo *perſuaded* as all hearts muſt yield: Pamela's beauty uſed violence, and ſuch as no heart could reſiſt. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetouſneſs, were *perſuaded* for money. *2 Maccabees.*

To ſit croſs-leg'd or with our fingers poſtinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *perſuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *perſuade* with eloquence to uſe all imaginable inſinuations and intreaties that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make ſix. *Wilkins.*

I ſhould be glad, if I could *perſuade* him to write ſuch another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer ſuch things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by perſuaſion. A mode of ſpeech not in uſe.

Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him; But none can drive him from the envious plea Of forfeiture. *Shakſpeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuade.*] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer.

The earl, ſpeaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive, by the haughtineſs of delivery of the king's errand, that himſelf was the author or principal *perſuader* of that counſel. *Bacon.*

He ſoon is mov'd
By ſuch *perſuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel.*

Hunger and thirſt at once,
Pow'rful *perſuaders!* quicken'd at the ſcent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me ſo keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr. from *perſuadeo*, Lat.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.

It makes us apprehend our own intereſt in that obedience, makes us tractable and *perſuaſible*, contrary to that bruiſh ſtubbornneſs of the horſe and mule, which the pſalmiſt reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, Fr. from *perſuaſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs. *Otway.*

2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

The moſt certain token of evident goodneſs is, if the general *perſuaſion* of all men does ſo account it. *Hooker.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *perſuaſion*. *Shakſp.*

When we have no other certainty for being in the right, but our own *perſuaſions* that we are ſo; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of peace ſhall ride upon thoſe clouds, and triumph over their preſent imperfections; till *perſuaſion* paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into aſſurance, and all come at length to be compleated in the beatifick viſion. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.

In prayer, we do not ſo much reſpect what precepts are delivereth, touching the method of *perſuaſive* utterance in the preſence of great men, as what doth moſt avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martius reſume his farther diſcourſe, as well for the *perſuaſive* as for the conſult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding the weight and fitneſs of the arguments to perſuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *perſuaſive* evidence with a ſuitable aſſent, no aſſent followed, nor were men thereby actually perſuaded. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

The ſerpent with me
Perſuaſively hath ſo prevail'd, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their eſtates cannot ſo much as tell a fory, much leſs ſpeak clearly and *perſuaſively* in any buſineſs. *Locke.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions.

An opinion of the neceſſitineſs of the work being as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *perſuaſiveneſs* of promiſes, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY. *adj.* [*perſuaſorius*, Lat. from *perſuade.*] Having the power to perſuade.

Neither is this *perſuaſory*. *Brown.*

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welſh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; briſk; ſmart.

Awake the pert and nimble ſpirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakſpeare.*

On the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

From pert to ſtupid ſinks ſupinely down,
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All ſervants might challenge the ſame liberty, and grow pert upon their maſters; and when this ſaucineſs became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

A lady bids me in a very pert manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addiſon.*

Vaneſſa
Scarce liſt'ned to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Latin.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate thoſe that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, ſo are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an houſe, a very honourable bearing, is never ſeen in the coat of a king, becauſe it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profeſſion. *Peacham.*

PERTERE'BRATION. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainſworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax.*]

1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon to be ſo bold, ſo troubleſome and illogical in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady.

Diligence is a ſteady, conſtant, and *pertinacious* ſtudy, that naturally leads the ſoul into the knowledge of that, which at firſt ſeemed locked up from it. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciouſly* challenge to themſelves. *King Charles.*

Others have fought to eaſe themſelves of all the evil of affliction by diſputing ſubtilly againſt it, and *pertinaciouſly* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotſon.*

Metals *pertinaciouſly* reſiſt all tranſmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different ſubſtance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a viſard. *Ray.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *n. ſ.* [*pertinacia*,
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } Lat. from *pertinacious.*]

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

In this reply was included a very groſs miſtake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital error. *Brown.*

2. Reſolution; conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency.

Their *pertinacy* is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another. *Dippa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in purſuing people into their graves. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.
St. Gorgonia strived with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *n. s.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]
PE'RTINENCY. } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.
I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]
1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.
My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakspeare.*
I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon.*
Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*
If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. *Locke.*
2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertaining*.
Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose.
Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositeness. *Dict.*

PERTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

PE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *pert*.]
1. Briskly; smartly.
I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*
2. Saucily; petulantly.
Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet *Shakspeare.*
When you *pertly* raise your snout,
Sneer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This, among Hibernian asses,
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *pert*.]
1. Brisk folly; saucineſs; petulance.
Dulness delighted eye'd the lively dance,
Remembring she herself was *pertness* once. *Pope.*
2. Petty liveliness; spiteliness without force, dignity, or solidity.
There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reverence. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*,
To PERTU'RBATE. } Latin.]
1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.
Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shakspeare.*
His wasting flesh with anguish burns,
And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*
2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.
They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *K. Charles.*

The inferiour and bestial faculties controuled the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overswaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Brown.*
The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *n. s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]
1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.
Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton.*
The soul, as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray.*
2. Restlessness of passions.
Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. *Bacon.*
3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.
Although the long dissentions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*
4. Cause of disquiet.
O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care,
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*
5. Commotion of passions.
Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak.
Ben Jonson.

PERTURBA'TOR. *n. s.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTU'SED. *adj.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

PERTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]
1. The act of piercing or punching.
The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing.
An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]
1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate.
The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*
Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. *Newton.*
2. To pass through the whole extension.
Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*
What but God,
Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole? *Thomson.*

PERVA'SION. *n. s.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.
If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcursions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted: both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]
1. Distorted from the right.
And nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.
Thus for the testimony of the truth hast born
Universal reproach; far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton.*
To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.
O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world.
Shakspeare.

PERVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously, spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.
Men *perversely* take up picques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*
Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*
A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most;
Perversely, comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *n. s.* [from *perverse*.]
1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.
Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*
Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*; but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton.*
The *perverseness* of my fate is such,
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much.
Dryden.
When a friend in kindness tries
To shew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense;
Perverseness is your whole defence. *Swift.*
2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.
Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*perversion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] The act of perverting; change to something worse.
Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*
He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverse*.] Perverseness; crossness.
What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' inlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]
1. To distort from the true end or purpose.
Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser.*
If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not *Ecclesiasticus.*
If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*
He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has perverted it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right: opposed to *convert*, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had perverted Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton.*

The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *pervert.*]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert.*] That may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious.* *Denham.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious.*] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Latin; from *pervicacious.*]
PERVICA'CITY.
PE'RVICACY.
Spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

Leda's twins,
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steed. *Dryden.*

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtile than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness.* *Holder.*

PERU'KE. *n. s.* [*périque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiseman.*

To PERU'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PERU'KEMAKER. *n. s.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *n. s.* [from *peruse.*] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal.* *Woodward.*

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use.*]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakspeare.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses.* *Addison.*

2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakspeare.*

I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakspeare.*

Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERU'SER. *n. s.* [from *peruse.*] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodw.*

PESA'DE. *n. s.*

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore-quarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.

Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *pessary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *n. s.* [*peste*, French; *pestis*, Latin.]

1. Plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton.*

Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest.* *Waller.*

The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising snake appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*pester*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare.*

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakspeare.*

We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *More against Atheism.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

They did so much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was pursu'd with noise,
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and pease
For *pest'ring* too much on a hovel they lay. *Tusser.*

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room. *Drayton.*

Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *n. s.* [from *pester.*] One that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *adj.* [from *pester.*] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PE'STHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *pest* and *house.*] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Latin.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, *pestif'rous*, and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakspeare.*

You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'STILENCE. *n. s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shakspeare.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence.* *Shaksp.*

PE'STILENT. *adj.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears railed against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable summer. *Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd
In *pestilential* vapours, stench, and smoak. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this shews the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY. *adv.* [from *pestilent.*] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Latin.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminuible, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'STLE. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the pestle make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PESTLE *of Pork. n. s.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainsworth.*

PET. *n. ſ.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *deſpit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]

1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of peeviſhneſs.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th'All-giver would be unthank'd, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refuſal. *L'Eſtra.*

Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] See PEAT. *Hanmer.*

PETAL. *n. ſ.* [*petalum*, Latin.]

Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants: whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR. } *n. ſ.* [*petard*, French; *petardo*,
PE'TARD. } Italian.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up: they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dictionary.*

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own *petard.* *Shakſpeare.*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noiſe and ſcolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portculliſes of ears. *Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſcyron.*] A plant.

PETIT. *adj.* [Fr.] Small; little; inconſiderable.

By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion? *South.*

PETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Requeſt; entreaty; ſupplication; prayer.

We muſt propoſe unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakſpeare.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my requeſt. *Eſther.*

Thou didſt chooſe this houſe to be called by thy name, and to be a houſe of prayer and *petition* for thy people. *1 Maccabees.*

We muſt not only ſend up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but muſt go through all our worldly buſineſs with a heavenly ſpirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pity'd that ſhe might ſtill poſſeſs his heart,
And no pretending rival ſhare a part;
This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To **PETI'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my proſperity. *Shakſpeare.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddeſs to beſtow upon them the greateſt gift that could be given. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary.*] By way of begging the queſtion.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *petition.*]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakſpeare.*

It is our baſe *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatneſs. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. Containing petitions or requeſts.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to ſuch as are in themſelves impotent, and ſtand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to queſtionary and *petitionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will pleaſe the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your ſecretary firſt read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleaſure can it be to be encumbered with dependencies, thronged and ſurrounded with *petitioners?* *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confuſion of vain deſires. *L'Eſtrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons preſented a petition to the fathers; this raiſed ſo much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addiſon.*

PE'TITORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE. *n. ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſaltpetre. See NITRE.

Powder made of impure and greaſy *petre*, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The veſſel was firſt well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing that might unſeaſonably kindle the *petre.* *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native ſtate, is called *petre*-ſalt, when refined ſalt-*petre.* *Woodward.*

PETRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*petreſcens*, Lat.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone.

A cave, from whoſe arched roof there dropped down a *petreſcent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *petrifio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone.

Its concretive ſpirit has the ſeeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itſelf. *Brown.*

2. That which is made ſtone.

Look over the variety of beautiful ſhells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, ſtones, and other natural curioſities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapideſcences and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify.*] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

In theſe ſtrange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies ſeems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid ſubſtances of an egg into a chick, by altering the diſpoſition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone.

Winter's breath,
A nitrous blaſt that ſtrikes *petrifick* death. *Savage.*

The aggregated ſoil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To change to ſtone.

A few [illegible] *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*

Though their ſouls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of ſin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Full in the midſt of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

Who ſtifle nature, and ſubſiſt on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. n.* To become ſtone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L. } *n. ſ.* [*petrole*, Fr.] A liquid bitumen, black,
PETRO'LEUM. } floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodw.*

PE'TRONEL. *n. ſ.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Inſtead of ſhield the blow receiv'd,
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOY. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium minus.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's taylor, ſir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou haſt done in a woman's *petticoat?* *Shakſpeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, ſtole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the ſex, that the virtues are generally ſhewn in *petticoats.* *Addiſon.*

To fifty choſen ſylphs, of ſpecial note,
We truſt th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that ſevenfold fence to fail,
Though ſtiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

The worſt conditioned and leaſt cliented *pettivoguers* get, under the ſweet bait of revenge, more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their ſouls
To ſhare with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Conſider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your ſhop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country eſquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourſelf in as bail, ſurety, or ſolicitor. *Arbuthnot.*

Phyſicians are apt to deſpiſe empyrics; lawyers, *pettifoggers*; and merchants, pedlars. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *petty.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance.

The loſſes we have borne, the ſubjects we
Have loſt, and the diſgrace we have digeſted;
To anſwer which, his *pettineſs* would bow under. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'TTISH. *adj.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettiſh*, and unus'd to ſmile. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pettiſh.*] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Like children, when we loſe our favourite plaything, we throw away the reſt in a fit of *pettiſhneſs.* *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES. *n. ſ.* [*petty* and *toe.*]

1. The feet of a ſucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew ſo in love with the wenches ſong, that he would not ſtir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakſpeare.*

PETTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The breaſt; figuratively, privacy.

PETTY. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little.

When he had no power,
But was a *petty* ſervant to the ſtate,
He was your enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some petty fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon.*

It importeth not much, some petty alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a *petty* trespass? *Milton.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who, when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars, as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*

Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner? *Swift.*

PE'TULANCE. } *n. s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PE'TULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *K.Ch.*

Wise men knew, that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiment of their fathers and teachers. *Watts.*

PE'TULANT. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, French.]

1. Saucy; perverse.

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watts*

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY. *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW. *n. s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church.

When sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addison.*

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;
And makes a civil visit to her *pew*. *Young.*

PE'WET. *n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch; *vannellus*.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PEWTER. *n. s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose *pewter*. *Pemberton.*

Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will hinder melting. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

PE'WTERER. *n. s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakspeare.*

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *n. s.* See PHENOMENON. This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural.] [φαινομενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *n. s.* [φαγέδαινα; from φαγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*,
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } French.] Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh. *Dict.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiseman.*

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHA'LANX. *n. s.* [*phalanx*, Latin; *phalange*, French.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire,
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHA'NTASM. } *n. s.* [φάντασμα, φαντασια;
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantasme*, *phantasie*, French.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shaksp.*

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakspeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon.*

Why,
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milt.*

Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTICAL.
PHANTA'STICK. }

PHA'NTOM. *n. s.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;
Dreadful as hermits dreams in haunted shades,
Or bright as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd along, the sable skies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *adj.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual; externally religious: from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformings. *King Charles.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *adj.* [φαρμακευτικός, from φαρ-
PHARMACE'UTICK. } μακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones *Woodward on Fossils.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, French.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, French.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *n. s.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, French.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS. } *n. s.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.]
PHARE. } A lighthouse; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *n. s.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS. *n. s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French-beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHA'SIS. *n. s.* In the plural *phases*. [φάσις; *phase*, French.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Glanville.*

He o'er the seas shall love or fame pursue;
And other months, another *phasis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM. *n. s.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasms*, and chymæras created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHEA'SANT. *n. s.* [*faisan*, French; *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock, and *pheasant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER. *n. s.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenser.*

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride. *Shakspeare.*

PHENI'COPTER. *n. s.* [φοινικόπτερος; *phœnicopterus*, Latin.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by *Martial*:

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of gilthead, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phœnicopters*, and the melts of lampreys. *Hakewill*

PHE'NIX. *n. s.* [φοῖνιξ; *phœnix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix* At this hour reigning there. *Shakspeare.*

To all the fowls he seems a *phenix*. *Milton.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENO'MENON. *n. s.* [φαινόμενον; *phenomene*, French: it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturalised, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the English language, to *e*. But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with *æ*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

There are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL. *n. s.* [*phiala*, Latin; *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a *phial*. *Shaksp.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good-nature.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

PHILI'PPICK. *n. s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER. *n. s.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick.

Philologers and critical discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*

The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestick, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

PHILOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetorick, poesy, and criticism. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critick himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrasts, commentators, or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *n. s.* See PHILOLOGER. A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, French.] Criticism; grammatical learning.

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interspersions of morality. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *n. s.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOME'LA. } changed into a bird.] The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *Philomel* becometh dumb. *Shaks.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk when *Philomela* sings? *Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*; the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *n. s.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *n. s.* [*philosophus*, Latin; *philosophe*, French.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many found in belief have been also great *philosophers*. *Hooker.*

The *philosopher* hath long ago told us, that according to the divers natures of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd *philosophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryd.*

If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *stone*. *n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*

PHILOSO'PHICK. } *adj.* [*philosophique*,
PHILOSO'PHICAL. } French; from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoick last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue, and his virtuous man,
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone? *Prior.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the *appearance* of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakspeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweals that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passions of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not found very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glanville.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILO'SOPHY. *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my succour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakspeare.*

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then,
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*. *Milton.*

His decisions are the judgment of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHI'LTER. *n. s.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, French.] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that sips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryd.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

To PHI'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *n. s.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from φλὲψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, French; from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *n. s.* [φλεβοτομία, φλὲψ, φλεβὸς, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie*, French.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not such, but preserveth; the blood so flowing as if the body were all veins. *Holyday.*

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situ-

tion, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown.*

Pains for the ſpending of the ſpirits, come neareſt to the copious and ſwift loſs of ſpirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme*, Fr.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs.

Make the proper uſe of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Roſc.*

He who, ſupreme in judgment as in wit,
Might boldly cenſure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolneſs, though he ſung with fire;
His precepts teach but what his works inſpire.
Our criticks take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood or *phlegm*,
It makes no diff'rence in the caſe,
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water, among chymiſts.

A linen cloth, dipped in common ſpirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, becauſe the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, French.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the ſtomachick ferment muſt be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* muſt evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique*, French; from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and ſmoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakſpeare.*

Negroes, tranſplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being diſtilled often from ſalt of tartar, grows by every diſtillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his ſhare, it is quickly tempered by the coldneſs of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

Who but a huſband ever could perſuade
His heart to leave the boſom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* deſign of ſtate. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *n. ſ.* [φλεγμονὴ.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon, or inflammation, is the firſt degeneration from good blood, and neareſt of kin to it. *Wiſeman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. ſ.* [from *phlebotomy*.] A fleam, ſo it is commonly written; an inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding horſes.

PHLOGI'STON. *n. ſ.* [φλογιστὸς, from φλέγω.]

1. Achymical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [from φωνὴ.] The doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *adj.* [φωνὴ and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the ſound by the polyphoniſms or reperculſions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *n. ſ.* [*phoſphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS. }

1. The morning ſtar.

Why ſit we ſad when *phoſphorus* ſhines ſo clear? *Pope.*

2. A chymical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire.

Phoſphorus is obtained by diſtillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole ſheets in a handful of *phoſphor*. *Addiſon.*

Liquid and ſolid *phoſphorus* ſhow their flames more conſpicuouſly, when expoſed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *n. ſ.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.
2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech.

Now mince the fin,
And mollify damnation with a *phraſe*:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbad it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phraſes* which the ſcripture uſeth to expreſs the ſum of religion. *Tillotſon.*

3. Style; expreſſion.

Thou ſpeak'ſt
In better *phraſe* and matter than thou didſt. *Shakſ.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtyle; to call; to term.

Theſe ſuns,
For ſo they *phraſe* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble ſpirits to arms. *Shakſpeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Style; diction.

The ſcholars of Ireland ſeem not to have the leaſt conception of a ſtyle, but run on in a flat *phraſeology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift.*

2. A phraſe book. *Ainſworth.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *adj.* [φρενητικὸς; *phreni-*
PHRE'NTICK. } *tique*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

Phreneticks imagine they ſee that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What œſtrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus laviſh of your blood? *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phrenticks* and bedlams. *Woodward.*

PHRENI'TIS. *n. ſ.* [φρενῖτις.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wiſeman.*

PHRE'NSY. *n. ſ.* [from φρενῖτις; *phreneſie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrenſy*.] Madneſs; frantickneſs. This is too often written *frenzy*. See FRENSY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrenſy*. *Hooker.*

Demoniack *phrenſy*, moping melancholy. *Milt.*

Would they only pleaſe themſelves in the deluſion, the *phrenſy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrenſy or inflammation of the brain, profuſe hemorrhages from the noſe reſolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtyſique*, Fr. from *phthiſick*.] Waſting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthiſical* conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις; *phtyſie*, Fr.] A conſumption.

His diſeaſe was a *phthiſick* or aſthma oft incurring to an orthopnœa. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PHTHI'SIS. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις.] A conſumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they eſcape the firſt nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthiſis* or fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

PHILA'CTERY. *n. ſ.* [φυλακτήριον; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

The *philacteries* on their wriſts and foreheads were looked on as ſpells, which would yield them impunity for their diſobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden ſayings,
On large *phylacteries* expreſſive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHY'SICAL. *adj.* [*phyſique*, Fr. from *phyſick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral.

The *phyſical* notion of neceſſity, that without which the work cannot poſſibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus neceſſary. *Hammond.*

I call that *phyſical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of ſenſe, which is the firſt and higheſt kind of evidence of which human nature is capable. *Wilkins.*

To reflect on thoſe innumerable ſecrets of nature and *phyſical* philoſophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new ſcene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *phyſical* and neceſſary conſequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne.*

2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing: as, a *phyſical* treatiſe, *phyſical* herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus ſick? and is it *phyſical*
To walk unbraced, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakſpeare.*

The blood I drop is rather *phyſical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Reſembling phyſick: as, a *phyſical* taſte.

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *phyſical*.]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy; not morally.

Time meaſuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *phyſically* produceth the ſame. *Brown.*

The outward act of worſhip may be conſidered *phyſically* and abſtractly from any law, and ſo it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and ſo it receives its denomination from the law. *Stilling fleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty executing that which is ſo commanded, be *phyſically* and in the preciſe nature of things diſtinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may paſs for one and the ſame action. *South's Sermons.*

I do not ſay, that the nature of light conſiſts in ſmall round globules, for I am not now treating *phyſically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the ſcience of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives *phyſically*, muſt live miſerably. *Cheney.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*phyſicien*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] One who profeſſes the art of healing.

Truſt not the *phyſician*,
His antidotes are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakſpeare.*

Some *phyſicians* are ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe; and others are ſo regular, as they reſpect not ſufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

His gratulatory verſe to king Henry is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant *phyſician*, who had been the death of thouſands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the ſage *phyſician*
Eludes the urn, and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φυσικὴ, which originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been tranſferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The ſcience of healing.

Were it my buſineſs to underſtand *phyſick*, would not the ſafer way be to conſult nature herſelf in the hiſtory of diſeaſes and their cures, than employ

the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all times are not fit for purging the body politick. *Davenant.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain. *Shakesp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakspeare.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *n. s.* [*physionomiste*,
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } Fr. from *physiognomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissention among the christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold, by looking on them, the time of their deaths whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *adj.* [φυσιογνωμονικὸς; from
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } *physiognomy*.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *n. s.* [for *physiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which discipline will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i' the *physiognomies*
O' th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φύσις and λόγος; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *fusee*. See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [φυτὸν, and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *n. s.* [φυτὸν and λόγος.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. Not used.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howel.*

PIA'CULAR. } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *pia-*
PIA'CULOUS. } *culum*, Latin.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundine, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

While we think it to *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

PI'A-MATER. n. s. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. s.* [*picus varius*.]

1. A bird; the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.*

2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. s.* [*piastra*, Ital.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'ZZA. n. s. [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'CA. *n. s.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy.

PICARO'ON. *n. s.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*. *Temple.*

PI'CCAGE. *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly *out* after it when it implies selection, and *up* when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas. *Shakesp.*

He hath *pick'd out* an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakspeare.*

Trust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakspeare.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should *out* of those his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles.*

They must *pick* me *out* with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her *out*,
T' employ their forceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons? *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole Æneids: he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryd.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Spectator.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne.*

Deep through a muddy lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can,
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakspeare.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours, for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Law.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some and communicating others. *Add son.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your sallad. *Swift.*

5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wiseman.*

6. To strike with the bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs.*

7. [*picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pick'd*: this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakspeare.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word confidence is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument.
Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open? *Denham.*

9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*

1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels.
Why ſtand'ſt thou *picking?* is thy palate ſore,
That bete and radiſhes will make thee roar? *Dryd.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely.
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well.
Dryden.

PICK. *n. ſ.* [*pique*, Fr.] A ſharp-pointed iron tool.
What the miners call chert and whern, the ſtone-cutters mecomia, is ſo hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not ſplit but irregularly. *Woodw.*

PICKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.
In a hurry ſhe whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her ſhoulders. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point.
Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, ſeventeen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to peck, and flatheaded at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew.*
I'll hide my maſter from the flies, as deep
As theſe poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakſpeare.*
As when bands
Of pioneers, with ſpade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.
As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.
Let the ſtake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not ſettle on it. *Mortimer.*

To PICKE'ER. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainſw.*

2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh.
No ſooner could a hint appear,
But up he ſtarted to *pickeer*,
And make the ſtouteſt yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controverſy. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.
The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.
With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

PI'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *pike*.] A ſmall pike.

PI'CKEREL-WEED. *n. ſ.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.
The luce or pike is the tyrant of the freſh waters; they are bred, ſome by generation, and ſome not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unleſs Goſner be miſtaken. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved.
Thou ſhalt be whipt with wire, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingring *pickle*. *Shakſpeare.*
Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*
He miſtreats his friends that dine with him in the beſt *pickle* for a walnut. *Spectator.*
A third ſort of antiſcorbuticks are called aſtringent; as capers, and moſt of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Things kept in pickle.

3. Condition; ſtate. A word of contempt and ridicule.
How cam'ſt thou in this *pickle?* *Shakſpeare.*
A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while ſhe was in that *pickle*, carry off a ſpoon. *L'Eſtrange.*
Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en ſits him down. *Swift.*

PI'CKLE, or *pightel. n. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land included with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve in pickle.
Autumnal cornels next in order ſerv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preſerv'd. *Dryden.*
They ſhall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendſhip, they ſhall *pickle* you.
Dryden.

2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one conſummately villanous.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *n. ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.
Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horſe or *pickle-herring*, lie ſnug in a garret. *Spect.*
The *pickle-herring* found the way to ſhake him, for upon his whiſtling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with ſuch a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear ſmiling, and loſt the prize. *Spectator.*

PI'CKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key.
We take him to be a thief too, ſir; for we have found upon him, ſir, a ſtrange *picklock*. *Shakſpeare.*
Scipio, having ſuch a *picklock*, would ſpend ſo many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*
It corrupts faith and juſtice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Eſtran.*
Thou raiſedſt thy voice to deſcribe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan ſweating at his forge, and ſtamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The perſon who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PI'CKPURSE. } *purſe*.] A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.
I think he is not a *pickpurſe* nor a horſeſtealer. *Shakſpeare.*
It is reaſonable, when eſquire South is loſing his money to ſharpers and *pickpockets*, I ſhould lay out the fruits of my honeſt induſtry in a law ſuit *Arbuthnot.*
Pickpockets and highwaymen obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley.*
His fellow *pickpurſe*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*
If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PI'CKTHANK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite.
Many tales deviſ'd,
Oft the ear of greateſt leeds muſt hear,
By ſmiling *pickthanks* and baſe newſmongers.
Shakſpeare.
With pleaſing tales his lord's vain ears he feed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*
The buſineſs of a *pickthank* is the baſeſt of offices *L'Eſtrange.*
If he be great and powerful, ſpies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to perſecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the juſt. *South.*

PI'CKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.
If a gentleman leaves a *pickteeth* caſe on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your veils. *Swift.*

PICT. *n. ſ.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted perſon.
Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and uſeful.
Sea horſes are but groteſque deſcriptions, which fill up empty ſpaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any phyſical ſhapes. *Brown.*

PI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours.
Madam, if that your heart be ſo obdurate,
Vouchſafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber.
Shakſpeare.
Pictures and ſhapes are but ſecondary objects, and pleaſe or diſpleaſe but in memory. *Bacon.*
Devouring what he law ſo well deſign'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind *Dryden.*
As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, as many *pictures* of animals ſhould be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*
She often ſhews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her *Law.*

2. The ſcience of painting.

3. The works of painters.
Quintilian, when he ſaw any well-expreſſed image of grief, either in *picture* or ſculpture, would uſually weep. *Wotton.*
If nothing will ſatisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no deſign to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any reſemblance or repreſentation.
Vouchſafe this *picture* of thy ſoul to ſee;
'Tis ſo far good, as it reſembles thee. *Dryden.*
It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repretentation or *picture*, though made up of ever ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to repreſent by painting.
I have not ſeen him ſo *pictur'd*. *Shakſpeare.*
He who cauſed the ſpring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an expoſition. *Carew.*
It is not allowable, what is obſervable of Raphael Urbin; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour waſhing his feet on her knees, which will not conſiſt with the ſtrict letter of the text. *Brown.*
Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemiſh in one eye, would *picture* only the other ſide of his face. *South.*

2. To repreſent.
All filled with theſe rueful ſpectacles of ſo many wretched careaſſes ſtarving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenſer.*
Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomſon.*

To PI'DDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obſcure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, French, little; *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welſh *breyla*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives, for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.
From ſtomach ſharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift.*

2. To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſworth.*

PI'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *piddle*.]

1. One that eats ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

2. One who is buſy about minute things.

PIE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *bizan*, to build, that is to build of

paſte; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *paſty*; if paſties, doubled together without walls, were the firſt pies, the derivation is eaſy from *pie*, a foot; as in ſome provinces, an apple paſty is ſtill called an apple foot.]

1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakſpeare.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* ſaveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nouriſhing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would ſerve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Chriſtmas. *Dryden.*

Chuſe your materials right;
From thence of courſe the figure will ariſe,
And elegance adorn the ſurface of your *pies*. *King.*

Eat beef or *pie*-cruſt, if you'd ſertous be. *King.*

2. [*pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will diſcharge thee for pulling the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

The raven croak'd hoarſe on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in diſmal diſcords ſung. *Shakſ.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chatt'ring *pie*?
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie* was a ſlight expreſſion in *Shakſpeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we ſtay for you.—
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, ſir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you ſhall not chuſe, ſir; come, come. *Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PIE'BALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diverſified in colour.

It was a particoloured dreſs
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themſelves miſerable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly ſuffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

They are pleaſed to hear of a *piebald* horſe that is ſtrayed out of a field near Iſlington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linſey-woolſey brothers;
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch. *Ainſworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel*

The chief captain, fearing leſt Paul ſhould have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

Theſe leſſer rocks or great bulky ſtones, that lie ſcattered in the ſea or upon the land, are they not manifeſt fragments and *pieces* of theſe greater maſſes? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can ſcarce ſee an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or hiſtorian. *Addiſon.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotſon.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the fineſt colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monſter at the beſt. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A compoſition; performance.

He wrote ſeveral *pieces*, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*

6. A ſingle great gun.

A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainſt it I have plac'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Many of the ſhips have braſs *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at leaſt requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles.*

7. A hand-gun.

When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenſer.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the ſtick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is ſhot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a ſingle piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer.

10. *A*-PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all thoſe creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *More.*

11. *Of a* PIECE *with*. Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt.

Truth and fiction are ſo aptly mix'd,
That all ſeems uniform and *of a piece*. *Roſcommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made requeſt, that his houſe and his body might be all *of a piece*. *L'Eſtrange.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are ſuch as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the ſerious part of the deſign. *Dryden.*

Too juſtly raviſh'd from an age like this;
Now ſhe is gone the world is *of a piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madneſs can pleaſe madmen, and a poet muſt be *of a piece* with the ſpectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

I ſpeak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakſpeare.*

If aught within that little ſeeming ſubſtance,
Or all of it with our diſpleaſure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakſpeare.*

Let him, that was the cauſe of this, have power
To take off ſo much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.

3. *To* PIECE *out*. To increaſe by addition.

He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakſpeare.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE. *v. n.* To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted.

The cunning prieſt choſe Plantagenet to be the ſubject his pupil ſhould perſonate; becauſe he was more in the preſent ſpeech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more cloſe upon the brunt of Plantagenet's eſcape. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of ſeparate pieces.

In thoſe poor types of God, round circles; ſo
Religion's types the *pieceleſs* centers ſhow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the ſame import.] In pieces; in fragments.

He ſtrooke his helme, full where his plume did ſtand,
On which, it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcaſs *piecemeal* tear,
And caſt it in the ſea. *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horſe,
Ere I'll take you for better or worſe. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then ſubject to diſtempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languiſh under coughs or conſumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre firſt, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole eſtate. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; ſeparate; divided.

Other blaſphemies level; ſome at one attribute, ſome at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, ſhoots at his very being, and as if it contained theſe *piecemeal* guilts, lets up a ſingle monſter big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

PI'ED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; party-coloured.

They deſire to take ſuch as have their feathers of *pied*, orient and various colours. *Abbot.*

All the yeanlings, which were ſtreak'd and *pied*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakſpeare.*

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The ſeat, the ſoft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to ſee,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas ſimple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daiſies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PI'EDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pied*.] Variegation; diverſity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedneſs* ſhares
With great creating nature. *Shakſpeare.*

PIE'LED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *piled*, or having ſhort hair.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?—
—I do. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'EPOWDER *court*. *n. ſ.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, duſty.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER. *n. ſ.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

Oak, cedar, and cheſnut are the beſt builders; for *piers* ſometimes wet, ſometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The Engliſh took the galley, and drew it to ſhore, and uſed the ſtones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, conſiſting of four arches, is of the length of ſix hundred and twenty-two Engliſh feet and an half: the dimenſions of the arches are as follows, in Engliſh meaſure; the height of the firſt arch one hundred and nine feet, the diſtance between the *piers* ſeventy-two feet and an half; in the ſecond arch, the diſtance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the diſtance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the diſtance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens ſteed in high and boaſtful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakſpeare.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while ſome coveted after, they have *pierced* themſelves through with many ſorrows. 1 *Timothy.*

With this fatal ſword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender ſide. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple ſhall ariſe,
And with new luſtre *pierce* the neighb'ring ſkies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the paſſions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?—
—She read them in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakſpeare.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force into, or through any thing.

Her ſighs will make a batt'ry in his breaſt;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakſp.*

There is that ſpeaketh like the *piercings* of a ſword; but the tongue of the wiſe is health. *Proverbs*

Short arrows, called ſprights, without any other head, ſave wood ſharpened, were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would *pierce* through the ſides of ſhips, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtrike; to move; to affect.

Say, ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And ſay ſhe uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakſp.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a ſecret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himſelf ſhould declare; ſo would ſhe interpret all his doings to be accompliſhed in goodneſs. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Iſraelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further teſtimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect ſeverely.

They provide more *piercing* ſtatutes daily to cham up the poor. *Shakſpeare.*

PIE'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *pierce*.]

1. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perſer* and pod. *Tuſſer.*

2. The part with which inſects perforate bodies.

The hollow inſtrument, terebra, we may Engliſh *pierce*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray.*

3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piercing*.] Power of *piercing*.

We contemplate the vaſt reach and compaſs of our underſtanding, the prodigious quickneſs and *piercingneſs* of its thought. *Derham.*

PI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*pietas*, Latin; *pieté*, French.]

1. Diſcharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude did Æneas poſſeſs beyond his companions? *Peacham.*

Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to ſee their ſervants eminent in *piety* as themſelves. *Law.*

2. Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

Pope's filial *piety* excells
Whatever Grecian ſtory tells. *Swift.*

PIG. *n. ſ.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young ſow or boar.

Some men there are love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakſp.*

Alba, from the white ſow nam'd,
That for her thirty ſucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryd.*

The fleſh-meats of an eaſy digeſtion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer.*

2. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron, or maſs of metal melted from the ore, is called, I know not why, *ſow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ableſt head. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *n. ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in rots or a ſmall houſe: in ſome places called dovecot.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakſp.*

A turtle dove and a young *pigeon*. *Geneſis.*

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had loſt a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their poop was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

Fir'd in the mult the feather'd weapon ſtands,
The ſcarful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's cover'd with both ſixes, like the outſide of a *pigeon*-houſe. *Addiſon.*

This building was deſign'd a model
Or of a *pigeon*-houſe or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*geranium*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; ſoft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppreſſion bitter. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'GGIN. *n. ſ.* In the northern provinces, a ſmall wooden veſſel.

PI'GHT. old pret. and part. paſſ. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not in uſe.

An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty magnes ſtone, whoſe craggy cliſt,
Depending from on high, dreadful to ſight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth liſt. *Spenſer.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spenſer.*

Then brought ſhe me into this deſart vaſt,
And by my wretched lover's ſide me *pight*. *Spenſer.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakſpeare.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Conſider about the opacity of the corpuſcles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *n. ſ.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmæus*, Lat. πυγμαῖος.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable: it ſhould be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.

Of ſo low a ſtature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pigmies*. *Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little ſword and ſhield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden.*

The criticks of a more exalted taſte, may diſcover ſuch beauties in the ancient poetry, as may eſcape the comprehenſion of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *n. ſ.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth-nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'GSNEY. *n. ſ.* [piza, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is uſed by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigſney*. *Hudibras.*

PIGWI'DGEON. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or ſmall.

Where is the ſtoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country ſick of Pym's diſeaſe;
By Scotch invaſion to be made a prey
To ſuch *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleavel.*

PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*.]

1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the freſh waters: ſir Francis Bacon obſerves the *pike* to be the longeſt lived of any freſh water fiſh, and yet he computes it to be not uſually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a ſolitary, melancholy, and bold fiſh; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or ſpawning is uſually about the end of February, or ſomewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer; and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a ſhe *pike* will uſually go together out of a river into ſome ditch or creek, and there the ſpawner caſts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time ſhe is caſting her ſpawn, but touches her not. *Walton.*

In a pond into which were put ſeveral fiſh and two *pikes*, upon drawing it ſome years afterwards there were left no fiſh, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious ſize, having devoured the other fiſh and their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*pique*, French.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers, to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded.

Beat you the drum that it ſpeak mournfully,
Trail your ſteel *pikes*. *Shakſpeare.*

He wanted *pikes* to ſet before his archers. *Shakſ.*

They cloſed, and locked ſhoulder to ſhoulder, their *pikes* they ſtrained in both hands, and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* againſt the right foot, the other breaſt high againſt the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th'one half would thruſt, the other ſtrike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork uſed in huſbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to *pike* them up handſome to drie. *Tuſſer.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I ſpeak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with raſping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Moxon.*

PI'KED. *adj.* [*pique*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. In *Shakſpeare*, it is uſed of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and catechiſe
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakſ.*

PI'KEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *man*.] A ſoldier armed with a pike.

Three great ſquadrons of *pikemen* were placed againſt the enemy. *Knolles.*

PI'KESTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff*.] The wooden pole of a *pike*.

To me it is as plain as a *pikeſtaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſneals a kind look. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Italian.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs. *Dict.*

Pilaſters muſt not be too tall and ſlender, leſt they reſemble pillars; nor too dwarfiſh and groſs, leſt they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilaſters* round
Were ſet. *Milton.*

The curtain riſes, and a new frontiſpiece is ſeen joined to the great *pilaſters* each ſide of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Clap four ſlices of *pilaſter* on't,
That laid with bits of ruſtic makes a front. *Pope.*

PI'LCHER. *n. ſ.* [*Warburton* ſays we ſhould read *pilche*, which ſignifies a cloke or coat of ſkins, meaning the ſcabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of ſkins; *pylece*, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your ſword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakſpeare*

2. A fiſh like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

PILE. *n. ſ.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

The bridge the Turk before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he ſtrengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is ſupported by wooden *piles*, as the houſes in Amſterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakſpeare.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together? *Shakſpeare.*

By the water paſſing through the ſtone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigeſted and contuſed *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while, pray give me it,
I'll carry 't to the *pile*. *Shakſpeare.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philoſophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any viſible concern. *Collier.*

The wife, and counſellor or prieſt,
Prepare and light his funeral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' aſcending *pile* ſtood fix'd her ſtately height *Milton.*

Not to look back ſo far, to whom this iſle
Owes the firſt glory of ſo brave a *pile*. *Denham.*

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the ſight. *Dryden.*

Fancy brings the vanith'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

No longer ſhall forſaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* ſhall from its aſhes riſe,
Fit to invade or prop the ſkies. *Swift.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Hairy ſurface; nap.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his hairy-plum'd helmet's creſt, the dart firſt ſmote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there ſtuck the ſteele *pile*, making way
Quite through his ſkull. *Chapman.*

His ſpear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horſe fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought reverſ'd. *Drayton.*

8. [*pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.

Other men have been, and are of the ſame opinion, a man may more juſtifiably throw up croſs and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up ſo. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneaſineſs, ſollicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which ſeldom miſs to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to concarvate.

The fabrick of his folly, whoſe foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The ſtanding of his body. *Shakſpeare.*

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the beam of ſight, yet will I ſtill
Be thus. *Shakſpeare.*

Againſt beleaguer'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden.*

Men *pile* on men, with active leaps aſcend,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All theſe together are the foundation of all thoſe heaps of comments, which are *piled* ſo high upon authors, that it is difficult ſometimes to clear the text from the rubbiſh. *Felton.*

2. To fill with ſomething heaped.

Attabalipa had a great houſe *piled* upon the ſides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different ſhells of ſeveral kinds. *Woodward.*

PI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

PI'LEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only ſteal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from ſuch ſtrangers as do land *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was eaſy. *Bacon.*

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,
Heaun'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft.

Your purpoſ'd low correction
Is ſuch as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches,
For *pilf'rings* and moſt common treſpaſſes,
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakſpeare.*

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakſp.*

I came not here on ſuch a trivial toy
As a ſtray'd ewe, or to purſue the ſtealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When theſe plaigiaries come to be ſtript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ev'ry ſtring is told,
For fear ſome *pilf'ring* hand ſhould make too bold. *Dryden.*

PI'LFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] One who ſteals petty things.

Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers?* Promote thoſe charities which remove ſuch peſts of ſociety into priſons and workhouſes. *Atterbury.*

To glory ſome advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame. *Young.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf changes a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape ties the cauſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'LGRIM. *n. ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered ſome miles together, have a heart's-grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's toutſtep from an ordinary *pilgrim*'s; yet they ſhould know ſome difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

To PI'LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not uſed.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all ſorts of plants. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakſpeare.*

Moſt miſerable hour, that time ere ſaw
In laſting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakſpeare.*

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round pace, we ſhall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

2. *Shakſpeare* uſes it for time irkſomely ſpent.

In priſon thou haſt ſpent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpaſt thy days. *Shakſpeare.*

PILL. *n. ſ.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck ſhake. *Bacon.*

When I was ſick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakſpeare.*

The oraculous doctor's myſtick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Craſhaw.*

2. Any thing naſeous.

That wheel of fops; that fanter of the town;
Call it diverſion, and the *pill* goes down. *Young.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Spenſer.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And loſt their hearts. *Shakſpeare.*

Large handed robbers your grave maſters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shakſpeare.*

Suppoſe *pilling* and polling officers, as buſy upon the people, as thoſe flies were upon the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who *pill'd* his province, 'ſcapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he loſt his cauſe. *Dryden.*

2. For *peel*; to ſtrip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *piled* white ſtreaks in them. *Geneſis.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. This ſhould be *peel*; which ſee.

The whiteneſs *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tobit.*

PI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling.

Others, like ſoldiers,
Make boot upon the ſummer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy ſons make *pillage* of her chaſtity. *Shakſp.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil.

The conſul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

Jove's feed the *pillager*
Stood cloſe before, and ſtuckt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spaniſh; *pilaſtro*, Italian; *piler*, Welſh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could diſtinguiſh into ſimple and compounded. *Wotton.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. A ſupporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not ſtay;
And call them *pillars* that will ſtand to us. *Shakſp.*

Note, and you ſhall ſee in him
The triple *pillar* of the world tranſform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shakſpeare.*

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well deſerving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'LLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar'd* ſhade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenneſs,
And earth's baſe built on ſtubble. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill throws forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomson.*

PI'LLED CARLICK. *n. f.*
One whose hair is fallen off by a disease.
A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PI'LLION. *n. f.* [from *pillow*.]
A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.
The horse and *pillion* both were gone;
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. *Swift.*
A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.
I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser.*
The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PI'LLORY. *n. f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.
I have stood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed. *Shakspeare.*
As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. *Pope.*
The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post, are very near a kin. *Watts.*
An opera, like a *pillory*, may be said
To nail our ears down, but expose our head *Young.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, French; from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.
To be burnt in the hand or *pilloried*, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confin'd. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *n. f.* [pyle. Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.
Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shakspeare.*
One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. *Shakspeare.*
A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and houshold stuff were set forth to sale; a ranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, his *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could rest upon it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*
Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid. *Donne.*
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.
When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *n. f.* The cover of a
PI'LLOWCASE. } pillow.
When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's *pillow*, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness.
At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.
When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*. *Ben Jonson.*
To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Glad to that port ourselves we must not force,
Since our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course. *Denh.*
What port can such a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryd.*
The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PI'LOTAGE. *n. f.* [*pilotage*, French; from *pilot*.]
1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.
We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh*
2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

PI'LSER. *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PIME'NTA. *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.
Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromaticks, it has obtained the name of all spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *n. f.* [*pinge*, French. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.
I'm counted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addis.*
Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench,
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects must provide
To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.
But he's possest with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness *pimps*. *Swift.*

PI'MPERNEL. *n. f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

PI'MPING. *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *n. f.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.
If Rotalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addison.*
If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*
The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

PI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *n. f.* [*espingle*, French; *spina*, *spilula*, Latin; *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Isidore.*]
1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.
I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part *Shakspeare.*
Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins*. *Pope.*
2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.
Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser.*
His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tusser.*
Tut, a *pin*; this shall be answer'd. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange.*
3. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg; a bolt.
With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast. *Milton.*
4. Any sleader thing fixed in another body.
Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*
These bullets shall rest on the *pins*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins.*
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin.
6. The central part.
Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Shakspeare.*
7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
8. A note; a strain. In low language.
A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estrange.*
As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estrange.*
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye: *Hanmer. Skinner* seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.
With all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakspeare.*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.
They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.. *Ainsworth.*

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with pins.
If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinn'd* upon the breast. *Pope.*
Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*
2. To fasten; to make fast.
Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pinn'd* with rushes;
They'll open of themselves. *Shakspeare.*
3. To join; to fix; to fasten.
She lifted the prince from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakspeare.*
If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby.*
I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras.*
They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*
It cannot be imagined, that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke.*
4. [pindan, Saxon.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in pinfold. This written like to *pen*.
If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow a room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *n. f.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion. *Ainsworth.*

PI'NCERS, *n. f.* [*pincette*, French.]
1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.
As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Spenser.*

8. The claw of an animal.
Every ant brings a ſmall particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addiſon.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]
1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.
When the doctor ſpies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given conſent to go with him. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To hold hard with an inſtrument.
3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid.
Thou ſhalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more ſtinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakſpeare.*
He would *pinch* the children in the dark ſo hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuth.*
4. To preſs between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret.
As they *pinch* one another by the diſpoſition, he cries out, no more. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten.
Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remedileſs war, vexing only ſome number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh.*
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*
Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to ſave his pocket. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To diſtreſs; to pain.
Avoid the *pinching* cold and ſcorching heat. *Milton.*
Afford them ſhelter from the wintry winds;
The ſharp year *pinches*. *Thomſon.*
8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties.
The beaver, when he finds himſelf hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and leaving them to his purſuers, ſaves himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
When the reſpondent is *pinched* with a ſtrong objection, and is at a loſs for an anſwer, the moderator ſuggeſts ſome anſwer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.
This is the way to *pinch* the queſtion; therefore, let what will come of it, I will ſtand the teſt of your method. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*
1. To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.
A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it eaſily be reſolved. *Glanville.*
But thou
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale,
See'ſt where the reaſons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryden.*
2. To ſpare; to be frugal.
There is that waxeth rich by his warineſs, and *pinching*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
The poor that ſcarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the ſinging boy a treat. *Dryd.*
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden.*

PINCH. *n. ſ.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]
1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers.
If any ſtraggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* muſt for the mortal ſin compound. *Dryden.*
2. A gripe; a pain given.
There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More ſharp than this is. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted.
Return to her: no, rather I chuſe
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp *pinch*. *Shakſpeare.*
A farmer was put to ſuch a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs.
A good ſure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the ſtratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*
The devil helps his ſervants for a ſeaſon; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and muſt excuſe him. *Dryden.*
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift.*
5. In all the ſenſes except the firſt, it is uſed only in low language.

PI'NCHFIST. } *n. ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and
PI'NCHPENNY. } *penny*.] A miſer. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NCUSHION. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion*.] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.
She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincuſhion*, ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*
Thou art a retailer of phraſes, and doſt deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincuſhions*. *Congreve.*

PI'NDUST. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt*.] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.
The little parts of *pinduſt*, when mingled with ſand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

PINE. *n. ſ.* [*pinus*, Latin; *pin*, French.]
The *pine-tree* hath amentaceous flowers, or katkins, which are produced, at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the ſeeds are produced in ſquamous cones: to which ſhould be added, that the leaves are longer than thoſe of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath. *Miller.*
You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heaven. *Shakſpeare.*
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his ſprays.
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shak.*

To PINE. *v. a.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery.
My hungry eyes, through greedy covetiſe,
With no contentment can themſelves ſuffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenſer.*
I burn, I *pine*, I periſh,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakſ.*
Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away. *Shakſpeare.*
See, ſee the *pining* malady of France;
Behold the moſt unnat'ral wounds,
Which thou thyſelf haſt giv'n her woful breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
Ye ſhall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel.*
The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in ſighs conſume their breath. *Sandys.*
To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n. *Milton.*
Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow;
Welcome the new, whoſe ev'ry day,
Reſtoring what was ſnatch'd away
By *pining* ſickneſs from the fair,
That matchleſs beauty does repair. *Waller.*
This night ſhall ſee the gaudy wreath decline,
The roſes wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickel.*
2. To languiſh with deſire.
We may again
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakſpeare.*
We ſtood amaz'd to ſee your miſtreſs mourn,
Unknowing that ſhe *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips.*

To PINE. *v. n.*
1. To wear out; to make to languiſh.
Part us; I towards the north,
Where ſhivering cold and ſickneſs *pines* the clime. *Shakſpeare.*
Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;
There view your beauties; there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*
Before *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryd.*
Thus tender Spencer liv'd, with mean repaſt
Content, depreſs'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verſe. *Philips.*
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence.
Abaſh'd the devil ſtood,
Virtue in her ſhape how lovely, ſaw; and *pin'd*
His loſs. *Milton.*

PI'NEAPPLE. *n. ſ.* The ananas, named for its reſemblance to the cone of pines.
The *pineapple* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-ſhaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: theſe become a fleſhy fruit full of juice: the ſeeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very ſmall and almoſt kidney-ſhaped. *Miller.*
Try if any words can give the taſte of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its reliſh. *Locke.*
If a child were kept where he never ſaw but black and white, he would have no more idea of ſcarlet, than he that never taſted a *pineapple*, has of that particular reliſh. *Locke.*

PI'NEAL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes*, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.
Courtiers and ſpaniels exactly reſemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'NFEATHERED. *adj.* [*pin* and *feather*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.
We ſee ſome raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing,
Who for falſe quantities was whipt at ſchool. *Dryd.*

PI'NFOLD. *n. ſ.* [pinban, Saxon, to ſhut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beaſts are confined.
The Iriſh never come to thoſe raths but armed which the Engliſh nothing ſuſpecting, are taken at an advantage, like ſheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenſer.*
I care not for thee.—
—If I had thee in Lipſbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakſpeare.*
Confin'd and peſter'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*
Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and ſinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cloſe; an incloſure. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat, unctuous. Little uſed.
Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more ſlippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the ſurface. *Mortimer.*

PI'NHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.
The breaſt at firſt broke in a ſmall *pinhole*. *Wiſeman.*

PI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*pignon*, French.]
1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.
2. *Shakſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing.
He is pluckt, when hither
He ſends ſo poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wing.
How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying purſuivant. *Spenſer.*
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Faſt to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight ſuſtain. *Pope.*
Though fear ſhould lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet ſwifter fate will ſeize him from behind. *Sandys.*
4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainſworth.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have facrificed to themſelves, they become ſacrifices to the inconſtancy of fortune, whoſe wings they thought by their ſelf-wiſdom to have *pinioned*. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the firſt joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.

A ſecond ſpear ſent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His uſe of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And ſeiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To ſhackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakſpeare.*

You are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be *pinion'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boaſts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of ſtate. *Norris.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.

So by each bard an alderman ſhall ſit,
A lord ſhall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some ſlave of mine be *pinion'd* to their ſide. *Pope*

PINK. *n. ſ.* [*pince*, French; from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*; *caryophillum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all ſorts; eſpecially the bluſh *pink*. *Bacon.*

2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink*-eyed.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinnacle*.

I am the very *pink* of courteſy. *Shakſpeare.*

Then let Criſpino, who was ne'er refuſ'd
The juſtice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in ſome future ſtrain. *Young.*

4. A colour uſed by painters.

Pink is very ſuſceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden.*

5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſtemmed ſhip.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, the is my prize. *Shakſpeare.*

6. A fiſh; the minnow. *Ainſworth.*

To PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dut. an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes.

A haberdaſher's wife of ſmall wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakſ.*

The ſea-hedgehog is incloſed in a round ſhell, handſomely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the ſame ſuit for uſe and ſhow;
And at a ſmall expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had ſore eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

PIN'MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *maker*.] He who makes pins.

PIN'MONEY. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

The woman muſt find out ſomething elſe to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addiſon.*

PINNACE. *n. ſ.* [*pinnaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital. *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

Whilſt our *pinnace* anchors in the downs,
Here ſhall they make their ranſom on the ſand. *Shakſpeare.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a ſmall *pinnace* to Rhodes. *Knolles.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinnace*, and entered the South-ſea. *Heylin.*

I ſent a *pinnace* or poſt of advice, to make a diſcovery of the coaſt, before I adventured my greater ſhip. *Spelman.*

Thus to baffall love,
I ſaw I had love's *pinnace* overtaught. *Donne*

I diſcharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton*

Swift as a ſwallow ſweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* ſhot along the ſea. *Pope*

PI'NNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building.

My letting ſome men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to caſt me down headlong. *King Charles*

He who deſires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the ſtanding is uneaſy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

He took up ſhip-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almoſt broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With glitt'ring ſpires and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high ſpiring point.

The ſlipp'ry tops of human ſtate,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

PI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen,
Set off with kerchief ſtarch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay*

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addiſon.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* [*curruca*.] The tomtit. *Ainſworth.*

PINT. *n. ſ.* [pint, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden*

PI'NULES. *n. ſ.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe. *Dict.*

PIONE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete French: *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *ſpagenier*, from *ſpage*, a ſpade; whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterward called *pionier*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

Well ſaid, old mole, can'ſt work i' th' ground ſo faſt?
A worthy *pioneer*. *Shakſpeare.*

Three try new experiments, ſuch as themſelves think good; theſe we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with ſpades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, ſent thither an army of *pioneers* to demoliſh the buildings, and deface the beauties of the iſland. *Addiſon.*

PI'ONING. *n. ſ.* Works of pioneers. *Spenſ.*

PI'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PI'OUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Latin; *pieux*, French.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And *pious* ſorrow *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a juſt father, that educates his children well, but *pious*, ſo that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps ſome foreign ſhore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion.

I ſhall never gratify ſpightfulneſs with any ſiniſter thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have ſeduced. *King Charles*

PI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with ſuch regard as is due to ſacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the chriſtian hope is, to ſet induſtriouſly and *pioufly* to the performance of that condition, on which the promiſe is made. *Hammond.*

See hon-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Pioufly valiant. *Philips.*

This martial preſent *pioufly* deſign'd,
The loyal city give their beſt lov'd king. *Dryden*

Let the edom never periſh in your hands!
But *pioufly* tranſmit it to your children. *Addiſon*

PIP. *n. ſ.* [*pippe*, Dut. *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or ſheep,
And chickens languiſh of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

A ſpiteful vexatious gipſy died of the *pip*. *L'Eſtr.*

2. A ſpot on the cards. I know not from what original, unleſs from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *puts*.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addiſon.*

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the ſhell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *n. ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe *pipes*, and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakſpeare.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermoſt, will become higher; ſo that water aſcends by deſcending. *Wilkins.*

It has many ſprings breaking out of the ſides of the hills, and vaſt quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addiſon.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age ſtill fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

His ancient *pipe* in fable dy'd,
And half unsneak'd lay by his side. *Swift.*
My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An instrument of wind musick.

I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*. *Shakspeare.*
The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*
Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant stage. *Rojcommon.*
There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-*pipe*.

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch. *Shakspeare.*

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [*peep*, Dut. *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

I thank I shall drink in *pipes* wine with Falstaff; I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden.*
We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced. *Matthew.*
In singing, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*
Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a shrill sound.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shakspeare.*

PI'PER. *n. s.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Revelations.*

PI'PETREE. *n. s.* The lilach.

PI'PING. *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only used in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

PI'PKIN. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*
Some officer might give content
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PI'PPIN. *n. s.* [*puppyngue*, Dut. *Skinner.*] A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obduratenes's; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the ruset *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but tender bearers. *Mortim.*
You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting. *Shakspeare.*
Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted *Harvey.*
The *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison.*
His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or 'midst thein thund'ring spears an orange place. *King.*
This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

PI'QUANCY. *n. s.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PI'QUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. *Bac.*
Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'QUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *n. s.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the King his father. *Bacon.*
Men take up *pique*s and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*
Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion.

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

Pique'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came,
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*
The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*se piquer*, French.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke.*
Men apply themselves to two or three foreign dead, and which are called the learned, languages, and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke.*

To PIQUEE'R. *v. a.* See PICKER.

PICQUE'RER. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *picaroon*.

When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *picquerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*

PIQUE'T. *n. s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*
Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

PI'RACY. *n. s.* [πειρατία; *piratica*, Latin; *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew.*
Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free
From both those fates of storms and *piracy*. *Waller.*
Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE. *n. s.* [πειρατής; *pirata*, Latin; *pirate*, French.]

1. A sea robber.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*
Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Latin; from *pirate*.]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon.*

2. Practising robbery.

The errours of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope.*

PI'SCARY. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing. *Dict.*

PISCA'TION. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation, five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Rutcherius. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fish-eating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* kinds, where it is mollified and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the style of Gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakspeare.*
She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator.*

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] to express contempt.

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *n. s.* [myrm, Sax. *pismicre*, Dut.] An ant; an emmet.

Her cheeks, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior.*
Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice. *Mortimer.*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Dut.] To make water.

I charge the *pissing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*
One ask *pisses*, the rest *piss* for company. *L'Estr.*
Once possess'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryd.*

Piss, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My ſpleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *piſs*-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED. *n. f.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *n. f.* [*piſtache*, Fr. *piſtacchi*, Italian; *piſtachia*, Latin.]

The *piſtachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour and a ſoft and unctuous ſubſtance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleaſant taſte: *piſtachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peſtuch* and *feſtuch*, and we ſometimes *piſtich* nuts. *Hill.*

Piſtachios, ſo they be good, and not muſty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon.*

PISTE. n. f. [Fr.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds we have are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *piſtillation*, and reſiſt not an ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'STOL. *n. f.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] A ſmall hand-gun.

Three watch the door with *piſtols*, that none ſhould iſſue out. *Shakſpeare.*

The whole body of the horſe paſſed within *piſtol*-ſhot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quickſilver diſcharged from a *piſtol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigneſs of a *piſtol*-bullet. *Wiſeman.*

How Verres is leſs qualify'd to ſteal,
With ſword and *piſtol*, than with wax and ſeal.
Young.

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, Fr.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTO'LE. *n. f.* [*piſtole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I ſhall diſburden him of many hundred *piſtoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden*

PI'STOLET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *piſtol*.] A little piſtol.

Thoſe unlickt bear-whelps, unfil'd *piſtolets*
That, more than cannon ſhot, avails or lets. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *n. f.* [*piſton*, Fr.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT. *n. f.* [pit, Sax.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into ſome loathſome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body.
Shakſpeare.

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourſelves,
Than tarry till they puſh us. *Shakſpeare.*

Pits upon the ſea-ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand; but in ſome places of Africa, the water in ſuch *pits* will become brackiſh again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyſs; profundity.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakſpeare.*

Into what *pit* thou ſeeſt
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no ſcorn of me, leſt I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Pſalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phraſe, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at leaſt, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the diſpute as fiercely as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly ſhew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleaſes, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*pit*, *peis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Latin.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit of* the ſtomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a diſeaſe.

To PIT. *v. a.*

1. To preſs into hollows.

An anaſarca, a ſpecies of dropſy, is characteriſed by the ſhining and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, which gives way to the leaſt impreſſion, and remains *pitted* for ſome time. *Sharp.*

2. To mark with ſmall hollows, as by the ſmall pox.

PI'TAPAT. *n. f.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A light quick ſtep.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

PITCH. *n. f.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and conſumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peacham.*

A veſſel caſear'd round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [from *picts*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and moſt ſacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and faſt friendſhip breeds,
Weak ſhe makes ſtrong, and ſtrong things does increaſe,
Till it the *pitch* of higheſt praiſe exceeds. *Spenſer.*

How high a *pitch* his reſolution ſoars. *Shakſp.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial miſtreſs,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakſpeare.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, ſome ſhallow judgment. *Shakſp.*

That greate werke, unleſs the teede of Jove,
The deathleſſe muſes, undertake, maintaines a *pitch* above
All mortall powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down into this deep. *Milton.*

Others expectation was raiſed to a higher *pitch* than probably it would. *Hammond*

Cannons ſhoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the beſt orators of his age, notwithſtanding he lived at a time when learning was at the higheſt *pitch*. *Addiſon.*

3. Higheſt riſe. Not uſed.

A beauty waining, and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion and loath'd bigamy. *Shakſp.*

4. State with reſpect to loweneſs or height.

From this high *pitch* let us deſcend
A lower flight; and ſpeak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

5. Size; ſtature.

That infernal monſter having caſt
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad diſcolour'd breaſt
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenſer.*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of ſuch a ſpacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not ſufficient to contain it. *Shakſp.*

It turn'd itſelf to Ralpho's ſhape;
So like in perſon, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and ſubdue
Nations, and bring home ſpoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, ſhall be held the higheſt *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton.*

Our reſident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the ſtateſman behind him,
Talks at the ſame *pitch*,
Is as wiſe, is as rich,
And juſt where you left him, you find him. *Denham*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concerned to ſee
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, ſuch as the goſpel accepts, though mingled with ſeveral infirmities and defects, yet amounts to ſuch a *pitch* of righteouſneſs, as we call ſincerity. *South.*

When the ſun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but juſt come up to the *pitch* of another ſet of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terreſtrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* preterit *pitched*; participle *pitched*, anciently *pight*. See PIGHT. [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakſpeare.*

Sharp ſtakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

He counſelled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to caſt, what net, what toile to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor
Had conquer'd Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden.*

To Chaiſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there reſolv'd to ſtay *Dryden*

The trenches firſt they paſs'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter; more than that he, which deſcribeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and ſobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spaniſh continent. *Addiſon.*

3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire,
Unleſs he bid 'em. *Shakſpeare.*

They would wreſtle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon *Spectator.*

4. To ſmear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ſhips, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* veſſels glide with eaſy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preſerve them from the mortar. *Moxon.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch ſoft, whilſt I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it ſpread evenly all over the convex. *Newton*

5. To darken.

The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakſp.*

Soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with duſken cloud. *Addiſon*

6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.

When the ſwarm is ſettled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer*

2. To fall headlong.

The courfer o'er the pommel caft the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice: with *upon*.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we fhall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpofe. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will *pitch upon* fuch a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More.*

I *pitched upon* this conſideration that parents owe their children, not only material ſubſiſtence, but much more ſpiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby.*

The covetous man was a good while at a ſtand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one thing after another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pitch upon the beſt courſe of life, and cuſtom will render it the moſt eaſy. *Tillotſon.*

I tranſlated Chaucer, and amongſt the reſt *pitched on* the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. 1 *Mac.*

PI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*picher*, Fr.]

1. An earthen veſſel; a water pot.

With ſaddain fear her *pitcher* down ſhe threw,
And fled away. *Spenſer.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many ſervants, beſides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakſpeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A *pitcher* fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*

Pyrrhus was only famous for counterfeiting all baſe things; as earthen *pitchers* and a ſcullery. *Peacham.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himſelf. *Dryden.*

2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles muſt be ſet deep in the ground, with a ſquare iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer.*

PI'TCHFORK. *n. ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leiceſterſhire amuſed himſelf with mending *pitchforks* and ſpades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PI'TCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch*.]

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings waſh'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach diſplay *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon ſome ſprings, is no other than this very *pitchy* ſubſtance, drawn forth of the ſtrata by the water. *Woodward.*

3. Black; dark; diſmal.

Night is fled,
Whoſe *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakſp.*
I will fort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakſpeare.*
Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears,
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PI'TCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Foſſil coal.

The beſt fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders. *Mortimer.*

PI'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural merriment. *Spenſer.*
The moſt arch deed of *piteous* maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakſpeare.*
Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compaſſionate; tender.

If the ſeries of thy joys
Permit one thought leſs cheerful to ariſe,
Piteous tranſfer it to the mournful ſwain. *Prior.*
She gave him, *piteous* of his caſe,
A ſhaggy tap'ſtry. *Pope.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unleſs
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton.*

PI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner.

I muſt talk of murthers, rapes, and maſſacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *pitiouſly* perform'd. *Shakſp.*

PI'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

PI'TFALL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'ſt never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakſpeare.*
Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*
Theſe hidden *pitfalls* were ſet thick at the entrance of the bridge, ſo that throngs of people fell into them. *Addiſon.*

PITH. *n. ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be ſet in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but ſome of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon.*

Her ſolid bones convert to ſolid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to ſap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which leſt our bodies ſlack,
Strings laſt the little bones of neck and back;
So by the ſoul doth death ſtring heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the ſpinal marrow or *pith* to paſs along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. *Pith* in Scotland is ſtill retained as denoting ſtrength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandſires, babies, and old women,
Or paſs'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puiſſance.
Shakſpeare.
Since theſe arms of mine had ſeven years *pith*.
Shakſpeare.

4. Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtyle.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith* of buſineſs
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakſpeare.*
Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And loſe the name of action. *Shakſpeare.*

6. The quinteſſence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul diſeaſe,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'THILY. *adv.* [from *pithy*.] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; ſtrength.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his *pithineſs* in uttering, his complaint of love, ſo lovely. *Spenſer.*

PI'THLESS. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Wanting pith; wanting ſtrength.

Weak ſhoulders over-born with burthening grief,
And *pithleſs* arms, like to a wither'd vine
That drops his ſapleſs branches to the ground.
Shakſpeare.

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Conſiſting of pith; abounding with pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and ſtitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew.*

The Herefordian plant that likes
T' approach the quince, and th' elder's *pithy* ſtem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet ſhe with *pithy* words, and counſel ſad,
Still ſtrove their ſudden fuges to revoke;
That at the laſt ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They 'gan abſtain. *Spenſer.*

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
More pleaſant, *pithy*, and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakſpeare.*

Many rare *pithy* ſaws concerning
The worth of aſtrologic learning. *Hudibras.*

This *pithy* ſpeech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all theſe, goodman Fact was very ſhort, but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-ſpun man. *Addiſon.*

PI'TIABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deſerving pity.

The *pitiable* perſons relieved, are conſtantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiable*.] State of deſerving pity.

For the *pitiableneſs* of his ignorance and unwilled miſtake, ſo long as they laſted, his neglect thereof may be excuſed and connived at. *Kettlewell.*

PI'TIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]

1. Melancholy; moving compaſſion.

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their good's ſake caught up and carried ſtraight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenſer.*

A ſight moſt *pitiful* in the meaneſt wretch,
Paſt ſpeaking of in a king. *Shakſpeare.*

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and ulcerous, *pitiful* to the eye,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakſpeare.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language ſue. *Sandys*

The convenience of his will appear, if we conſider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray.*

2. Tender; compaſſionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's ſoft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakſp.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned ſons,
Whoſe ſouls are not corrupted. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable.

That's villanous, and ſhews a moſt *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uſes it. *Shakſpeare.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, beſides other *pitiful* malignities, would ſcarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhauſt his time and impair his health, and perhaps to ſpin out his days and himſelf into one *pitiful* controverted concluſion. *South.*

Sin can pleaſe no longer, than for that *pitiful* ſpace of time while it is committing, and ſurely the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterneſs which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South.*

If theſe *pitiful* ſhanks were anſwerable to this branching head, I ſhould defy all my enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

What entertainment can be raiſed from ſo *pitiful* a machine, where we ſee the ſucceſs of the battle from the beginning? *Dryden.*

PI'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. With pity; with compaſſion.

Pitifully behold the ſorrows of our hearts.
Common Prayer.

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion.

He bear him moſt *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him moſt unpitifully. *Shakſpeare.*

Some of the philoſophers doubt whether there were any ſuch thing as ſenſe of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would ſigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotſon.*

3. Contemptibly; deſpicably.

Thoſe men, who give themſelves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the laſt ſcenes of others, may behave the moſt *pitifully* in their own. *Clariſſa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion.

Babius giving the infinite terms of praiſes to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulneſs* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney.*

2. Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitileſs*.] Without mercy.

PI'TILESNESS. *n. ſ.* Unmercifulneſs.

PI'TILESS. *adj.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs.

Fair be ye ſure, but proud and *pitileſs*,
As is a ſtorm, that all things doth proſtrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to ruinate. *Spenſer.*

Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now pitileſs. *Shakſpeare.*
My chance, I ſee,
Hath made ev'n pity pitileſs in thee. *Fairfax.*
Upon my livid lips beſtow a kiſs,
Nor fear your kiſſes can reſtore my breath;
Even you are not more pitileſs than death *Dryden.*

PI'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitſaw they enter the one end of the ſtuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his ſtrength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PI'TSAW. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw.*] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitſaw* is not only uſed by thoſe workmen that ſaw timber and boards, but is alſo for ſmall matters uſed by joiners. *Moxon.*

PI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pictantia*, Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery.
2. A ſmall portion.

Then at my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo ſlender warning
You're like to have a thin and ſlender *pittance.*
Shakſpeare.

The aſs ſaved a miſerable *pittance* for himſelf.
L'Eſtrange.

I have a ſmall *pittance* left with which I might retire. *Arbuthnot*

Many of them loſe the greateſt part of the ſmall *pittance* of learning they received at the univerſity. *Swift*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went:
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

PI'TUITE. *n. ſ.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serous defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women ſubject to abortions. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Conſiſting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakneſs, waterineſs and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbuthnot*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inſpiration, and excluding it by reſpiration; but likewiſe to ſeparate and diſcharge the redundant *pituitous* or flegmatick parts of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PI'TY. *n. ſ.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving ſhape. *Waller.*

An ant dropped into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough.
L'Eſtrange.

Leſt the poor ſhould ſeem to be wholly diſregarded by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender ſenſe of *pity* and compaſſion. *Calamy*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhows him compaſſionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſterpiece of nature. *Dryden.*

The mournful train,
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Beſought his *pity* to their helpleſs kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witneſs it. *Shakſpeare.*

Julius Cæſar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is loſt. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet ſee the hiſtory of Chaſmir. *Temple.*

See, where ſhe comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatneſs of a queen;
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to ſerve our country?
Addiſon.

3. It has in this ſenſe a plural. In low language.

Singleneſs of heart being a virtue ſo neceſſary, 'tis a thouſand *pities* it ſhould be diſcountenanced
L'Eſtrange.

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

When I deſired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the uſe of mine own houſe.
Shakſpeare.

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Pſalms.*
You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*
Compaſſionate my pains! ſhe *pities* me!
To one that aſks the warm return of love,
Compaſſion's cruelty, 'tis ſcorn, 'tis death.
Addiſon.

Pity weakneſs and ignorance, bear with the dulneſs of underſtandings, or perverſeneſs of tempers. *Law*

The man is to be *pitied* who, in matters of moment, has to do with a ſtaunch metaphyſician; doubts, diſputes, and conjectures will be the plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate.

I will not *pity* nor ſpare, nor have mercy, but deſtroy them. *Jeremiah*

PI'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots.*
Dryden.

PIX. *n. ſ.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

He hath ſtolen a *pix*, and hanged muſt a' be
Shakſpeare.

PI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [quaſi *piſsle*. *Minſhew.*]

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation. *Brown.*

PLACABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *placable*]
PLA'CABLENESS. } Willingneſs to be appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement ſhew the general conſent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*

PLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe;
Methought I ſaw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton.*

Thoſe implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worſhipped, and obeyed. *Hale.*

PLACA'RD. } *n. ſ.* [*plakaert*, Dutch; *pla-*
PLACA'RT. } *card*, French.] An edict; a declaration; a manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appeaſe; to reconcile. This word is uſed in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature *Forbes.*

PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Latin.]

1. Particular portion of ſpace.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents.
Deuteronomy.

We accept it always and in all *places.* *Acts.*

Here I could frequent
With worſhip, *place* by *place*, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine. *Milton.*

I will teach him the names of the moſt celebrated perſons who frequent that *place.* *Addiſon.*

2. Locality; ubiety; local relation.

Place is the relation of diſtance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another; and ſo as at reſt. it has ſometimes a more confuſed ſenſe, and ſtands for that ſpace which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local exiſtence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Revelations.*

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within ſome place;
But ſhe all *place* within herſelf confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain
He hath ſtrange *places* cram'd with obſervation.
Shakſpeare.

His catalogue had an eſpecial *place* for ſequeſtered divines. *Fell.*

6. A ſeat; reſidence; manſion.

The Romans ſhall take away both our *place* and nation. *John.*

Saul ſet him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Samuel.*

7. Paſſage in writing.

Hoſea ſaith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me, which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

I could not paſs by this *place*, without giving this ſhort explication. *Burnet.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What ſcripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt *place* both of credit and obedience is due.
Hooker.

Let the eye be ſatisfied in the firſt *place*, even againſt all other reaſons, and let the compaſs be rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden.*

We ſhall extinguiſh this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we conſider, in the firſt *place*, that he is omnipreſent; and, in the ſecond, that he is omniſcient. *Addiſon.*

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar,
Think him a great way fool, ſolely a coward;
Yet theſe fixt evils ſit ſo fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's ſteely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe fair overtures made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could take no *place.* *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain, for they take *place* in the ſtouteſt natures.
Bacon.

With faults confeſs'd commiſſion'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryd.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not *place.* *Dryden.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the firſt deſign, though Virgil muſt be ſtill excepted, when that perhaps takes *place.*
Dryden.

It is ſtupidly fooliſh to venture our ſalvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reaſon imaginable to think God will not ſuffer to take *place.* *Atterbury.*

10. Exiſtence; ſtate of being.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the ſchools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reaſon.
Swift.

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and *place* *Shakſpeare.*

12. Precedence; priority. This ſenſe is commonly uſed in the phraſe *take place.*

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia ſhould take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear *Ben Jonſon.*

There would be left no meaſures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propoſitions take *place* before ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

As a Britiſh freeholder, I ſhould not ſcruple taking *place* of a French marquis *Addiſon.*

13. Office; publick character or employment.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you ſhall well be ſpared. *Shakſpeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor perſon;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake

That virtue muſt go through. *Shakſpeare.*

The horſemen came to Londronius, as unto the moſt valiant captain, beſeeching him, inſtead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles.*

Is not the biſhop's bill deny'd,
And we ſtill threaten'd to be try'd?
You ſee the king embraces
Thoſe counſels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promiſe, which is more,
That we ſhall have their *places*. *Denham.*

Penſions in private were the ſenate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magiſtrates are contented, that their *places* ſhould adorn them; and ſome ſtudy to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the luſtre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*

14. Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion; not oppoſition.

Avenge not yourſelves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans.*

He took a ſtride and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did firſt, with fam'd ſucceſs,
To his known valour make the Dutch give *place*.
Dryden.

The ruſtick honours of the ſcythe and ſhare,
Give *place* to ſwords and plumes, the pride of war.
Dryden.

15. Ground; room.

Ye ſeek to kill me, becauſe my word hath no *place* in you. *John.*

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very ſame. *Hammond.*

16. Station in life.

God would give them, in their ſeveral *places* and callings, all ſpiritual and temporal bleſſings, which he ſees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office.

Place ſuch over them to be rulers. *Exodus.*

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities.
2 Chronicles.

And I will *place* within them as a guide
My umpire conſcience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well us'd they ſhall attain,
And at the end perfecting ſafe arrive. *Milton.*

Our two firſt parents yet the only two
Of mankind in the happy garden *plac'd*. *Milton.*

2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh.

Thoſe accuſations had been more reaſonable, if *placed* on inferior perſons. *Dryden.*

God or nature has not any where *placed* any ſuch juriſdiction in the firſt born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at intereſt.

'Twas his care
To *place* on good ſecurity his gold. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *place*.] One who places.

Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall.
Spenſer.

PLA'CID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the ſpirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That *placid* aſpect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil ſtate,
Would ſtand between me and thy father's ire.
Milton.

PLA'CIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water eaſily inſinuates itſelf into, and *placidly* diſcends the tubes and veſſels of vegetables.
Woodward.

PLA'CIT. *n. ſ.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination.

We ſpend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the univerſal author. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *plaquet*. *n. ſ.* A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *plaquet*, it was ſenſeleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

The bone-ach is the curſe dependant on thoſe that war for a *plaquet*. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'GIARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiariſm*, they have moſt injuriouſly been tranſferred into proverbial maxims. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]

1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another.

The enſuing diſcourſe, leſt I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of thoſe that, by a worthy hand, were ſtolen from me. *South.*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed ſometimes to copy and tranſlate. *Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft. Not uſed.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books ſcarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teutonick; *plaga*, Latin; πλαγὴ.]

1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive.

Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-ſore or impoſs'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakſpeare.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moiſt are moſt peſtilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years. *Bacon.*

Snakes, that uſe within thy houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

All thoſe *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
Firſt on inferiour creatures try'd their force,
And laſt they ſeized on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

2. State of miſery.

I am ſet in my *plague*, and my heavineſs is ever in my ſight. *Pſalms.*

3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Shakſpeare.*

I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shakſpeare.*

Good or bad company is the greateſt bleſſing or greateſt *plague* of life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sometimes my *plague*, ſometimes my darling,
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow ſnarling. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with peſtilence.

2. To infeſt with diſeaſe; to oppreſs with calamity.

Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And ſpurn me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt, and the gods will *plague* thee.
Shakſpeare.

Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

3. To trouble; to teaſe; to vex; to haraſs; to torment; to afflict; to diſtreſs; to torture; to embarraſs; to excruciate; to make uneaſy; to diſturb. In this ſenſe it is uſed indicrouſly.

If her nature be ſo,
That ſhe will *plague* the man that loves her moſt,
And take delight to encreaſe a wretch's woe.
That all her nature's goodly gifts are loſt. *Spenſer.*

People are ſtormed out of their reaſon, *plagued* into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing elſe to do, he gravely ſhuts himſelf up in his cloſet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to ſee if he can ſtart a law ſuit, and *plague* any of his neighbours. *Addiſon.*

PLA'GUILY. *adv.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiouſly; horribly. A low word.

This whiſpering bodes me no good; but he has me ſo *plaguily* under the laſh, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*

You look'd ſcornful, and ſnift at the dean;
But he durſt not ſo much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips.
Swift.

PLA'GUY. *adj.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troubleſome. A low word.

Of heats,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill. *Donne.*

What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron?
What *plaguy* miſchiefs and miſhaps
Do dog him ſtill with after-claps? *Hudibras.*

PLAICE. *n. ſ.* [*platc*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are ſoles, flowkes, dabs, and *plaice*. *Carew.*

PLAID. *n. ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women.

PLAIN. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excreſcences. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* ſuperficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him, but to make all *plain* and waſte. *Spenſer.*

The ſouth and ſouth eaſt ſides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midſt. *Sandys.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats *plain* without, and hollow within, by the force of fire. *Heylin.*

Thy vineyard muſt employ thy ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe; beſides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the ſurface *plain*.
Dryden.

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a *plain* one. *Addiſon.*

2. Open; clear; flat.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; ſimple.

A crown of ruddy gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a ſhow.
Dryden.

A man of ſenſe can artifice diſdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*. *Young.*

4. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple.

In choice of inſtruments, it is better to chuſe men of a *plainer* ſort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the ſucceſs, than thoſe that are cunning to contrive ſomewhat to grace themſelves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious chriſtians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond.*

The experiments alledged with ſo much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whoſe profeſſion was to tell truth, helped me to reſolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*

My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

Muſt then at once, the character to ſave,
The *plain* rough hero turn a craſty knave? *Pope.*

5. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourſelf give no juſt cauſe of ſcandal. *Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.

He that beguil'd you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakſpeare.*

Some have at firſt for wits, then poets paſt,
Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at laſt.
Pope.

7. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure.

They wondered there ſhould appear any difficulty in any expreſſions, which to them ſeemed very clear and *plain*. *Clarendon.*

Expreſs thyſelf in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or diſputes affords. *Denh.*

I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my tranſlations; I conſidered the genius and diſtinguiſhing character of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis *plain* in the hiſtory, that Eſau was never ſubject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have ſuch a right, is *plain* from the laws of God; that men are convinced that children have ſuch a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that theſe diſcourſes are calculated for none, but the faſhionable part of womankind. *Spect.*

To ſpeak one thing, mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the ſimple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; ſimple.

A planning ſong *plain*-ſinging voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

His diet was of the *plaineſt* meats, and commonly not only his diſhes, but the parts of them were ſuch as moſt others would refuſe. *Fell.*

PLAIN. *adv.*

1. Not obſcurely.

2. Diſtinctly; articulately.

The ſtring of his tongue was looſed, and he ſpake *plain*. *Mark.*

3. Simply; with rough ſincerity.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-ſpoken perſon, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his averſion. *Addiſon.*

PLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*plaine*, French.] Level ground; open field; flat expanſe; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt. *Geneſis.*

The Scots took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into their net, forſook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their caſtles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found moſt fruitful lands, and turned the Iriſh into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*.
Arbuthnot.

While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courſer pants in ev'ry vein,
And pawing ſeems to beat the diſtant *plain*. *Pope.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. Little uſed.

Long ſince my voice is hoarſe, and throat is ſore,
With cries to ſkies, and curſes to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that firſt this cauſe of grief did find,
Gan firſt thus *plain* his caſe with words unkind. *Spenſer.*

The inceſſant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakſpeare.*

He to himſelf thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Honeſt; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be ſaid to be a flattering honeſt man, it muſt not be denied, but I am a *plain-dealing* villain. *Shakſpeare.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a conſiſtency with neceſſary prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *n. ſ.* Management void of art; ſincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a ſtateſman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may ſtrive
To ſhew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive.
Dryden.

PLA'INLY. *adv.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelly; flatly.

2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly.

3. Without ornament.

4. Without gloſs; ſincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, ſetting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earneſt; fairly.

They charged the enemies horſe ſo gallantly, that they gave ground; and at laſt *plainly* run to a ſafe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely.

St. Auguſtine acknowledgeth, that they are not only ſet down, but alſo *plainly* ſet down in ſcripture; ſo that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty underſtand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his careleſſneſs, lets them *plainly* ſee't. *Shakſpeare.*

From Epiphanius's cenſure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgment to that which he condemns in Lucian and Origen, that is, to Arianiſm. *Waterland.*

By that ſeed
Is meant the great deliverer, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head, whereof to thee anon
Plainlier ſhall be reveal'd. *Milton.*

We ſee *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addiſon.*

PLA'INNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelneſs; flatneſs.

2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow.

If ſome pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainneſs* may be juſtly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no ſhow.
Dryden.

As ſhades moſt ſweetly recommend the light:
So modeſt *plainneſs* ſets off ſprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity.

Well, ſaid Baſilius, I have not choſen Dametas for his fighting nor for his diſcourſing, but for his *plainneſs* and honeſty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainneſs* and your ſhortneſs pleaſe me well.
Shakſpeare.

Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainneſs* honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakſpeare.*

Plainneſs and freedom, an epiſtolary rule required. *Wake.*

4. Artleſſneſs; ſimplicity.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainneſs* ſo o'erſpreads thy mind,
That thou could'ſt fearleſly perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *n. ſ.* [*plainte*, French.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word ſay this,
Helpleſs has *plaint*, who ſpoils himſelf of bliſs. *Sidney.*

Bootleſs are *plaints*, and careleſs are my wounds.
Shakſpeare.

From inward grief
His burſting paſſion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobation of injury.

There are three juſt grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

How many children's *plaints*, and mothers cries!
Daniel.

Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet even theſe gentle walls allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expreſſions of my grief,
Receive theſe *plaints*. *Waller.*

PLA'INTFUL. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful.

To what a ſea of miſeries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me! *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another: oppoſed to the *defendant*.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three poſitive witneſſes, and the defendant was caſt in coſts and damages. *L'Eſtrange.*

You and I ſhall talk in cold friendſhip at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In ſuch a cauſe the *plaintiff* will be hiſs'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're diſmiſs'd. *Pope.*

PLA'INTIFF. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. Not in uſe.

His younger ſon on the polluted ground,
Firſt fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* ſound,
Encompaſs'd with her ſea-green ſiſters round. *Dry.*

The goddeſs heard,
Roſe like a morning miſt, and thus begun
To ſooth the ſorrows of her *plaintive* ſon. *Dryden.*

Can Nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or leſſen'd in the noiſe,
Though ſhouts as thunder loud affright the air, *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLA'INWORK. *n. ſ.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery; the common practice of ſewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a double.

Should the voice directly ſtrike the brain,
It would aſtoniſh and confuſe it much;
Therefore theſe *plaits* and folds the ſound reſtrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor ſhall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair ſide dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaſte beauties with a modeſt pride,
And double ev'ry charm they ſeek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a veſt through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addiſon.*

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fold; to double.

The buſy ſylphs ſurround their darling care,
Some fold the fleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will ſhe on Sunday morn thy neck cloth *plait*?
Gay.

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair. 1 *Peter.*

What the demands, inceſſant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My buſy diligence ſhall deck her board,
For there at leaſt I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting* the hair, and adorning your perſons; but in making cloaths for the naked. *Law.*

3. To entangle; to involve.

Time ſhall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakſ.*

PLAI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

PLAN. *n. ſ.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A ſcheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addiſ.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artiſts and *plans* reliev'd my ſolemn hours;
Rounded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign.

Vouchſafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the ſcene of fate. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Diſt.*

PLA'NCHED. *adj.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards.

He hath a garden circammur'd with brick,
Whoſe weſtern ſide is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shak.*

Pla'ncher. *n. s.* [*plaucher*, Fr.] A floor of wood. Not used.

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnuts. *Bacon.*

Pla'nching. *n. s.* [in carpentry.] The laying of floors in a building. *Dict.*

Plane. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick, in all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion. *Cheyne?*

2. [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane*. *Moxon.*

To **Plane.** *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*. *Moxon.*

Plane-tree. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, French.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down. It is generally supposed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryden.*

PLA'NET. *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανάω; *planette*, French.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the Moon is accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving so makes our day and night. It is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent? *Shaks.*

And *planets*, *planet* struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton.*

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, *Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna.* *Wilkins.*

Pla'netary. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

Plane'tical. *adj.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclypses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical*. *Brown.*

Pla'netstruck. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike*.] Blasted: *sidere afflatus*.

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

Planifo'lious. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Dict.*

Planime'trical. *adj.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, French.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planipe'talous. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin, and πέταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To **Pla'nish.** *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

Pla'nisphere. *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

Plank. *n. s.* [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot.*

The doors of *plank* were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milt.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To **Plank.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

Planoco'nical. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*, Latin.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew.*

Pla'noconvex. *adj.* [*planus* and *convexus*, Latin.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton.*

Plant. *n. s.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, *Ray* has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds. 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower, i. e. such a one, as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberous root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolious or rough leaved *plants*: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticillate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermæ plantæ semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants* with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants* with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides

the common calix, a peculiar cafe containing their feed, and their flower confifting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which confifts but of one round ball or head, out of whofe lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf, they have no footftalk, and are long and flender: the feed veffels are divided into three partitions: their flower is fexapetalous. 24. Such as have their roots approaching to a bulbous form: thefe emit, at firft coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots refemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a graffy leaf, are fuch as have a fmooth hollow-jointed ftalk, with one fharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompaffing the ftalk, and fet out without any foot-ftalk: their feed is contained within a chaffy hufk. 26. *Plants* with a graffy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or ftamineous flower. 27. *Plants* whofe place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How fweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt. *Shakf.*

Between the vegetable and fenfitive province there are *plant* animals and fome kind of infects arifing from vegetables, that feem to participate of both. *Hale.*

The next fpecies of life above the vegetable, is that of fenfe, wherewith fome of thofe productions, which we call *plant*-animals, are endowed. *Grew.*

It continues to be the fame *plant*, as long as it partakes of the fame life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that fort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once I was fkill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

Some *plants* the fun-fhine afk, and fome the fhade,
At night the fmart-trees fpread, but check their bloom
At morn, and lofe their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

2. A fapling.

A man haunts the foreft, that abufes our young *plants* with carving Rofalind on their barks. *Shakfp.*

Take a *plant* of ftubborn oak,
And labour him with many a fturdy ftroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*planta*, Latin.] The fole of the foot. *Ainfworth.*

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to fet; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of juftice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongft you. *Shakfpeare.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did faft,
Than feed it with fuch over-roafted flefh. *Shakf.*

3. To place; to fix.

He fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakfpeare.*

In this hour,
I will advife you where to *plant* yourfelves. *Shakf.*

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had affembled all his pow'rs,
His ftandard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs,
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden.*

4. To fettle; to eftablifh: as, to *plant* a colony.

Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the foil may be mollified with the blood of the inhabitants, nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with fomething planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

To PLANT. *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

If you *plant* where favages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but ufe them juftly. *Bacon.*

PLA'NTAGE. *n. f.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as fteel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakfp.*

PLA'NTAIN. *n. f.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Latin.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poifon of the fpider, as is believed, has recourfe to the *plantain* leaf. *More.*

The moft common fimples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horfetail. *Wifeman.*

2. A tree in the Weft Indies, which bears an efculent fruit.

I long my carelefs limbs to lay
Under the *plantain's* fhade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not ufed.

There's but little fimilitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As fwine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, fo are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peafants
Of the fame foil their nurfery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; left the tree
Tranflated fhould not with the foil agree. *Dryden.*

Whole rifing forefts, not for pride or fhow,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantation* ftretch from down to down,
Firft fhade a country, and then raife a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modefty in his looks, was feated by Calliope in the midft of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addifon.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the deftruction of moft *plantations*, hath been the bafe and hafty drawing of profit in the firft years, fpeedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may ftand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon.*

Towns here are few either of the old, or new *plantations*. *Heylyn.*

4. Introduction; eftablifhment.

Epifcopacy muft be caft out of this church, after poffeffion here, from the firft *plantation* of chriftianity in this ifland. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *participle.* [from *plant*.] This word feems in *Shakfpeare* to fignify, fettled; well grounded.

Our Court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fafhion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrafes in his brain. *Shakf.*

PLA'NTER. *n. f.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.]

1. One who fows, fets or cultivates; cultivator.

There ftood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And ftudioufly furveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harveft immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our paffions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miferable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the Weft Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the Weft Indies might mufter up, and lead all his family out againft the Indians, without the abfolute dominion of a monarch, defcending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica feems tranfported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift.*

3. One who differinates or introduces.

The Holy Apoftles, the firft *planters* of chriftianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelfon.*

Had thefe writings differed from the fermons of the firft *planters* of chriftianity in hiftory or doctrine, they would have been rejected by thofe churches which they had formed. *Addifon.*

PLASH. *n. f.* [*plafche*, Dut. *platz*, Dan.]

1. A fmall lake of water; a puddle.

He leaves
A fhallow *plafh* to plunge him in the deep,
And with fatiety feeks to quench his thirft. *Shakf.*

Two frogs confulted, in the time of drought, when many *plafhes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done? *Bacon.*

I underftand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and ftanding *plafhes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the mifcreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plafh* his wickednefs had laid. *Pope.*

2. [from the verb *To plafh*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the *plafhing* your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the fap run all into the fhoots, and leaves the *plafhes* without nourifhment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*plaffer*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plafh* quickfets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *plafh*.] Watery; filled with puddles.

Near ftood a mill in low and *plafhy* ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. f.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix, in which any thing is caft or formed.

The fhells ferved as *plafms* or moulds to this fand, which, when confolidated, and freed from its inveftient fhell, is of the fame fhape with the cavity of the fhell. *Woodward.*

PLA'STER. *n. f.* [*plaftre*, French; from πλάζω.]

1. Subftance made of water and fome abforbent matter, fuch as chalk or lime well pulverifed, with which walls are overlaid or figures caft.

In the fame hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plafter* of the wall. *Daniel.*

In the worft inn's worft room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of *plafter*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up fo high, to cover the naked *plafter* or wainfcot. *Watts.*

2. [*emplaftrum*, Lat. in Englifh, formerly *emplafter*.] A glutinous or adhefive falve.

Seeing the fore is whole, why retain we the *plafter*? *Hooker.*

You rub the fore,
When you fhould bring the *plafter*. *Shakfpeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewife, if incorporated with *plafters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plafters, that had any effect, muft be by difperfing or repelling the humours. *Temple.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaftrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plafter.

Boils and plagues
Plafter you o'er, that one infect another
Againft the wind a mile. *Shakfpeare.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plaft'ring* art. *Shakfpeare.*

A heart fettled upon a thought of underftanding, is as a fair *plaftering* on the wall. *Ecclefiafticus.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs and ftone powdered, pifcina mirabilis is faid to have walls *plaftered*. *Bacon.*

Plafter the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its confiftence, and receives not much more impreffion, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plafter'd* wall. *Watts.*

2. To cover with a vifcous falve or medicated plafter.

PLA'STERER. *n. f.* [*plaftrier*, French; from *plafter*.]

1. One whofe trade is to overlay walls with plafter.

Thy father was a *plafterer*,
And thou thyfelf a fhearman. *Shakfpeare.*

2. One who forms figures in plafter.

The *plafterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by fubtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [πλαστικὸς.] Having the power to give form.

Benign Creator! let thy *plaſtick* hand
Diſpoſe its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing ſtrange in the production of the formed metals, nor other *plaſtick* virtue concerned in ſhaping them into thoſe figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodw.*

PLA'STRON. n. ſ. [Fr.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flourish the ſword, and at the *plaſtron* puſh. *Dryd.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture.

I have ſeen neſts of an Indian bird curiouſly interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray.*

I never found ſo much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my miſtreſs's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Spectator.*

PLAT. *n. ſ.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground.

Such pleaſure took the ſerpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the ſweet recels of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

It paſſes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

PLA'TANE. *n. ſ.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the maple ſeldom inward found. *Spenſer.*

I eſpy'd thee, fair and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

PLATE, *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and iſlands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakſpeare.*

Make a *plate*, and burniſh it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The cenſers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns, the ſpace of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who could derive no ſanctity to them, yet in that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and faſtened upon the altar. *South.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees!
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs
With pens of adamant on *plates* of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates.

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleſhes frail. *Spenſ.*

3. [*plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver.

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in ſtone of higher rate. *Ben Jonſon.*

The Turks entered into the trenches ſo far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles.*

A table ſtood
Yet well wrought *plate* ſtrove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the ſea bluſh with blood, reſign their hate. *Waller.*

At your deſert bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was all ſerv'd up in *plate*. *King.*

What, nature wants has an intrinſick weight,
All more, is but the faſhion of the *plate*. *Young.*

4. [*plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Ital.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Alcamus this obſerv'd, and, ſmiling, ſaid,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we feed. *Dryd.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiouſly cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's houſe had a marble door-caſe; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

Plate his with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks. *Shakſpeare.*

Marſhal, aſk yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakſpeare.*

The bold Aſcalonite
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates.

If to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* braſs. *Dryd.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickneſs, which appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſpit into threads of the ſame thickneſs with the *plate*; I ſee no reaſon why every thread ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *n. ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *n. ſ.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*]

1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other ſide of the ſtreight. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildneſs to perplex the ſcene;
Grove nods at Grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* juſt reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?
—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſcheme; a plan.

Their minds and affections were univerſally bent even againſt all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but ſome general lines of it. *Bacon.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and ſee the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the obſervations and proofs, will diſcern how theſe propoſitions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare, to ſtrengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus poſted; yet a party from any other diviſion is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Mil. Dict.*

In comely wounds ſhall bleeding worthies ſtand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band. *Tickel.*

PLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth.

The ſervants waſh the *platter*, ſcour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden.*

Satira is an adjective, to which lanx, a charger, or large *platter* is underſtood. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *n. ſ.* [A word derived from
PLAU'DITE. } the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applauſe made by the player, when he left the ſtage.] Applauſe.

True wiſdom muſt our actions to direct,
Not only the laſt *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would ſo thankfully fall in the laſt act, that inſtead of a *plaudite*, ſhe would deſerve to be hiſſed off the ſtage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in diſcord than in the angelick quires; yet even theſe can diſcern muſick in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, Fr. from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with ſome *plauſibility*, much artifice, and direct falſehoods. *Swift.*

The laſt excuſe for the ſlow ſteps made in diſarming the adverſaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plauſibility*, but leſs truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *adj.* [*plauſible*, Fr. *plauſibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, anſwer his requiring with a *plauſible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakſpeare.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plauſible*, and more adviſed than confident. *Bacon.*

They found that *plauſible* and popular pretext of raiſing an army to fetch in delinquents. *K. Charles.*

Theſe were all *plauſible* and popular arguments, in which they, who moſt deſired peace, would inſiſt upon many conceſſenſions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery ſo *plauſible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Eſtrange.*

The caſe is doubtful, and may be diſputed with *plauſible* arguments on either ſide. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right.

The *plauſibleneſs* of Arminianiſm, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderſon.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of ſin bears with it a commendable plauſibleneſs and *plauſibleneſs*. *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plauſible.*]

1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly.

They could talk *plauſibly* about that they did not underſtand, but their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh. *Collier.*

Thou canſt *plauſibly* diſpute,
Supreme of ſeers, of angel, man, and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applauſe. Not in uſe.

I hope they will *plauſibly* receive our attempts or candidly correct our miſconjectures. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding.

2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe.

His *plauſive* words
He ſcatter'd not in ears; but grafted them
To grow there and to bear. *Shakſpeare.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure.

The people ſat down to eat, and to drink, and roſe up to *play*. *Exodus.*

On ſmooth the ſeal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton.*

Boys and girls come out to *play*,
Moon ſhines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wiſdom doſt converſe,
Wiſdom thy ſiſter and with her doſt *play*. *Milton.*

Enormous monſters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol around him in the watry way,
And heavy whales in awkward meaſures *play*. *Pope.*

3. To be diſmiſſed from work.

I'll bring my young man to ſchool; look where his maſter comes; 'tis a *playing* day I ſee. *Shakſp.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do ſomething fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shak.*

6. To practiſe farcaſtick merriment.

I would make uſe of it rather to *play* upon than I deſpiſed, than to trifle with thoſe I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion.

I ſaw him dead, but thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-ſight? *Shakſpeare.*

8. To game; to contend at ſome game.
Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakſpeare.*
When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gameſter is the ſooneſt winner. *Shakſp.*
O perdurable ſhame!
Are theſe the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakſpeare.*
The clergyman *played* at whiſt and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful.
His mother *played* falſe with a ſmith. *Shakſp.*
Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'd'ſt* moſt foully for't. *Shakſpeare.*
Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Spectator.*

10. To touch a muſical inſtrument.
Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the ſea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou art as a very lovely ſong of one that hath a pleaſant voice, and can *play* well on an inſtrument. *Ezekiel.*
Wherein doth our practice of ſinging and *playing* with inſtruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David? *Peacham.*
Clad like a country ſwain, he pip'd, he ſung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*
Take thy harp and melt thy maid,
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granv.*
He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the ſound of it was exceeding ſweet. *Spectator*

11. To operate; to act: uſed of any thing in motion.
John hath ſeiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilſt warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The miſplac'd John ſhould entertain
One quiet breath of reſt. *Shakſpeare.*
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* againſt it *Dryden.*
By conſtant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play* *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.
Cathera all in ſedges hid,
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving ſedges *play* with wind. *Shakſp.*
This with exhilarating vapour bland
About their ſpirits *play'd*, and inmoſt powers
Made err. *Milton.*
In the ſtreams that from the fountain *play*,
She waſh'd her face. *Dryden.*
The ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addiſ.*
Had ſome brave chief the martial ſcene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And ſwords around him innocently *play*,
The war's whole art with wonder had he ſeen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

13. To perſonate a drama.
A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modeſties,
Leſt, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worſe or better, mount the throne.
Dryden.

14. To repreſent a ſtanding character.
Courts are theatres, where ſome men *play*;
Princes, ſome ſlaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

15. To act in any certain character.
Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds and mock us.
Shakſpeare.
I did not think to ſhed a tear
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me,
Out of thy honeſt truth to *play* the woman.
Shakſpeare.
She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore
Deuteronomy.
Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. *2 Samuel.*
Alphonſe, duke of Ferrara, delighted himſelf only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacham.*
'Tis poſſible theſe Turks may *play* the villains.
Denham.
A man has no pleaſure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon; the engines are *played* at a fire.

2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick.
He *plays* a tickling ſtraw with his noſe. *Gay.*

3. To act a truthful character.
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.
Your honour's players, hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleaſant comedy. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To act; to perform.
Doubt would have *played* his part in her mind, and called in queſtion, how ſhe ſhould be aſſured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *n. ſ.*

1. Action not impoſed; not work; diſmiſſion from work.

2. Amuſement; ſport.
My dearling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Spenſ.*
Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action.
Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakſpeare.*
A *play* ought to be a juſt image of human nature, repreſenting its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is ſubject, for the delight and inſtruction of mankind. *Dryden*
Viſits, *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift*

4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game.
I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor ſhall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shakſp.*

5. Practice in any conteſt, as ſwordplay.
When they can make nothing elſe on't, they find it the beſt of their *play* to put it off with a jeſt.
L'Eſtrange
He was reſolved not to ſpeak diſtinctly, knowing his beſt *play* to be in the dark, and that all his ſafety lay in the confuſion of his talk. *Tillotſon.*
In arguing the opponent uſes comprehenſive and equivocal terms, to involve his adverſary in the doubtfulneſs of his expreſſion, and therefore the anſwer on his ſide makes it his *play* to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*
Bull's friends adviſed to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbuthnot*

6. Action; employment; office.
The ſenſeleſs plea of right by providence
Can laſt no longer than the preſent ſway;
But juſtifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting: as, fair and foul *play*.
Determining, as after I knew, in ſecret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an inſtrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation.
Many have been ſav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this queſtion brought in *play*.
Dryden.

11. Room for motion.
The joints are ſet exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, leſt they ſhake upwards or downwards. *Moxon.*

12. Liberty of acting; ſwing.
Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might pleaſe readers; but muſt be a very ill man, if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compoſitions.
Your's was a match of common good likings, without any mixture of that ridiculous paſſion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift*

PLA'YDAY. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from talks or work.
I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*,
Balls and maſquerades and ſhows. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming.
There are multitudes of leaſes upon ſingle lives, and *play debts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*
She has ſeveral *play debts* on her hand, which muſt be diſcharged very ſuddenly. *Spectator.*

PLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *play*.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy perſon.
You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your houſewifery. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes.
Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy ſtage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other ſhews,
And all but jeſts, ſerve only ſorrow's rage. *Sidney*
Certain pantomimi will repreſent the voices of *players* of interludes to to hit, as you would think they were thoſe *players* themſelves. *Bacon.*
A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applauſe, would ſtraight be out of heart. *Bacon.*
Time be the laurel then, ſupport the ſtage;
Which to declines, that ſhortly we may ſee
Players and plays reduc'd to ſecond infancy *Dryd.*
His mute had ſtarv'd, had not a piece untread,
And by a *player* bought, happily'd her bread. *Dryd.*

4. A mimick.
Thus ſaid the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and geſture, to perform'd his part,
She thought, to like her love the ſhade appears,
That Ceyx ſpake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument.
Command thy ſervants to ſeek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. *1 Samuel.*

6. A gameſter.

7. One who acts in play in a certain manner.
The ſnake but him faſt by the tongue, which therewith began to to rankle and ſwell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was ſcarce able to contain it. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *fellow*.] Companion in amuſement.
Inconſtant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwiſe rid himſelf than by killing them. *Sidney.*
She ſeem'd ſtill back unto the land to look,
And her *playfellows* and to call, and fear
The daſhing of the waves. *Spenſer.*
Your precious left had not then croſs'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakſpeare.*
Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you!
Heart's diſcontent and ſour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakſpeare.*
This was the play at which Nero ſtaked three thouſand two hundred and twenty-five pounds three ſhillings and four pence upon every caſt, where did he find *playfellows*? *Arbuthnot*

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [*play* and *full*.] Sportive; full of levity.
He is ſcandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Spectator.*

PLA'YGAME. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *game*.] Play of children.
That liberty alone gives the true reliſh to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a *playhouſe*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakſpeare.*

He hurries me from the *playhouſe* and ſcenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a ſufficient theatre to myſelf of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouſe*. *Dryden.*

Shakeſpeare, whom you and ev'ry *playhouſe* bill
Stile the divine, the matchleſs, what you will,
For gain, not glory wing'd his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own deſpight. *Pope.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *pleaſure.*] Idle amuſement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleaſure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME. *adj.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *playſome.*] Wantonneſs; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with.

O Caſtalio! thou haſt caught
My fooliſh heart; and like a tender child,
That truſts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurſe, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The ſervants ſhould be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her preſent rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope.*

PLEA. *n. ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all perſuaded with him,
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of juſtice and his bond. *Shakſpeare.*

Their reſpect of perſons was expreſſed in judicial proceſs, in giving raſh ſentence in favour of the rich, without ever ſtaying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reaſons of the poor's cauſe. *Kettlewell.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rds the throne ſupreme,
Accountable, made haſte, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmoſt vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology; an excuſe.

The fiend, with neceſſity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his deviliſh deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'ſt weakneſs for no *plea*. *Milton.*

When ſuch occaſions are,
No *plea* muſt ſerve; 'tis cruelty to ſpare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of abſolute power in a ſingle perſon, though he offers the old plauſible *plea*, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help unleſs he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, French.] To bend; to interweave. Not in uſe.

Would'ſt thou be window'd in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus, with *pleacht* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Shakſpeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-ſuckles ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter. *Shakſpeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, French.]

1. To argue before a court of juſtice.

To his accuſations
He *pleaded* ſtill not guilty, and alledg'd
Many ſharp reaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! *Job.*

Of beauty ſing;
Let others govern or defend the ſtate,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down ſhort notes in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another.

I am
To *plead* for that which I would not obtain. *Shakſpeare.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me; for now if I hold my tongue, I ſhall give up the ghoſt. *Job.*

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her deſert. *Dryden.*

It muſt be no ordinary way of reaſoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and againſt all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame reſiſtleſs power may *plead* for me;
With no leſs ardour I my claim purſue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend; to diſcuſs.

Will you, we ſhew our title to the crown?
If not, our ſwords ſhall *plead* it in the field. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebaſtian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like ſoldiers; it was told him, that they could not juſtly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenſer.*

If they will *plead* againſt me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job.*

3. To offer as an excuſe.

I will neither *plead* my age nor ſickneſs, in excuſe of faults. *Dryden.*

PLE'ADABLE. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be diſcharged from this information, becauſe this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *n. ſ.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead.*]

1. One who argues in a court of juſtice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt.

If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might ſtop our countryman. *Shakſpeare.*

So fair a *pleader* any cauſe may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk ſhould know
Theſe *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleaſantry; merriment. Obſolete.

The lovely *pleaſance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expreſſed be by any art. *Spenſer.*

Her words ſhe drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the ſame,
That turned all her *pleaſance* to a ſcoffing game. *Spenſer.*

Oh that men ſhould put an enemy into their mouths, to ſteal away their brains! that we ſhould with joy, *pleaſance*, revel and applauſe transform ourſelves into beaſts. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEASANT. *adj.* [*plaiſant*, Fr.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The gods are juſt, and of our *pleaſant* vices
Make inſtruments to ſcourge us. *Shakſpeare.*

What moſt he ſhould diſlike, ſeems *pleaſant* to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakſpeare.*

How good and how *pleaſant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Pſalms.*

Verdure clad
Her univerſal face with *pleaſant* green. *Milton.*

2. Grateful to the ſenſes.

Sweeter thy diſcourſe is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleaſanteſt* to thirſt. *Milton.*

3. Good humoured; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, *pleaſant* fellow. *Add.*

4. Gay; lively; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleaſant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneneſs of wicked men. *Rogers.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be poſitive, ſeem to do it by a *pleaſant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is poſitive. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſant.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleaſantly* to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a ſecretary who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrouſly.

Euſtathius is of opinion, that Ulyſſes ſpeaks *pleaſantly* to Elpenor. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*]

1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant.

Doth not the *pleaſantneſs* of this place carry in itſelf ſufficient reward. *Sidney.*

2. Gayety; cheerfulneſs; merriment.

It was refreſhing, but compoſed, like the *pleaſantneſs* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on ſome *pleaſantneſs*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotſon.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gayety; merriment.

The harſhneſs of reaſoning is not a little ſoftened and ſmoothed by the infuſions of mirth and *pleaſantry*. *Addiſon.*

Such kinds of *pleaſantry* are diſingenuous in criticiſm, the greateſt maſters appear ſerious and inſtructive. *Addiſon.*

2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleaſantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addiſon.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin; *plaire*, French.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *pleaſe* themſelves in the children of ſtrangers. *Iſaiah.*

Whether it were a whiſtling wind, or a *pleaſant* fall of water running violently. *Wiſdom.*

Thou canſt not be ſo *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I ſhall be to find thou dar'ſt be free. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly *pleaſes*, and whoſe follies *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

2. To ſatisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch,
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again,
And I will *pleaſe* you what you will demand. *Shakſpeare.*

What next I bring ſhall *pleaſe*
Thy wiſh exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

3. To obtain favour from; to be pleaſed with, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved ſon, in whom I am well *pleaſed*. *Matthew.*

I have ſeen thy face and thou waſt *pleaſed* with me. *Geneſis.*

Fickle their ſtate whom God
Moſt favours: who can *pleaſe* him long? *Milton.*

4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our moſt ſkilful painters were *pleaſed* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly underſtood the rules of painting. *Dryden.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*

1. To give pleaſure.

What *pleaſing* ſeem'd, for her now *pleaſes* more. *Milton.*

I found ſomething that was more *pleaſing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine offerings ſhall not be *pleaſing* unto him. *Hoſea.*

3. To like; to chooſe.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with eaſe
Aſſume what ſexes and what ſhapes they *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

4. To condefcend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Pleafe you, lords,
In fight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakfp.*

The firft words that I learnt were, to exprefs my defire, that he would *pleafe* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

PLEA'SER. *n. f.* [from *pleafe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *pleafing.*] In fuch a manner as to give delight.

Pleafingly troublefome thought and remembrance have been to me fince I left you. *Suckling.*

Thus to herfelf fhe *pleafingly* began. *Milton.*

The end of the artift is *pleafingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*

He gains all points, who *pleafingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *pleafing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *n. f.* [*pleafe* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry-tale, fome *pleafeman*, fome flight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents. *Shakfpeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [from *pleafure.*] Delightful; full of pleafure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleafurable.* *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleafurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown.*

There are, that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures; fo the blended ftreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleafurable* medley. *Philips.*

Our ill-judging thought
Hardly enjoys the *pleafurable* tafte. *Prior.*

PLEASURE. *n. f.* [*plaifir*, Fr.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or fenfes.

Pleafure, in general, is the confequent apprehenfion of a fuitable object, fuitably applied to a rightly difpofed faculty. *South.*

A caufe of men's taking *pleafure* in the fins of others, is that poor fpiritednefs that accompanies guilt. *South.*

In hollow caves fweet echo quiet lies;
Her name with *pleafure* once fhe taught the fhore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleafure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Loofe gratification.

Convey your *pleafures* in a fpacious plenty,
And yet feem cold. *Shakfpeare.*

Behold you damfel, whofe face between her forks prefages fnow; that minces virtue, and does fhake the head to hear of *pleafure's* name. *Shakfpeare.*

Sunk in carnal *pleafure.* *Milton.*

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleafure* in them that fear him. *Pfalms.*

4. What the will dictates.

Ufe your *pleafure*; if your love do not perfuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakfpeare.*

He will do his *pleafure* on Babylon. *Ifaiah.*

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We afcribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and fuch as vary at *pleafure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown.*

Half their fleet offends
His open fide, and high above him fhews,
Upon the reft at *pleafure* he defcends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm beftows. *Dryden.*

Raife tempefts at your *pleafure.* *Dryden.*

We can at *pleafure* move feveral parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conqueft, was difpofed by them according to their *pleafure.* *Arbuthnot.*

To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleafe; to gratify. This word, though fupported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus fet in order,
Shall further thy harveft, and *pleafure* thee beft. *Tuffer.*

I count it one of my greateft afflictions, that I cannot *pleafure* fuch an honourable gentleman. *Shakfpeare.*

If what pleafes him, fhall *pleafure* you,
Fight clofer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakfpeare.*

When the way of *pleafuring* and difpleafuring lieth by the favourite, it is impoffible any fhould be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds rural mufick too
Is as melodious and as free,
As if they fung to *pleafure* you. *Cowley.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man crofs his own inclinations to *pleafure* them whom he loves. *Tillotfon.*

PLEA'SUREFUL. *adj.* [*pleafure* and *full.*] Pleafant; delightful. Obfolete.

This country, for the fruitfulnefs of the land and the conveniency of the fea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleafureful* country. *Abbot.*

PLEBE'IAN. *n. f.* [*plebeien*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be fenators. *Shakfpeare.*

Upon the leaft intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift.*

PLEBE'IAN. *adj.*

1. Popular; confifting of mean perfons.

As fwine are to gardens, fo are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourfes to publick counfels. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midft unmark'd,
In fhew *plebeian* angel militant
Of loweft order. *Milton.*

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philofophical to *plebeian* terms, or to fay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients ufed, they be but fhifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, fcifsible and not fcifsible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Difhonour not the vengeance I defign'd:
A queen! and own a bafe *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

PLEDGE. *n. f.* [*pleige*, Fr. *peggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or fecurity; a pawn.

Thefe men at the firft were only pitied, the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmlefs meaning. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove upon thy perfon
Thy heinous, manifeft, and many treafons,
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakfpeare.*

That voice their livelieft *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton.*

Money is neceffary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying it with even reckoning and fecurity. *Locke.*

His men fhall be aton'd, fhall join two hearts,
And Aethra fhall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

The deliverance of Ifrael out of Egypt by the miniftry of Mofes was intended for a type and *pledge* of the fpiritual deliverance which was to come by Chrift. *Nelfon.*

3. A furety; a bail; an hoftage.

What purpofe could the inhabitants have, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, fix for one. *Raleigh.*

Good fureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges* peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr. *peggiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.

Afleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeft factor ftole a gem away,
He *pledg'd* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or fecurity.

3. To fecure by a pledge.

I accept her;
And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakfpeare.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readieft man to kill him. *Shakfpeare.*

To you noble lord of Weftmoreland
—I *pledge* your grace. *Shakfpeare.*

That flexanimous orator began the king of Bohemia's health, he prefently *pledg'd* it. *Howel.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love defpife;
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'ft wife. *Cowley.*

PLE'DGET. *n. f.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A fmall mafs of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of bafilicon. *Wifeman.*

PLE'IADES. } *n. f.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες.]
PLE'IADS. } A northern conftellation.

The *pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding fweet influence. *Milton.*

Then failors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads, and the northern car. *Dryden.*

PLE'NARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.

The caufe is made a plenary caufe, and ought to be determined *plenarily.* *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS. *n. f.* [from *plenary.*] Fulnefs; completenefs.

PLE'NARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* confent it was not, to his deftruction. *King Charles.*

The caufe is made a *plenary* caufe. *Ayliffe.*

A treatife on a fubject fhould be *plenary* or full, fo that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY. *n. f.* Decifive procedure.

Inftitution without induction does not make a *plenary* againft the king, where he has a title to prefent. *Ayliffe.*

PLENILU'NARY. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arife above an hundred more. *Brown.*

PLENI'POTENCE. *n. f.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulnefs of power.

PLENI'POTENT. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Invefted with full power.

My fubftitutes I fend you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchlefs might
Iffuing from me. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *n. f.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator invefted with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

PLE'NIST. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all fpace to be full of matter.

Thofe fpaces, which the vacuifts would have empty, becaufe devoid of air, the *plenifts* do not prove replenifhed with fubtile matter by any fenfible effects. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *n. f.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fulnefs; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an abfolute *plenitude* and denfity without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimenfions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and confequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fulnefs; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by fpare diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of difpenfing was the main queftion. *Bacon.*

4. Completenefs.

The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated ftores receive. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS. *adj.* [from *plenty.*]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Now *plenteous* theie acts of hateful strife, *Milton.*
Lab'ring the soil and reaping *plenteous* crop.
Milton.
Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd,
Thus through the gardens leads its streams around.
Pope.

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *plenteous* years. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plenteous.*] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously. Shakſp.*
God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated. *Milton.*
God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteously* reward us in the next. *Wake.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plenteous.*] Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were ended. *Genesis*

PLE'NTIFUL. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious, abundant; exuberant; fruitful. This is rather uſed in proſe than *plenteous.*

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*
He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preſerved from decay. *Bacon.*
If it be a long winter it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*
When they had a *plentiful* harveſt, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiouſly; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreated. *Brown.*
Bern is *plentifully* furniſhed with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addiſon.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plentiful.*] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]

1. Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,
Dear nurſe of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shakſp.*
What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few ſellers; and ſo *plenty* of ſellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulneſs; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Deſcend in gladſome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomſon.*

3. It is uſed, I think barbarouſly, for *plentiful.*

To graſs with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty.* *Tuſſer*
If reaſons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on compulſion. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye ſhall eat in *plenty* and be ſatisfied, and praiſe the Lord. *Joel*
Whoſe grievance is ſuiety of eaſe,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their diſeaſe. *Harte.*

PLE'ONASM. *n. ſ.* [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLESH. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Spenſer* inſtead of *pleſh*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed freſh,
That underneath his feet ſoon made a purple *pleſh.*
Spenſer.

PLETHORA. *n. ſ.* [from πλήθωρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health; ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt: evacuations and exerciſe are its remedies.

The diſeaſes of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK. } *adj.* [from *plethora.*]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they conſiſt of ſpirit, water, ſalts, oil, and terreſtrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of theſe; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, ſaline, earthy, or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'THORY. *n. ſ.* [*plethore*, Fr. from πλήθωρα.] Fulneſs of habit.

In too great repletion, the elaſtick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and ſubjects the animal to the diſeaſes depending upon a *plethory.* *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, low Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. See REPLEVIN. *Dict.*

PLEURISY. *n. ſ.* [πλευρῖτις; *pleureſie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] An inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, a ſtagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *pleuriſy.*]
PLEU'RITICK. }

1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy.

The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravaſated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot*

2. Denoting a pleuriſy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor conſiſtence. *Wiſeman.*

PLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt, and make the very law ſo *pliable* and bending, that it ſhall be impoſſible to be broke. *South.*
Whether the different motions of the animal ſpirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I ſhall leave to the curious. *Addiſon.*

2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pliable.*]

1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted the ſoil for the kindly ſeeds-time, planted *pliableneſs*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*
Compare the ingenuous *pliableneſs* to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in moſt ſorts of ſin, that is to be found in an aged ſinner. *South.*

PLI'ANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent.

Had not exerciſe been neceſſary, nature would not have given ſuch an activity to the limbs, and ſuch a *pliancy* to every part, as produces thoſe compreſſions and extenſions neceſſary for the preſervation of ſuch a ſyſtem. *Addiſon.*

PLI'ANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Spect.*

2. Eaſy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the ſky,
And *pliant* ſtill retain'd th' etherial energy
Dryden
As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may ſtill her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again.
Granville

3. Eaſily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to a ſounds, the joints more ſupple to all feats of tivity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon*
Thoſe, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practice ev'ry *pliant* geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry teſter. *Swift*

4. Eaſily perſuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to re reaſon, it met the dictates of a clarified und ſtanding halfway. *South*

PLI'ANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs.

Greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixat *pliantneſs* or ſoftneſs. *Bacon*

PLI'CATURE. } *n. ſ.* [*plicatura*, from *pli*
PLICA'TION. } Latin.] Fold; doubl
Plication is uſed ſomewhere in *Clariſ*

PLI'ERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrume by which any thing is laid hold on bend it.

Pliers are of two ſorts, flat-noſed and rou noſed; their office is to hold and faſten up ſmall work, and to fit it in its place: the ro noſed *pliers* are uſed for turning or boring wir ſmall plate into a circular form. *Mo*
I made a detention by a ſmall pair of *pliers Wiſem*

To PLI'GHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]

1. To pledge; to give as ſurety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spen*
Saint Withold
Met the night mare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight.* *Shakſpe*
I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for ſign of *plighted* faith.
Shakſpe
Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight *Dry*
New loves you ſeek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to breal *Dry*
I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While ſuch a cloud of miſchiefs hangs about u *Add*

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, L whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *plex* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudie girlonds, or fleſh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes *plight.* *Spe*
I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Mi*

PLIGHT. *n. ſ.* This word *Skinner* imagi to be derived from the Dutch, *pli* office or employment; but *Junius* ſerves, that plihte, Saxon, ſignifies diſt or preſſing danger; whence I ſuppo *plight* was derived, it being gener uſed in a bad ſenſe.]

1. Condition; ſtate.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made enſample of their mournful light
Unto his maſter, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight* *Spe*
I think myſelf in better *plight* for a lender you are. *Shakſpe*
Beſeech your highneſs,
My women may be with me; for, you ſee,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakſpe*

They in lowlieſt *plight* repentant ſtood
Praying. *Milton.*
Thou muſt not here
Lie in this miſerable loathſome *plight*. *Milton.*
Moſt perfect hero tried in heavieſt *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

2. Good caſe.
Who abuſeth his cattle and ſtarves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his game is not great;
Where he that with labour can uſe them aright,
Hath game to his comfort, and cattle in *plight*.
Tuſſer.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]
That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my *plight*, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shakſpeare.

4. [from *To plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait.
Yclad, for fear of ſcorching air,
All in a ſilken camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spenſer.*

5. A garment of ſome kind. Obſolete.
Becauſe my wrack
Chanc't on his father's ſhore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coate, or cloake, or any thing
Might cheriſh heat in me. *Chapman.*

PLINTH. *n. ſ.* [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuſcan pillar, a *plinth*, becauſe it reſembles a ſquare tile: moreover, the ſame denomination is ſometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a platband. *Harris.*

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dut. *Skinner*.]

1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.
A *plodding* diligence brings us ſooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*
He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his ſtaff before him. *Dryden.*
Th' unletter'd chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*
Some ſtupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white.
Young.

2. To travel laboriouſly.
Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, ſeek ſhelter, pack. *Shakſpeare.*
If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. *Shakſpeare.*
Hait thou not held my ſtirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I ſhook my head?
Shakſpeare.
Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With ſainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shak.*

3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully.
Inverted *plodding* priſons up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries;
As motion and long during action tires
The ſinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakſpeare.*
He *plods* to turn his am'rous ſuit
To grim law, and proſecute. *Hudibras.*
She reaſon'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift.*

PLO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.
Study is like the heav'n's glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with ſaucy looks;
Small have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save baſe authority from others books? *Shakſ.*

PLOT. *n. ſ.* [plot, Saxon, See PLAT.]

1. A ſmall extent of ground.
It was a choſen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongſt wide waves ſet like a little neſt,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the reſt. *Spenſer.*
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got.
Tuſſer.
This liketh moory *plots*, delights in ſedgy bowers.
Drayton.
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shakſpeare.*
Were there but this ſingle *plot* to loſe,
This mould of Marcius, they to duſt would grind it,
And throw't againſt the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
When we mean to build,
We firſt ſurvey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we ſee the figure of the houſe,
Then we muſt rate the coſt of the erection *Shakſp.*
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waſte,
but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*

2. A plantation laid out.
Some goddeſs inhabiteth this region, who is the ſoul of this ſoil; for neither is any leſs than a goddeſs, worthy to be ſtirred in ſuch a heap of pleaſures; nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it to perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan.
The law of England never was properly applied unto the Iriſh nation, as by a purpoſed *plot* of government, but as they could inſinuate and ſteal themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another.
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakſ.*
Eaſy ſeems the thing to every one,
That nought could croſs their *plot*, or them ſuppreſs. *Daniel.*
O think what anxious moments paſs between
The birth of *plots*, and their laſt fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Made up of horrour all, and big with death! *Addiſ.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed; the ſtory of a play, comprizing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means.
Nothing muſt be ſung between the acts,
But what ſome way conduces to the *plot*. *Roſcom.*
Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him obſerve the ſubject and the *plot*,
The manners, paſſions, unities, what not? *Pope.*
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical *Gay.*
If the *plot* or intrigue muſt be natural, and ſuch as ſprings from the ſubject, then the winding up of the *plot* muſt be a probable conſequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

6. Stratagem; ſecret combination to any ill end.
Fruſtrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
Who ſays he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that falſe accuſation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham*

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority.
The ſubtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council houſe
To murther me. *Shakſpeare.*
The wicked *plotteth* againſt the juſt. *Pſalms.*
He who curſes now thy ſtate,
Who now is *plotting* how he may ſeduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton.*
The wolf that round th' incloſure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryd.*

2. To contrive; to ſcheme.
The count tells the marquis of a flying noiſe, that the prince did *plot* to be ſecretly gone; to which the marquis anſwer'd, that though love had made his highneſs ſteal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.
With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; ſorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.
This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now ſtandeth, for the particulars. *Carew.*

PLO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plot*.]

1. Conſpirator.
Colonel, we ſhall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two, I againſt the ſtate, or you againſt the petticoat. *Dryden.*

2. Contriver.
An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of theſe woes. *Shakſ.*

PLO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant and *plover*. *Carew.*
Scarce
The bittern knows his time or from the ſhore,
The *plovers* when to ſcatter o'er the heath
And ſing. *Thomſon.*

PLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [plog, Sax. *plog*, Danith; *ploegh*, Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.
Till th' out-law'd Cyclops land we fetch; a race
Of proud-lim'd loiterers, that never tow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor ufe a *plow*. *Chapman.*
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath ſhorn in ſunder, languiſhing doth die. *Peacham.*
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and ſhape of their beams, ſome in the ſhare, others in the coulter and handles. *Mortimer.*
In ancient times the ſacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomſon.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe ariation; to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.
Rebellion, inſolence, ſedition
We ourſelves have *plough'd* for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakſpeare.*
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to ſow? *Iſa.*
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and ſow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.
Let the Volcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakſpeare.*
Shou'd any ſlave, to ſow'd, belong to you,
No doubt you'd ſend the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground.
Dryden.
A man may *plough*, in ſtiff grounds the firſt time fallowed, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough: with *up*.
Another of a dulky colour, nearly black; theſe are of theſe frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.
When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas with ſails diſplay'd
Addiſon.
With ſpeed we *plough* the watry way,
My power ſhall guard thee. *Pope.*

4. To tear; to furrow.
Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy viſage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakſpeare.*

PLOU'GHBOY. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy.
A *ploughboy*, that has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes and his pariſh church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts' Logick.*

PLOU'GHER. *n. f.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenished with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are great *ploughers* and fowlers of corn: then there should be good laws of mortgages erected *Spenser.*

PLOUGHLA'ND, *n. f.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear *Bonne*

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited towns here, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants *Hale*

PLOU'GHMAN, *n. f.* [*plough* and *man.*]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When theph'lds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckow then on every tree *Shakspeare*

God provides the good things of the world, to serve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman* *Taylor*

The careful *ploughman* doubting stands *Milton*

Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase *Waller*

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughman* by dry *Temple.*

Who can cease t'admire
The *ploughman* coated in his coarse attire *Dryden.*

One
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son.
Dryden.

2. A gross ignorant ruffick.

Her hand! to whose soft texture
The ermine's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman.* *Shakspeare.*

3. A strong laborious man.

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digest it *Arbuthnot.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY, *n. f.* The Monday after Twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelftide is past,
Bids out with the *plough*, the worst husband is last.
Tusser

PLOU'GHSHARE *n. f.* [*plough* and *share.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and found some pretty things, *Sidney*

He pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughshares* without being scorched *Spectator.*

To PLUCK, *v. a.* [plocrian, Sax. *plucken*, Dutch.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, particularly by *Shakspeare.* It has often some particle after it, as *down*; *off*; *on*; *away*; *up*; *into.*

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under. *Spenser.*

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd off.* *Shak.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakspeare*

Can'st thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspeare.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shak.*

I gave my love a ring,
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world masters. *Shakspeare*

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head.
Shakspeare.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck up* drowned honour by the locks. *Shak.*

I will *pluck* them *up* by the roots out of my land.
2 Chronicles

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lucretius.*

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck up* that which is planted. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They *pluck off* their skin from off them. *Mic.*

Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck out* their tongues,
Left with their dying breath they sow sedition.
Addison

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad fig, and bids the bree zes rise. *Gay.*

From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool *Thomson.*

2. To strip of feathers.

Since I *pluck'd* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten. *Shakspeare.*

I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard.
Shakspeare.

3. *To pluck up* a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage.

He willed them to *pluck up* their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, when can be expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice *Knolles.*

PLUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but to few at a time that the man did not think there was such a *pluck.* *L'Estrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray*

2. [*plughk*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shak.*

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls *Mortimer*

PLUG. *n. f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plagghe*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker to the bottom *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaden with *plugs* of lead at either end this opens the chest. *Addison.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift*

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it. *Sharp*

PLUM. *n. f.* [plum, plumtreop, Saxon; *plumme*, Danish.] Custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose flower cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed, to which should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each. the species are, 1 The jeanhative, or white primordian. 2 The early black damask, commonly called the Morocco *plum.* 3. The little black damask *plum.* 4 The great damask violet of Tours 5. The Orleans *plum.* 6. The Fotheringham *plum.* 7. The Perdrigon *plum.* 8 The violet Perdrigon *plum.* 9. The white Perdrigon *plum.* 10 The red imperial *plum*, sometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum.* 12. The Chefton *plum.* 13 The apricot *plum.* 14. The maitre claude. 15 La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum.* 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum.* 18. The green gage *plum.* 19. The cloth of gold *plum.* 20. St. Catharine *plum.* 21. The royal *plum.* 22 La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum.* 24. The empress. 25. The monsieur *plum* this is sometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum.* 27. The white pear *plum* 28. The mule's *plum.* 29. The St. Julian *plum* 30 The black bullace-tree *plum* 31. The white bullace tree *plum.* 32. The black thorn or sloe tree *plum.* *Miller*

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the bonum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delight, virtue or contemplation; they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best relish were in apples, *plums*, or nuts. *Locke.*

2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding.
Shakspeare

3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day before *Addison.*

The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dare not touch the hoarded sum. *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law suit. *Arbuthnot.*

Ask you,
Why the soul Sappho hate that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum.* *Pope.*

4. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'MAGE *n. f.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts *Bacon.*

See, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove.
Pope

PLUMB. *n. f.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets
A vast vacuity, all unawares
Flutt'ring his pennons vain, *plumb* down he falls.
Milton.

If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray.*

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump.*

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collier*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel. *Swift.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *n. f.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY. *n. f.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummery.*

PLU'MCAKE. *n. f.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raisins.

He cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With candle, custard, and *plumcake.* *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *n. f.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

1. Feather of birds.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train.
Shakspeare.
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*. *Milton.*
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the *plume* or stalk of a quill. *Grew.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament; *Chapman* uses it for a crest at large.
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare.*
With this again, he rushi upon his guest,
And caught him by the horse-haire *plume*, that dangl'd on his crest. *Chapman.*
Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*
The fearful infant,
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.
Dryden.
3. Pride; towering mien.
Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume*-pluckt Richard, who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakspeare.*
4. Token of honour; prize of contest.
Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*
5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is included in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjust feathers.
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves *Mortimer.*
2. [*plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers.
Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*
3. To strip; to pill.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*
4. To place as a plume.
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton.*
5. To adorn with plumes.
Farewel the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakspeare.*
6. To make proud: as, *he* plumes *himself.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *n. f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestus.
Plumeallum, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE. *n. f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET *n. f.* [from *plumb.*]
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.
Deeper than did ever *plummet* sound,
I'll drown my book. *Shakspeare.*
Fly, envious time,
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace.
Milton.
2. Any weight.
God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa.*
The heaviness of their bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *plumous.*] The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers
This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward.*

PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommelé*, French, full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth.
The heifer, that valued its form upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice, but the ox, that was despised for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*
Plump gentleman,
Get out as fast as e'er you can:
Or cease to push, or to exclaim.
You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*
The famish'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

PLUMP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. I believe it is now corrupted to *clump.*
England, Scotland, Ireland, lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*
Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*
We rested under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*
Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They close their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the towring eagle will descend. *Dryden.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.
The particles of air expanding them selves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*
I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer.
L'Estrange.
Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mortimer.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the sound, or rather corrupted from *plumb.*
2. [from the adjective.] To be swollen.
Ainsworth.

PLUMP. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall.
I would fain now see 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take 'em
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em. *Ben Jonf.*

PLU'MPER. *n. f.* [from *plump.*] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.
She dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNESS. *n. f.* [from *plump.*] Fulness; disposition toward fulness.
Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *n. f.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums.
A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of h *plum-porridge.* *Addison.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *n. f.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare*

PLU'MY. *adj* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers.
Satan with, and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milt.*
Appear'd his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood.
Addison.
Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Grew.*

To PLU'NDER. *v. a* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.
Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South.*
2. To take by pillage.
Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preserved them for him till the end of the war. *Fell.*
Ships the fruit of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*
3. To rob as a thief.
Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope*

PLU'NDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.
Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder* *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *plunder.*]
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
2. A thief; a robber.
It was a famous saying of William Rufus, whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*
We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize.
Dryden.

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.
Plunge us in the flames *Milton.*
Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs,
But thoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*
2. To put into any state suddenly.
I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep *Dryden.*
3. To hurry into any distress.
O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrors hast thou driv'n me! out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd.* *Milton.*
Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*
4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.
At this advance, and sudden as the word,
In proud Pelasippus' bosom *plung'd* the sword, *Dryd.*
Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.
Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakspeare.*
His courser *plung'd*,
And threw him off, the waves which lash'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryd*

When thou, thy ſhip o'erwhelm'd with waves, muſt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging ſea. *Dryden.*

When tortoiſes have been a long time upon the water, their ſhell being dried in the ſun, they are eaſily taken; by reaſon they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotſon.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Then ſhalt thou ſee that Marcus is not ſlow. *Addiſ.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

PLUNGE. *n. ſ.*

1. Act of putting or ſinking under water.

2. Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs.

She was weary of life, ſince ſhe was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her huſband's murder, or accuſe her ſon. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wilt thou behold me ſinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raiſe me from amidſt this *plunge* of ſorrows? *Addiſ. m.*

He muſt be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quinctilian are much at a *plunge* in affecting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON. *n. ſ.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'RAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou haſt no faith left now, unleſs thou'ſt two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakſpeare.*

2. In grammar.

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLU'RALIST. *n. ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

If the *pluraliſts* would do their beſt to ſuppreſs curates, their number might be ſo retrenched, that they would not be in the leaſt formidable. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all ſtraight and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Thoſe hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and ſo made the profeſſion of the unity part of the ſymbolum, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of diſtinction and *plurality*; ſometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Perſon.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the converſion of the Eaſt Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impoſſible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of ſuch ſignification is ſuch as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke.*

3. More cures of ſouls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wiſe nor good. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLU'RALLY. *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH. *n. ſ.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was ſet againſt a lining of *plaſh*, and the ſound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *plaſh* or velvet will appear varied, if you ſtroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear clothes that are ſlaſh,
Not prefacing old rags with *plaſh*. *Cleaveland.*

PLU'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*galeus lævis*.] A ſea fiſh.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *plaſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water, and thereby betrayeth them to the baiker. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
PLU'VIOUS. } Rainy; relating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *n. ſ.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A prieſt's cope. *Ainſworth.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plian*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]

1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately.

The ſavage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author cloſe at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled ſtrokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and ſtones, and diſtant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work.

Her gentle wit ſhe *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenſer.*

He returned his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not ſtaying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his ſoul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the ſearch of truth, may reſt upon the judgment of his conſcience ſo informed, as a warrantable guide. *South.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their ſhatter'd oars
To nearer land. *Dryden.*

I have *plied* my needle theſe fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practiſe diligently.

He ſtrictly had him other buſineſs *ply*. *Spenſer.*

Keep houſe, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakſp.*

Then commune how they beſt may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton.*

Their bloody talk, unweary'd ſtill, they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To ſolicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakſpeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the ſtate,
If they deny him juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

Whatſoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with ſuch like acknowledgments: as, bleſſed be that providence which delivered me from ſuch a lewd company. *South.*

To PLY. *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer ſervice.

He was forced to *ply* in the ſtreets as a porter for his livelihood. *Spectator.*

2. To go in haſte.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To buſy one's ſelf.

A bird new made about the banks ſhe *plies*,
Not far from thore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*plier*, Fr.] To bend.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the guſt, and ſtill recovered itſelf again, but the oak was ſtubborn, and choſe rather to break than bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; biaſs.

The late learners cannot ſo well take the *ply*, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix, but have kept themſelves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon.*

2. Plait; fold.

The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach detain the aliment in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS. *n. ſ.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from
PNEUMA'TICK. } πνεῦμα.]

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I tell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the ſurface of the earth will expand itſelf, when the preſſure of the incumbent atmoſphere is taken off, may be ſeen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous ſpirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaſeleſs draw. *Philips.*

2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

All ſound bodies conſiſt of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* ſubſtance being in ſome bodies the native ſpirit of the body, and in ſome plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare, and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochés*, Fr.]

1. To boil ſlightly.

The yolks of eggs are ſo well prepared for nouriſhment, that, if they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly. Not in uſe.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any conſtantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce.

The ſhoak, ſole and plaice follow the tide up and the freſh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the ſalmon ſpear. *Carew.*

4. [from *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth.

So ſly mockets, ſo all undone are their ways,
They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Cowley.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the ſchools
They *poach* for ſenſe, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *n. ſ.* [*boſcas*.] A kind of waterfowl.

Poa'cher. *n. ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game.

You old *poachers* have ſuch a way with you, that all at once the buſineſs is done. *More.*

Poa'chiness. *n. ſ.* [from *poachy.*] Marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word.

The vallies becauſe of the *poachineſs* they keep for graſs. *Mortimer.*

Poachy. *adj.* Damp; marſhy. A cant word.

What uplands you deſign for mowing, ſhut up the beginning of February; but marſh lands lay not up till April, except your marſhes be very *poachy.* *Mortimer.*

Pock. *n. ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

Po'cket. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Sax. *pochet,* Fr.]

1. The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the ſlain Roderigo. *Shakſp.*

Whilſt one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T'other would take it wond'rous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay ſtill. *Prior.*

As he was ſeldom without medals in his *pocket,* he would often ſhew us the ſame face on an old coin, that we ſaw in the ſtatue. *Addiſon.*

2. A pocket is uſed in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To **Po'cket.** *v. a.* [*pocheter,* Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bleſs'd paper credit!
Gold, imp'd with this, can compaſs hardeſt things,
Can *pocket* ſtates, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. *To* Pocket *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but theſe, I am a villain; and yet you will ſtand to it, you will not *pocket up* wrongs. *Shakſ.*

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket up* the game. *Prior.*

Po'cketbook. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his *pocketbook.* *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in ſome *pocketbook,* and take the firſt opportunity to get them reſolved. *Watts.*

Po'cketglass. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable looking-glaſs.

The world's a farce, an empty ſhow,
Powder, and *pocketglaſs,* and beaux. *Prior.*

And vanity with *pocketglaſs,*
And impudence with front of braſs. *Swift.*

Po'ckhole. *n. ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox.

Are theſe but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

Po'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

Pocky. *adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Perſia, and have felt it lets in my bones. *Denham.*

Po'culent. *adj.* [*poculum,* Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of theſe herbs, which are not eſculent, are notwithſtanding *poculent;* as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

Pod. *n. ſ.* [*hode, boede,* Dutch, a little houſe. *Skinner.*] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds.

To raiſe tulips, ſave the ſeeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the ſtalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the ſeed do not fall out. *Mortimer.*

Poda'grical. *adj.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα; from *podagra,* Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity muſt be made out, that a loadſtone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical,* doth either cure or give great eaſe in the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Po'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peaſcods, beans, and other pulſe. *Dict.*

Podge. *n. ſ.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

Po'em. *n. ſ.* [*poema,* Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or compoſition of the poets in many or few verſes, but even one alone verſe ſometimes makes a perfect *poem.* *Ben Jonſon.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, paſſing through the preſence of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, faſt aſleep, kiſſing him, ſaid, we muſt honour the mouth whence ſo many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham.*

To you the promis'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryden.*

Po'esy. *n. ſ.* [*poeſie,* Fr. *poeſis,* Lat. ποίησις.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making; the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or form of the work. *Ben Jonſon.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poeſy*?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels? *Dryden.*

2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry.

Muſick and *poeſy* uſe to quicken you. *Shakſp.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poeſy;* the ſubject is always the praiſes of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

They apprehend a veritable hiſtory in an emblem or piece of chriſtian *poeſy.* *Brown.*

3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whoſe *poeſy* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'ET. *n. ſ.* [*poete,* Fr. *poeta,* Lat. ποιητής.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure.

The *poet's* eye in a fine frenzy rowling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. *Shakſpeare.*

Our *poet* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wit,
From brocage he is grown to bold a thief,
While we the robb'd deſpiſe, and pity it. *Ben Jonſon.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage *poets,* taught by the heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, *poets* of earth, but thou
Wert living the ſame *poet* that thou'rt now,
While angels ſing to thee their airs divine,
And joy in an applauſe ſo great as thine. *Cowley.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word ſignifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

POETA'STER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaſter* command or intreat
Another, extempore verſes to make. *Ben Jonſon.*

Begin not as th' old *poetaſter* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I ſing. *Roſcommon.*

Horace hath expoſed thoſe trifling *poetaſters,* that ſpend themſelves in glaring deſcriptions, and ſewing here and there ſome cloth of gold on their ſackcloth. *Felton.*

Po'etess. *n. ſ.* [from *poet;* *pica poetria,* Lat.] A ſhe poet.

Poe'tical. } *adj.* [ποιητικὸς; *poetique,* Fr.
Poe'tick. } *poeticus,* Lat.] Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical.*
—I do not know what *poetical* is.
—The trueſt poetry is moſt feigning. *Shakſpeare.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermoſt link of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies that almighty God governs and directs ſubordinate cauſes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe in good Engliſh, in *poetical* expreſſions and in muſical numbers. *Dryden.*

The muſe ſaw it upward riſe,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inſpire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

Poe'tically. *adv.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The criticks have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryd.*

The many rocks, in the paſſage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into thoſe fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To **Poeti'ze.** *v. n.* [*poetiſer,* Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I verſify the truth, not *poetize.* *Donne.*

Virgil, ſpeaking of Turnus and his great ſtrength, thus *poetizes.* *Hakewill.*

Po'etress. *n. ſ.* [from *poetris,* Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in *Perſius.*] A ſhe poet.

Moſt peerleſs *poetreſs,*
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenſer.*

Po'etry. *n. ſ.* [ποιητρια.]

1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the beſt invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head. *Cleaveland.*

Although in *poetry* it be neceſſary that the unities of time, place, and action ſhould be explained, there is ſtill ſomething that gives a greatneſs of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have conſidered. *Spectator.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, inſtruments, and *poetry.* *Shakſpeare.*

Poi'gnancy. *n. ſ.* [from *poignant.*]

1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs.

I ſit quietly down at my morſel, adding only a principle of hatred to all ſucceeding meaſures by way of ſauce, and one point of conduct in the dutcheſs's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POI'GNANT. *adj.* [*poignant,* Fr.]

1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate.

No *poignant* ſauce ſhe knew, nor coſtly treat,
Her hunger gave a reliſh to her meat. *Dryden.*

The ſtudious man, whoſe will was never determined to *poignant* ſauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirſt, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes uſe of ſome *poignant* diſeaſe to let out the poiſonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the ſeverity of the cure? *South.*

Full three long hours his tender body did ſuſtain
Moſt exquiſite and *poignant* pain. *Norris.*

3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT. *n. ſ.* [*poinct, point,* Fr.]

1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument, or body.

The thorny *point*
Of bare diſtreſs hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth fidelity. *Shakſpeare.*

That bright beam, whoſe *point* now rais'd,
Bore him ſlope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reverſed may ſtand for a while upon its *point,* if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden ſpear
Without a *point*; he look'd, the *point* was there.
Dryden.

2. A ſtring with a tag.

If your ſon have not the day,
For a ſilken *point* I'll give my baronry. *Shakſpeare.*
He hath ribbands of all colours, *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakſ.*
I am reſolved on two *points*;
That if one break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your gaſkins fall. *Shakſpeare.*
King James was wont to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not truſs his *points*. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't ſee why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochyta, which is much lower than Inſubria, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addiſon.*

4. A ſting of an epigram; a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought.

He [Lucan], who crowded ſentences together, and was too full of *points*. *Dryden.*
Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, *points* and tropes he ſtuns his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor.
Dryden.
Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a ſting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indiviſible part of ſpace.

We ſometimes ſpeak of ſpace, or do ſuppoſe a *point* in it at ſuch a diſtance from any part of the univerſe. *Locke.*

6. An indiviſible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time when time's firſt *point* began,
Made he all ſouls. *Davies.*

7. A ſmall ſpace.

On one ſmall *point* of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we ſtand. *Prior*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but ſuch as are not much converſant with the variety of authors, may have ſome leading helps to their diſcuſſion of *points* of precedence, by this ſlight deſignation. *Sanderſon.*
Shalt thou diſpute
With God the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art? *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shakſpeare.*
Elihu ſaid, behold I am at the *point* to die; and what profit ſhall this but aught do? *Genyns.*
Democritus, ſpent with age, and juſt at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the ſteam under his noſe, prolonged his life till a feaſt was paſt. *Temple.*
They follow nature in their deſires, carrying them no farther than ſhe directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which exceſs would grow troubleſome. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; ſtate.

The higheſt *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no eſtate is miſerable. *Sidney.*
In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is ſo diſtributed, that moſt of the community are at their eaſe, though few are placed in extraordinary *point*s of ſplendor. *Addiſon.*

11. Note of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop.

Commas and *points* they ſet exactly right,
And 'twere a ſin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots; the ace or ſile *point*.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs, is divided.

Carve out thais *point* by *point*,
Thereby to ſee the minutes how they run *Shakſp.*
There roſe a cruel wind from the ſouth, with a *point* eaſt, which carried us up. *Bacon.*
A ſeaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ſhip, was by one of the judges much ſlighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not ſay the *points* of his compaſs. *Bacon.*
Vapours fir'd ſhew the mariner
From what *point* of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*
If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blaſt your glories. *Denham.*
At certain periods ſtars reſume their place,
From the ſame *point* of heav'n their courſe advance.
Dryden.

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

Eaſt and weſt are but reſpective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or diſtant parts of habitation. *Brown.*
Let the part, which produces another part, be more ſtrong than that which it produces; and let the whole be ſeen by one *point* of ſight *Dryden.*
The poet intended to ſet the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakſpeare.*
Who fetteth out prepar'd
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard.
Drayton.
A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*
He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I been firſt, then his had been the crime.
Dryden.
With the hiſtory of Moſes, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotſon.*
Men would often ſee, what a ſmall pittance of reaſon is mixed with thoſe huffing opinions they are ſwelled with, with which they are to armed at all *points*, and with which they ſo confidently lay about them. *Locke.*
I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of thoſe notorious falſehoods in *point* of fact and reaſoning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking.

What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch ſhe'll ſoar above the reſt. *Shakſp.*

17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing *points* at.

You gain your *point*, if your induſtrious art
Can make unuſual words eaſy. *Roſcommon.*
There is no creature ſo contemptible, but, by reſolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Eſtrange.*

18. Particular; inſtance.

I'll hear him his confeſſions juſtify,
And *point* by *point* the treaſons of his maſter
He ſhall again relate. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou ſhalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Shakſpeare.*
His majeſty ſhould make a peace, or turn the war directly upon ſuch *points*, as may engage the nation in the ſupport of it. *Temple.*
He, wam'd in dreams, his murder did foreſtel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*
This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the preſent polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole.

Another vows the ſame;
A third the *point* more near the matter draws.
Daniel.
Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd.
Milton.
The company did not meddle at all with the ſtate *point*, as to the oaths; but kept themſelves entirely to the church *point* of her independency, as to her purely ſpiritual authority from the ſtate. *Lefley.*
Stumblous endeavours to eſtabliſh the duodecuple proportion, by comparing ſcripture together with Joſephus. but they will hardly prove his *point*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
There is no *point* wherein I have ſo much laboured, as that of improving and poliſhing all parts of converſation between perſons of quality. *Swift.*
The ghoſt produceth inſtances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shakſpeare.*

21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is ſhot to the *pointblank*, or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as eaſy as a cannon will ſhoot *pointblank* twelve ſcore.
Shakſpeare.
The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of cauſes and axioms. *Bacon.*
Unleſs it be the cannon ball,
That ſhot i' th' air *pointblank* upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philoſophers maintain
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras.*
The faculties that were given us for the glory of our maker, are turned *pointblank* againſt the intention of them. *L'Eſtrange.*
Eſtius declares, that although all the ſchoolmen were for latria to be given to the croſs, yet that it is *pointblank* againſt the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet*

22. *Point de viſe*; exact or exactly in the point of view.

Every thing about you ſhould demonſtrate a careleſs deſolation; but you are rather *point de viſe* in your accoutrements, as loving yourſelf, than the lover of another. *Shakſpeare.*
I will baffle ſir Toby, I will waſh off groſs acquaintance, I will be *point de viſe* the very man.
Shakſpeare
Men's behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtreit or *point de viſe*, but free for exerciſe.
Bacon.

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, now that fear is ſharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards late enterprizes upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*
Part new grind the blunted ax, and *point* the dart. *Dryden*
What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breaſt I hit the *pointed* ſword? *Dryd.*
The two prime ſtand upon either ſide, like the wings in the petaſus of a Mercury, but riſe much higher, and are more *pointed*. *Addiſon.*
Some on *pointed* wood
Tranſfix'd the fragments, ſome prepar'd the food
Pope

2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of ſcorn
To *point* his ſlow unmeaning finger at. *Shakſpeare.*
Mount Hermon, yonder ſea, each place behold
As I *point*. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoſoever ſhould be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every ſcene of them, would ſee nothing but ſubjects of ſurprize. *Pope.*

4. To ſhow as by directing the finger.

From the great ſea, you ſhall *point* out for you mount Hor. *Numbers.*
It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it ſeems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*
I ſhall do juſtice to thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in learning, and *point* out their beauties.
Addiſon.
Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe*

5. [*pointer*, Fr.] To direct toward a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* againſt the fort.

6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger toward it. With *at* commonly, ſometimes *to* before the thing indigitated.

Now muſt the world *point at* poor Catherine,
And ſay, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakſp.*
Sometimes we uſe one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryden.*
Rouſe up for ſhame! our brothers of Pharſalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points.
Read the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen.
The buſtle dog ſcow rs with ſagacious noſe,
Now the warm ſcent aſſures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To ſhow diſtinctly.
To *point* at what time the balance of power was moſt equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controverſy. *Swift.*

POI'NTED. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point*.]
1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pique.
A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*
2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
Who now reads Cowley? if he pleaſes, yet
His moral pleaſes, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

POI'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner.
The copiouſneſs of his wit was ſuch, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his ſubject. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pointed*.]
1. Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity.
The vicious language is vaſt and gaping, ſwelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedneſs*. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs.
Like Horace, you only expoſe the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedneſs* of thought. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL. *n. ſ.* Any thing on a point.
Theſe pedes or *pointels* are, for the moſt part, little balls, ſet at the top of a ſlender ſtalk, which they can move every way at pleaſure. *Derham.*

POI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *point*.]
1. Any thing that points.
Tell him what are the wheels, ſprings, *pointer*, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*
2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.
The well-taught *pointer* leads the way,
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he ſprings his prey. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock*.] Something made the object of ridicule.
I, his forlorn dutcheſs,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing ſtock*
To every idle raſcal follower. *Shakſpeare.*

POI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe.
Lay that *pointleſs* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your ſword of juſtice, fly. *Dryden.*

POISON. *n. ſ.* [*poiſon*, French.]
1. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom.
Themſelves were firſt to do the ill,
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poiſon*'s power to kill,
Until, by taſting it, himſelf was ſlain. *Davies.*
One gives another a cup of *poiſon*, but at the ſame time tells him it is a cordial, and ſo he drinks it off and dies. *South.*
2. Any thing infectious or malignant.
This being the only remedy againſt the *poiſon* of ſin, we muſt renew it as often as we repeat our ſins, that is, daily. *Duty of Man.*

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poiſon.
Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,
The ſureſt guard is innocence,
Quivers and bows and *poiſon'd* darts
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Roſcommon.*
2. To attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given.
He was ſo diſcouraged, that he *poiſoned* himſelf and died. *2 Maccabees.*
Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poiſon* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*
3. To corrupt; to taint.
The other meſſenger,
Whoſe welcome I perceiv'd, had *poiſon'd* mine. *Shakſpeare.*
Haſt thou not
With thy falſe arts *poiſon'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*
Notions with which the ſchools had *poiſoned* our youth, and which only ſerved to draw the prince to govern amiſs, but proved no ſecurity to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government. *Davenant.*

POI'SON-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*toxicodendros*.] A plant. *Miller.*

POI'SONER. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſon*.]
1. One who poiſons.
I muſt be the *poiſoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakſpeare.*
So many miſchiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one ſingle *poiſ'ner* coſt mankind. *Dryden.*
2. A corrupter.
Wretches who live upon other men's ſins, the common *poiſoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South.*

POI'SONOUS. *adj.* [from *poiſon*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon.
Thoſe cold ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very *poiſonous*,
Where the diſeaſe is violent. *Shakſpeare.*
Not Sirius ſhoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poiſ'nous* breath he blaſts the ſky. *Dryden.*
A lake, that has no freſh water running into it, will, by heat and its ſtagnation, turn into a ſtinking rotten puddle, ſending forth nauſeous and *poiſonous* ſteams. *Cheyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poiſon*.] Venomouſly.
Men more eaſily pardon all things done than ſaid; ſuch a peculiar ranc'our and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and ſo much more *poiſonouſly* and mortally does the ſerpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſonous*.] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

POI'TREL. *n. ſ.* [*poictrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pectorale*, Italian; *pectorale*, Latin.]
1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool.

POIZE. *n. ſ.* [*poids*, French.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre.
He fell, as an huge rockie cliff,
Whoſe falſe foundation waves have waſh'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land rent. *Spenſer.*
When I have ſuit,
It ſhall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakſpeare.*
To do it at peril of your ſoul,
Were equal *poize* of ſin and charity. *Shakſpeare.*
Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*
2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.
The particules that formed the earth, muſt convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to reſt in a *poize*. *Bentley.*
'Tis odd to ſee fluctuation in opinion ſo earneſtly charged upon Luther, by ſuch as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterb.*
3. A regulating power.
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.
How nice to couch? how all her ſpeeches *poiſed* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in tranſlation. *Sidney.*
Nor yet was earth ſuſpended in the ſky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
Our nation with united int'reſt bleſt,
Not now content to *poize*, ſhall sway the reſt. *Dryd.*
2. To load with weight.
As the winds
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid ſoil,
Levy'd to ſide with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton.*
Where could they find another form'd to ſit,
To *poize* with ſolid ſenſe a ſprightly wit? *Dryden.*
3. To be equiponderant to.
If the balance of our lives had not one ſcale of reaſon to *poiſe* another of ſenſuality, the baſeneſs of our natures would conduct us to prepoſterous concluſions. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To weight; to examine by the balance.
We *poiſing* us in her defective ſcale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakſpeare.*
He cannot ſincerely conſider the ſtrength, *poize* the weight, and diſcern the evidence of the cleareſt argumentations, where they would conclude againſt his deſires. *South.*
5. To oppreſs with weight.
I'll ſtrive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,
Leſt leaden ſlumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakſ.*

POKE. *n. ſ.* [poca, Saxon; *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a ſmall bag.
I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden.*
She ſuddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton.*
My correſpondent writes againſt maſter's gowns and *poke* ſleeves. *Spectator.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.
If their preſumed eyes be clapped off, they will make uſe of their protuſions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown.*

POKER. *n. ſ.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.
With *poker* fiery red
Crack the ſtones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*
If the *poker* be out of the way, ſtir the fire with the tongs. *Swift.*

POKING-STICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument anciently made uſe of to adjuſt the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.
Your ruff muſt ſtand in print, and for that purpoſe get *poking ſticks* with fair long handles, leſt they ſcorch your hands
Puns, and *poking-ſticks* of ſteel. *Shakſpeare.*

POLAR. *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole*.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; ſtriving from the pole; relating to the pole.
As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverſe
Upon the Cronian ſea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*
I doubt
If any ſuffer on the *polar* coaſt,
The rage of Arctus, and eternal froſt. *Prior.*

POLARITY, *n. ſ.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole.
This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadſtone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown.*

POLARY. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.
Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from north to ſouth, contract a *polary* power. *Bacon.*

POLE. *n. ſ.* [*polus*, Latin; *pole*, French.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth;

either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thrice to the utmoſt pole *Milton.*
From *pole* to *pole*
The ſorky lightnings flaſh, the roaring thunders roll *Dryden.*

2. [pole, Sax. *pal, pav*, Fr. *pilo*, Italian and Spaniſh; *palus*, Lat.] A long ſtaff.

A long *pole*, ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a to-and *Bacon.*

If after ſome diſmounth'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and ſeems to ſlip;
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He rides higher, half his length. *Prior.*

He ordered to bring long *poles* with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt, then rowing the ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The ſoldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Live to be the ſhew and gaze o' th' time:
We'll have thee, as our rarer monſters are,
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you ſee the tyrant. *Shakſpeare.*

Their houſes *poles* ſet round meeting together in the top, and covered with ſkins *Hayliu.*

4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tubing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but alſo the noblemen. *Spenſer.*

Every *pole* ſquare of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth ſix pence a *pole* to thatch *Mortimer.*

5. An inſtrument of meaſuring.

A peer of the realm and counſellor of ſtate are not to be meaſured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of ſpecial grace. *Bacon*

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood. *Howel.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his ſaddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to ſtun the foe. *Dryden.*

PO'LECAT. *n. ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat, becauſe they abound in Poland] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal.

Polecats! there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Shakſpeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag! you *polecat!* out, out, out, I'll conjure you. *Shakſpeare.*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuſe them. *L'Eſtrange.*

How ſhould he, harmleſs youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men? *Gay.*

PO'LEDAVY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of courſe cloth.

Ainſworth.

Your *poledavy* wares will not do for me. *Howel.*

POLE'MICAL. } *adj.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controver-
POLE'MICK. } ſial; diſputative.

Among all his labours, although *polemick* diſcourſes were otherwiſe moſt uneaſy, as engaging to converſe with men in paſſion *Felt.*

I have had but little reſpite from theſe *polemical* exercities, and, notwithſtanding all the rage and malice of the adverſaries of our church, I ſit down contented *Stillingfleet.*

The nullity of this diſtinction has been ſolidly ſhewn by moſt of our *polemick* writers of the proteſtant church. *South.*

The beſt method to be uſed with theſe *polemical* ladies, is to ſhew them the ridiculous ſide of their cauſe. *Addiſon.*

POLE'MICK. *n. ſ.* Diſputant; controverſiſt.

Each ſtaunch *polemick*, ſtubborn as a rock,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

PO'LESTAR. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar*.]

1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar.

If a pilot at ſea cannot ſee the *poleſtar*, let him ſteer his courſe by ſuch ſtars as beſt appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was ſailing in a vaſt ocean without other help than the *poleſtar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE. n. ſ. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *adj.* [from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or unfit to govern, it is a juſt cauſe of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to ſubdue them. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Latin]

1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem.

The *policy* of that purpoſe is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties *Shakſpeare.*

If it be honour in your wars to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which for your beſt ends
You call your *policy*; how ill's leſs or worſe,
But it ſhall hold companionſhip in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakſpeare.*

If ſhe be curſt, it is for *policy*,
For ſhe's not froward, but modeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The beſt rule of *policy* is to prefer the doing of juſtice before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*

The wiſdom of this world is ſometimes taken in ſcripture for *policy*, and conſiſts in a certain dexterity of managing buſineſs for a man's ſecular advantage. *South.*

3. [*poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs.

He ſetteth to ſmiſh his work, and *poliſheth* it perfectly. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Poliſh'd the form that ſtung his heart. *Granville.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear
Of arts that *poliſh* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of ſteel, which would *poliſh* almoſt as white and bright as ſilver. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *n. ſ.* [*poli, poliſſure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite coſt in the quarry, only conſider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and *poliſh*. *Addiſon.*

Another prism of clearer glaſs and better *poliſh* ſeemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are theſe worthleſs civiliſing arts,
Thus Roman *poliſh*, and this ſmooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addiſon.*

PO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *poliſh*.] Capable of being poliſhed.

PO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poliſh*.] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

I conſider an human ſoul without education, like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its inherent beauties, till the ſkill of the *poliſher* fetches out the colours. *Addiſon.*

POLITE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Gloſſy; ſmooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, ſhining, and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron duſt. *Woodward.*

If any ſort of rays, falling on the *polite* ſurface of any perfluid medium, be reflected back, the rays of eaſy reflection, which they have at the point of reflexion, ſhall ſtill continue to return. *Newton.*

The edges of the ſmall holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glaſs a numberleſs company of very little convex *polite* riſings like waves. *Newton.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY. *adv.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteely.

POLI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [*politeſſe*, French; from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have ſeen the dulleſt men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretenſions, affecting *politeneſs* in manners and diſcourſe. *Swift*

As in ſmooth oil the razor beſt is whet,
So wit is by *politeneſs* keeneſt ſet. *Young*

POLI'TICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewiſh ſtate, God was their *political* prince and ſovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did repreſent his perſon, as now the judges do the perſons of their ſeveral princes in all other nations. *Ketteworth.*

More true *political* wiſdom may be learned from this ſingle book of proverbs, than from a thouſand Machiavels. *Rogers*

2. Cunning; ſkilful.

POLI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick adminiſtration.

2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebuſiers, with their horſemen. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER. *n. ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all ſorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicaſters*. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*politicien*, French.]

1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks.

Get thee glaſs eyes,
And, like a ſcurvy *politician*, ſeem
To ſee things thou doſt not. *Shakſpeare.*

And 't be any way, it muſt be with vilany;
I policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownift as a *politician*. *Shakſpeare.*

Although I may ſeem leſs a *politician* to me, yet I need no ſecret diſtinctions nor evaſions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly ſhow that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wiſe,
And ſee through all things with his half-ſhut eye
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New ſtratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under preſence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton.*

If a man ſucceeds in any attempt, though rude took with never ſo much rashneſs, his ſucceſs ſhall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck ſhall paſs for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he ſhall be thought a wiſe man. *South.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Political; civil. In this ſenſe *politick* is almoſt always uſed, except in the phraſe *body politick*.

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakspeare.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy *Shakspeare.*

Authority follow'th old men, and favour youth; but for the most part, perhaps youth will have the preheminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon*

No less alike the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.
Pope.

Po'LITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis *politickly* done,
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shaksp.*

The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you *Pope.*

Po'LITICKS. *n. s.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικη.] The science of government; the art or practice of administring publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,
I'm old enough, and can my self take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads *Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

Po'LITURE. *n. s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY. *n. s.* [πολιτια.] A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite to men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke.*

POLL. *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakspeare.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by th' *poll*? *Shakspeare.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when the list, a golden hair. *Doune.*

2. In this sense is used *polled* sheep.

Polled sheep, that is sheep with or horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes clean the *polled* lamb with the least danger *Mortimer.*

3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.

Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads.
Ezekiel.

4. To mow; to crop.

He'll go and fowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears: he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakspeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery, and tyrchon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for then the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon*

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness, amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.

7. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Whoever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head?
Dryden.

8. To infert into a number as a voter.

In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of truth his trusty vote. *Tickel*

Po'LLARD. *n. s.* [from *poll.*]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height *Bacon*

2. A clipped coin.

The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars and tolaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

Po'LLEN. *n. s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

Po'LLENGER. *n. s.* Brushwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the come or the grasse to be mown.
Tusser

Po'LLER. *n. s.* [from *poll.*]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon.*

2. He who votes or polls.

Po'LLEVIL. *n. s.* [*poll* and *evil*.]

Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane.
Farrier's Dict

Po'LLOCK. *n. s.* [*acellus niger.*] A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, seahedgehogs, sallops; pilchard, herring and *pollock*. *Carew.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin; *polluer*, French.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woos the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame.
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy?
Dryden.

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.

Polluted from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TION. *n. s.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

Then strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton.*

Po'LTRON. *n. s.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saumaise. Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themselves sick a-bed: others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horse.] A coward; a midgit; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *poltroons*. *Shakspeare.*

They that are bruis'd with wood or fists,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltroons*. *Hudibras.*

For who but a *poltroon* possess'd with fear,
Such haughty insolence could basely bear? *Dryden.*

Po'LY. *n. s.* [*polium*, Latin.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

Po'LY. [πολὺ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOU'STICK. *adj.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds.
Dict.

POLYA'NTHOS. *n. s.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant.

The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, Fr.] Having
POLYE'DROUS. } many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the fluid body, the light must be variously affected *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow *Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *n. s.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *n. s.* [*polygamie*, French; πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*, they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from the first interview *Bacon.*

He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance *Perkins.*

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than any dispensation that allows it; for one man, having many wives by law, fignifies nothing, and where were many women to one man in nature also. *Grevant.*

Po'LYGLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man.
Howel.

PO'LYGON. *n. s.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a ſingle line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and ſquares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

POLY'GRAM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

POLY'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners of ciphers; as alſo deciphering the ſame. *Dict.*

POLY'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and λογὸς.] Talkativeneſs. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and μάθησις.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects. *Dict.*

POLYPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLYPHO'NISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound.

The paſſages relate to the diminiſhing the ſound of his piſtol, by the rarity of the air at that great aſcent into the atmoſphere, and the magnifying the ſound by the *polyphoniſms* or repercuſſions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

PO'LYPODY. *n. ſ.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the ſides running through each diviſion. *Miller.*

A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon.*

PO'LYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

If the veſſels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, eſpecially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'LYPUS. *n. ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the noſe is ſaid to be an excreſcence of fleſh, ſpreading its branches amongſt the lamminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both noſtrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all auſtere vegetables, which coagulate the ſpittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuſes* in the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are ſtuck with ſtones *Pope.*

PO'LYSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs. *Dict.*

POLYSPAST. *n. ſ.* [*polyſpaſte*, French.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies. *Dict.*

POLYSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSY'LLABICAL. *adj.* [from *polyſyllable.*] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

Polyſyllabical echoes are ſuch as repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly. *Dict.*

POLYSYLLABLE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ; *polyſyllable*, Fr.] A word of many ſyllables.

In a *polyſyllable* word conſider to which ſyllable the emphaſis is to be given, and in each ſyllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonſenſe bluſters and makes a noiſe; it ſtalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polyſyllables.* *Addiſon.*

POLYSY'NDETON. *n. ſ.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw, *and* overcame.

POLYTHE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheiſme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The firſt author of *polytheiſm*, Orpheus, did plainly aſſert one ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHE'IST. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polythée*, French.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falſely made the Turks *polytheiſts.* *Duncomb.*

POMA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*pomaceum*, Latin.] The droſs of cider preſſings. *Dict.*

POMA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples.

Autumn paints
Auſonian hills with grapes, whilſt Engliſh plains
Bluſh with *pomaceous* harveſts breathing ſweets. *Philips.*

POMA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*pomade*, French; *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *n. ſ.* [*pomme d'ambre*, French.] A ſweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have ſold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit ſtone, not a ribbon, glaſs, *pomander*, or brooch to keep my pack from faſting. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſacred Virgin's veſt, her moſs moſt ſweet and rare,
Againſt infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in phyſick uſe of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of ſleep. *Bacon.*

POMA'TUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dreſs the ſcab. *Wiſeman.*

To POMP. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMECI'TRON. *n. ſ.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Dict.*

POMEGRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* conſiſts of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe, whoſe bell-ſhaped multifid flower-cup afterwards becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, ſmooth, brittle rind, and is divided into ſeveral cells, which contain oblong hardy ſeeds, ſurrounded with a ſoft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly ſhe ſings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakſ.*

2. The fruit.

In times paſt they dyed ſcarlet with the ſeed of a *pomegranate.* *Peacham.*

Nor on its ſlender twigs
Low bending be the full *pomegranate* form'd. *Thomſon.*

PO'MEROY. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple.
PO'MEROYAL. } *Amſworth.*

POMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the bacciferous, which have have only a thin ſkin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to ſupport themſelves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claſpers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viſcid juice, combined with a nitrous ſalt; ſuch are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t'ſwaerd*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

Huram finiſhed the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chronicles.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his ſword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

The ſtarting ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

POMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take phyſick, *pomp*,
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel. *Shakſ.*

2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

The bright *pomp* aſcended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourſelf the greateſt part *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expreſſion of joy and thankſgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Guardian.*

PO'MPHOLYX. *n. ſ.* A white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which braſs is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill.*

PO'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumkin. A ſort of large fruit. *Dict.*

PO'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin] A ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MPOUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid, magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring ſcenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories riſing to our thought. *Pope.*

An inſcription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modeſt, will be beſt. *Atterbury.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* diſplays before their ſight. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs.

The Engliſh and French raiſe their language with metaphors, or by the *pompouſneſs* of the whole phraſe wear off any littleneſs that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon.*

POND. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; pindan, Saxon, to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſin; water not running or emitting any ſtream.

In the midſt of all the place was a fair *pond*, whoſe ſmooth cryſtal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, ſo that it bare ſhew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There ſwallow'd up. *Milton.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been ſuſpected, that the ſea was what the Caſpian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obſolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Ere'eth you *pond* your ſuppliant's plaint. *Spenſer.*

To PO'NDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend.

Mary kept all theſe things, and *pondered* them in her heart. *Luke*

Colours, popularities, and circumſtances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his ſeed be bleſſed. *Milton.*

Intent he ſeem'd,
And *pond'ring* future things of wond'rous weight *Dryden*

To PO'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; with *on*. This is an improper uſe of the word

This tempeſt will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakſpeare.*

Whom *pond'ring* thus on human miſeries,
When Venus ſaw, her heav'nly fire beſpoke. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERAL. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Latin.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſe, but all the while we may ſuppoſe the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the ſame, juſt as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whole *pen'ieral* libra remains as it was, though the numerary hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; meaſurable by ſcales.

The bite of an aſp will kill within an hour, yet the impreſſion is ſcarce viſible, and the poiſon communicated not *ponderable*. *Brown.*

PONDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing.

While we perſpire, we abſorb the outward air, and the quantity of perſpired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.

PONDEROʼSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heavineſs.

Cryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderoſity* than the ſpace in any water it doth occupy. *Brown.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderoſity*, wherein it exceeds all other bodies. *Ray.*

PO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*ponderoſus*, from *pondus*, Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the moſt *ponderous* and materiate amongſt metals, of other metals leſs *ponderous* and materiate, than, *vice verſa*, to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more *ponderous* than ſilver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* ſhield behind him caſt. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the ſcales, inforced eternity, though I threw in that of pain, proſperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which ſeemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to ſtir the oppoſite balance. *Addiſon.*

Becauſe all the parts of an undiſtributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally made in ſuch a fluid, muſt be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and ſettled project
May ſuffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you ſhall have receiving ſhall become you. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Forcible; ſtrongly impulſive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With far ſuperiour force he preſs'd. *Dryden.*

Preſs'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down ſinks the ſhip within th' abyſs below. *Dryd*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous*.] Heavineſs; weight; gravity.

The oil and ſpirit place themſelves under or above one another, according as their *ponderouſneſs* makes them ſwim or ſink. *Boyle*

PO'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* [*potamogeiton*.] A plant. *Aunſworth.*

PO'NENT. *adj.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Weſtern.

Thwart of theſe, as fierce,
Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton.*

PO'NIARD. *n. ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

She ſpeaks *poniards*, and every word ſtabs. *Shakſ.*

Melpomene would be repreſented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham*

Poniards hand to hand
Be baniſh'd from the field, that none ſhall dare
With ſhort'ned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war. *Dryden.*

To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To ſtab with a poniard.

PONK. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag.

Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil ſprights,
Ne let miſchievous witches. *Spenſer.*

PO'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law diſcharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*pontife*, French; *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A prieſt; a high prieſt.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the diſcipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a high prieſt.

2. Popiſh.

It were not amiſs to anſwer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather ſending defiance than publiſhing anſwers. *Raleigh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much ſuperior to the regal, as the ſun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my perſon freſh and new,
My preſence, like a robe, *pontifical*,
Ne'er ſeen, but wonder'd at. *Shakſpeare.*

4. [from *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. This ſenſe is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

PONTI'FICAL. *n. ſ.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be ſeen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for conſecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be conſecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*pontificat*, French; *pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addiſon.*

Painting, ſculpture, and architecture may all recover themſelves under the preſent *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addiſon.*

PO'NTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton.*

PONTIFʼICIAN. *adj.* [from *pontiff*.] Adhering to the pope, popiſh.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God ſanctified the ſeventh day. *White.*

PO'NTILEVIS. *n. ſ.* In horſemanſhip, is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PO'NTON. n. ſ. [French.] A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water: it is made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides; the whole ſo ſtrongly built as to carry over horſe and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator.*

PO'NY. *n. ſ.* [I know not the original of this word, unleſs it be corrupted from *puny*.] A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *pool*, Dutch.] A lake of ſtanding water.

Moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, and not ſtand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Sea he had ſearch'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Maeotis. *Milton.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryd.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall ſave. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we ſuppoſe the vallies and lower grounds, where the deſcent and derivation of the water was not ſo eaſy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP. *n. ſ.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

Some ſat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the fiſh ſwallowed them. *Sandys*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakſpeare*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only loſt a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they pulled faſt, only the end of their *poop* was bruiſed. *Raleigh*

He was openly ſet upon the *poop* of the galley *Bonifice*

With wind in *poop*, the veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And meaſures back with ſpeed her former way. *Dryden*

POOR. *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *paurus*, Sp. and It.]

1. Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave! I wrong him to call him *poor*; they ſay he hath maſſes of money *Shakſpeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go ſearch it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the hiſtory *Pope*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times,
To bear no memory but of *poor* rogues crimes. *Harte.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value.

A conſervatory of ſnow and ice uſed for delicacies to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible uſe, in reſpect of other uſes that may be made of it. *Bacon*

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in comedies

course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those *poor* remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day, for it is not for rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calming.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wise ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king,
When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world so *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies.*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel. *Clarendon.*

We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison.*

Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of improving their dress, that she has some new fancy almost every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd, from the richest jewel to the *poorest* flower *Law*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable situation to be person of title. *Swift*

5. Unhappy, unlucky; pitiable.

Next tailors curse the rain,
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Vain privilege, *poor* woman! have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryd.*

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flatt'ring thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use *Baker.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could with courtesy would provide some other entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

10. *The* POOR. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well-manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can shew so many *poor* amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Spratt.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away; thus may he preventing mercy, for much richer riches do to the sons of men *South.*

11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved, and scarce covering the bone *Ben Jonson.*

13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POO'RJOHN. *n. f.* [*callarius.*] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

POO'RLY. *adv.* [from *poor.*]

1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise? *Wotton.*

POO'RNESS. *n. f.* [from *poor.*]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince should complain of the *poorness* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion? *Burnet.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a *poorness* of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and tonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Sterility; barrenness.

The *poorness* of the herbs shews the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorness* or richness of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

POORSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *spirit.*] Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Denham.*

POORSPI'RITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and *poorspiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South*

POP. *n. f.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it should make a report like a pocket pistol. *Spectator*

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Pop in between th' election and my hopes. *Shak.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her lap *popping* up again, which most living things accustom, espied the boat near likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its sides. *Carew*

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison*

As he scratch'd to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the sprite to thin. *Swift.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift*

To POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakspeare.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Mitton*

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place. *L'Estrange.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Did'st thou never pop
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a falsehood. *Locke.*

POPE. *n. f.* [*papa*, Latin; πάππας.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shak.*

He was organist in the *pope's* chapel at Rome *Peacham.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by the means thus fought for it, than those that were made against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Piety*

2. A small fish.

A *pope*, by some called a ruff, is much like a pearch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Walton*

POPEDOM. *n. f.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy, papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends, indeed, to gain the *popedom*. *Shak.*

POPERY. *n. f.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery, for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of Christianity *Swift*

POPESEYE. *n. f.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

POPGUN. *n. f.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by the *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee *Cheyne*

POPINJAY. *n. f.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak *Ascham*

The great red and blue parrot, there are of these greater, the middle most called *popinjays*, and the lesser called perroquets. *Grew*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierius, who were turned to *popinjays* or woodpeckers *Peacham*

3. A trifling fop.

I, all tearing with my wounds, being gall'd
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*,
Answer'd me sleepingly, I know not what. *Shak.*

POPISH. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this house as they affirm, so we deny to whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. *Shak.*

POPISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected. *Addison*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe confidently well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift*

POPLAR. *n. f.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves at the apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membraneous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller*

Pan is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to rise
Roscommon.

So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope.*

Po'ppy. *n. s.* [popig, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.]
A flower.

Of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*

His temples last with *poppies* were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryd.*

Dr Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addison.*

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which suborn the sleep of death. *Harte*

Po'pulace. *n. s.* [*populace*, French; from *populus*, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuse themselves a master. *Swift.*

Po'pulacy. *n. s.* [*populace*, French.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety and ttious policies march, not only with security, but applause as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of sin upon the soul. *Decay of Piety.*

POPULAR. *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Latin.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The ennobled join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*

So the *popular* votes inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker.*

Such as were *popular*,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.

Popula'rity. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Latin; *popularité*, French; from *popular*.]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or stars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings? *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances, wh[...]ay the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

Po'pularly. *adv.* [from *popular*.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which *popularly* set forth the eminency thereof. *Brown.*

To POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Latin.] To breed people.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

Popula'tion. *n. s.* from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

Populo'sity. *n. s.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people.

How it now conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt; there are causes of numerosity in any species. *Brown.*

PO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakspeare.*

For the greater part have kept
Their station; heav'n, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Po'pulously. *adv.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

Po'pulousness. *n. s.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the opulence, the *populousness* of this region, with the ease and facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple.*

Po'rcelain. *n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* were matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid.

We have burials in several earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain* or china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble moulds. *Dryd.*

2. [*portulaca*, Lat.] A herb. *Ainsworth.*

Porch. *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and shut the doors of the parlour. *Judges.*

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *B. Jonson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shakspeare.*

Po'rcupine. *n. s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Italian.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp quill'd *porcupine*. *Shaksp.*

Longbearded comets stick,
Like flaming *porcupines*, to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PORE. *n. s.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, by ointments, and anointing themselves all over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the *pores*, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every *pore*? *Milton.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To Pore. *v. n.* [πόρος is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word.] To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight. *Shakspeare.*

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom *por'd* on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe*

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries *pore*
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

He hath been *poring* so long on Fox's martyrs, that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew that they understand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*

Po'reblind. *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind*.] Nearsighted; shortsighted.

Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon.*

Po'riness. *n. s.* [from *pory*.] Fulness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wiseman.*

Pori'stick *method*. *n. s.* [ποριστικὸς.] In mathematicks, is that which determines

when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK. *n.f.* [*porc*, French; *porcus*, Latin.] Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting jews to christians, you raise the price of *pork*. *Shakspeare.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of phlegm. *Floyer.*

PO'RKER. *n.f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.

Strut to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* lie pit beneath the sun. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *n.f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shak.*

PO'RKET. *n.f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog.

A priest appears,
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears:
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears.
Dryden.

PO'RKLING. *n.f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.

A hovel
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy *porklings* thou meanest to fat. *Tusf.*

POROʼSITY. *n.f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the discovery of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vultures and dogges have borne from every inn
His *porous* skin; and forth his soul is fled.
Chapman.

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light, firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light.
Milton.

PO'ROUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous parts.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

PO'RPHYRE. } *n.f.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.]
PO'RPHYRY. } Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacham.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

PO'RPOISE. } *n.f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The
PO'RPUS. } seahog.

And wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the food, *Drayton.*

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoises* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;
And then I drag a bloated corpus,
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiseman.*

PORRECTION. *n.f.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET. *n.f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves and black seeds. *Brown.*

PO'RRIDGE. *n.f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RRIDGE POT. *n.f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER. *n.f.* [from *porridge*.]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then let both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Estr.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems in *Shakspeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak,—
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer*.
Taming of the Shrew

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Hen. VIII.*

PORT. *n.f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]

1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make,
And that gay pair, issuing on the shore,
Disburden'd her. *Spenser.*

I should be still
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads.
Shakspeare.

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*

2. [*porta*, Lat. porte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Zion. *Psalms.*

He I accuse,
Thy city *ports* by this hath enter'd. *Shakspeare.*

O foolish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within fifteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Raleigh.*

The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vig'rous seaman every *port* hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. [*portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face she reares up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser.*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shakspeare.*

See Goodfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood,
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*;
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love.
Dryden.

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier.*

Thy plumy crest
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight.
Philips.

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.]

1. To carry in form.

Th' angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharp'ning in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton.*

PO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]

1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and *portable* my pains seem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow. *Shakspeare.*

All these are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *n.f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE. *n.f.* [*portage*, French.]

1. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage*. *Ben.*

2. [from *port*.] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the brass cannon. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTAL. *n.f.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shakspeare.*

Though I should run
To those dividing *portals* of the sun;
And walk his way, until his horses steep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Savage.*

He through heav'n,
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal house, direct the way. *Milton.*

The sick for air before the *portal* gasp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients. *Addison.*

PO'RTANCE. *n.f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air, mien; port; demeanour.

There stepped forth a goodly lady,
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* born of heavenly birth.
Spenser.

Your love,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion *Shakspeare.*

PORTA'SS. *n.f.* [sometimes called *portas* and by *Chaucer*, *portheose*.] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That [illegible] was worn, but therein little red;
For [illegible]otion he had little care. *Spenser.*
And [illegible] priest always send in his *portass* many [illegible]
dominos for sumptuous; whereof when he [illegible]

admonished, he said that he now had used mumpsimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpsimus for their new sumpsimus. *Camden.*

PORTCU'LLIS. } *n. s.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. quaſi
PO'RTCLUSE. } *porta cluſa.*] A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and comparture ſtrong,
Neither unwieldy ſhort, nor yet exceeding long.
Spenſer.

The cannon againſt St. Stephen's gate executed ſo well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Haywar.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herſelf, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force ſuſtain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence to us as a *portcullis* againſt the importunity of the enemy *More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To PORTCU'LLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakſ.*

To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens.

As many as remained, he earneſtly exhorted to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churliſh ſuperſtition
Portend ſome alteration in good will? *Shakſpeare.*

A moiſt and a cool ſummer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better ſeem this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than thoſe two paſt.
Milton.

True poets are the guardians of a ſtate,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate.
Roſcommon.

The ruin of the ſtate in the deſtruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its ſign, but alſo inferred from it as its cauſe. *South.*

PORTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening. Not in uſe.

Although the red comets do carry the *portenſions* of Mars, the brighter white ſhould be of the influence of Venus. *Brown*

PORTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*portentum*, Latin.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery.

O, what *portents* are theſe?
Some heavy buſineſs hath my lord in hand,
And I muſt know it. *Shakſpeare.*

My loſs by dire *portents* the god foretold;
You riven oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Lat. from *portent.*]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakſpeare.*

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch ſo like the king
That was. *Shakſpeare.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

2. Monſtrous; prodigious; wonderful. In an ill ſenſe.

Overlay.

With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

No beaſt of more *portentous* ſize
In the Hercinian foreſt lies. *Roſcommon.*

Let us look upon them as ſo many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as ſo many *portentous* animals, like the ſtrange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

The petticoat will ſhrink at your firſt coming to town; at leaſt a touch of your pen will make it contract itſelf, and by that means oblige ſeveral who are terrified or aſtoniſhed at this *portentous* breadth. *Addiſon.*

PO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've to done, bring the keys to me
Shakſpeare.

Arm all my houſhold preſently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben Jonſon.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fiſhmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and turniſh the kitchen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages.

A favorite *porter* with his maſter vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burdens for hire.

It is with kings, ſometimes as with *porters*, whoſe packs may joſtle one againſt the other, yet remain good friends ſtill *Howel.*

By *porter*, who can tell whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

PO'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE. *n. ſ.* A breviary. See PORTASS.

PO'RTGLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſw.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *n. ſ.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,
PO'RTGREVE. } Teutonick, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

PO'RTHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *port* and *hole.*] A hole cut like a window in a ſhip's ſide, where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO. *n. ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital. *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth beſtow
On ſome expenſive airy *portico*;
Where ſafe from ſhowers they may be born in ſtate,
And free from tempeſts for their weather wait.
Dryden.

PO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]

1. A part.

Theſe are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him? *Job.*

Like favour find the Iriſh, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our ſtate. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And ſoldiers have their *portion* in the fame. *Waller.*

Theſe great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyſs; ſome in one poſture, and ſome in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no ſmall *portion* of the war
Preſs'd on, and ſhook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their priſ'n ordain'd and *portion* ſet.
Milton

Shou'd you no honey vow to taſte,
But what the maſter-bees have plac'd,
In compaſs of their cells, how ſmall
A *portion* to your ſhare would fall! *Waller*

Of words they ſeldom know more than the grammatical conſtruction, unleſs they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongſt them. *Dryden*

As ſoon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happineſs, they begin to deſire it. *Locke*

When he conſiders the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happineſs to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the ſafer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers*

One or two faults are eaſily to be remedied with a very ſmall *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

To PO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*

Argos the ſeat of ſovereign rule I chuſe,
Where my Ulyſſes and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of perſonage.

Such pride is praiſe, ſuch *portlineſs* is honour,
That boldneſs innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenſer.*

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with ſweetneſs, ſeemlineſs with *portlineſs*, and currantneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language found other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

PO'RTLY. *adj.* [from *port.*]

1. Grand of mien.

Ruddy thou wrong'ſt my dear heart's deſire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenſer.*

Your argoſies with *portly* ſail,
Like ſignors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakſpeare.*

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleaſing eye, and a moſt noble carriage. *Shakſpeare.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the ſight,
He ſeem'd a ſon of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling.

Our houſe little deſerves
The ſcourge of greatneſs to be uſed on it;
And that fame greatneſs too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make ſo *portly*. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU. *n. ſ.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.

I deſired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

PO'RTOISE. *n. ſ.* In ſea language, a ſhip is ſaid to ride a *portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little uſe in *portraits*, or the reſemblances of particular perſons, ſo neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty, ſuch as they have been deſcribed in hiſtory. *Dryden.*

The figure of his body was ſtrong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it muſt deſerve the praiſe given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait* painter is deſirous to raiſe and improve his ſubject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and changes the dreſs from a temporary faſhion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanneſs from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds.*

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeneſs, conſiſts more in taking the general air, than in obſerving the exact ſimilitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

To PO'RTRAIT. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and ſhould be written in the following examples *portray.*

In moſt exquiſite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty lineaments of beauty, but alſo round about ſhadow the rude thickets and craggy ſlids. *Spenſer.*

I *portrait* in Arthur the image of a brave knight, p rtr yed in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenſ.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *n. ſ.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture; painted reſemblance.

By the image of my caſe I ſee
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakſpeare*

Let ſome ſtrange myſterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy ſtream
Of lively *portraiture* diſplay'd,
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton*

Hereon was alſo the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet.*

Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture* *Pope*

Diſplay'd the faces her counſellors endure.

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker*

To PO'RTRAY. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged ſtaffs yet to be ſeen *portrayed* in many places of their church ſteeple. *Carew.*

Take a tile, and ſo *portray* upon it the city Jeruſalem *Ezekiel.*

On phœnix queen was there *portray'd* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take ſo right. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boaſtful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate.

The *portreſs* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton.*

The ſhoes put on, our faithful *portreſs*
Admits us in to ſtorm the fortreſs,
While like a cat with walnuts ſhod,
Stumbling at ev'ry ſtep the trod. *Swift.*

PO'RWIGLE. *n. ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped.

That black and round ſubſtance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernible, and at laſt to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'RY. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd, th' admiring ſon
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* ſtone. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [from *poſe*, an old word ſignifying heavineſs or ſtupefaction, *zepoſe*, Saxon. *Skinner.*]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

Learning was *poſ'd*, philoſophy was ſet,
Sophiſters taken in a fiſher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal ſon ſhould be man's brother,
Poſeth his proudeſt intellectual power. *Crathaw.*

The only remaining queſtion to me I confeſs is a *poſing* one. *Hammond.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I ſhall give inſtances of our intellectual blindneſs, not that I deſign to *poſe* them with thoſe common enigmas of magnetiſm. *Glanville.*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is leaſt occaſion for *poſing* of children. *Locke.*

2. To appoſe; to interrogate.

She in the preſence of others *poſed* him and ſifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very Duke of York or no. *Bacon*

PO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſe*.] One that aſks queſtions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that queſtioneth much, ſhall learn much; but let his queſtions not be troubleſome, for that is fit for a *poſer*. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED. *adj.* [*poſitus*, Latin. It has the appearance of a participle preterit, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs is nothing elſe but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *poſited* or diſpoſed, is moſt apparently falſe. *Hale.*

POSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; ſituation.

Iron having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of reſpectude and it retain the former *poſition*. *Hutton.*

They are the happieſt ſituations for fruits, by the excellence of air, the *poſition* of mountains, and the frequency of ſtreams. *Temple.*

Since no one ſees all, and we have different proſpects of the ſame thing, according to our different *poſition* to it, 'tis not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that eſcaped him *Locke.*

By varying the *poſition* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the ſun's light, the colour of the ſun's reflected light conſtantly varied upon the ſpeculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton*

Place ourſelves in ſuch a *poſition* toward the object, or place the object in ſuch a *poſition* toward our eye, as may give us the cleareſt repreſentation of it, for a different *poſition* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or ſin therein committed againſt God, with what confidence can we accuſe us, when your own *poſitions* are, that the things we obſerve ſhould every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thouſand lives? *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *poſitions* depend on the *poſitions* that follow, but always on thoſe which go before *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *poſition* of the antecedent unto the *poſition* of the conſequent, or the remotion of the conſequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as *pámpous*; or a double conſonant, as *átle*.

POSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *poſition*.] Reſpecting poſition.

The leaves of catapulia or ſpurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit, as old wives ſtill do preach, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants *poſitional* operations. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *adj.* [*poſitivus*, Lat. *poſitif*, French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute.

The power or bloſſom is a *poſitive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

It is well and truly ſaid in ſchools, that in there is nothing *poſitive*; but it is a want of that which ought to be, or ſubſiſt, partly in the nature of man, and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins.*

Hardneſs carries ſomewhat more of *poſitive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative, and is perhaps more a conſequence of ſolidity, than ſolidity itſelf. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doth or can exiſt, or be conſidered as one thing, is *poſitive*; and ſo not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes alſo are *poſitive* beings, though the parts, of which they conſiſt, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied.

As for *poſitive* words, that he would not bear arms againſt king Edward's ſon, though the words ſeem calm, yet it was a plain and direct overruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſtubborn in opinion.

I am ſometimes doubting, when I might be *poſitive*, and ſometimes confident out of ſeaſon. *Feymer.*

Some *poſitive* perſiſting ſops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always ſo;
But you, with pleaſure, own your errors paſt,
And make each day a critick on the laſt. *Pope.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth univerſally; that which is *poſitive*, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *poſitive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *poſitive*; poſitive laws are either permanent or elſe changeable, according as the matter itſelf is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker.*

The law is called *poſitive*, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infuſed, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is impoſed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command. *White*

Laws are but *poſitive*; love's pow'r we ſee,
Is nature's function, and her firſt decree *Dryden.*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to conſent to the enacting of ſuch a law, which has no view beſides the general good, unleſs another law ſhall at the ſame time paſs, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone, what is this but to claim a *poſitive* voice, as well as a negative? *Swift.*

6. Certain; aſſured: as, he was *poſitive* as to the fact.

PO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *poſitive*.]

1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *poſitively* or ſimply. *Bacon*

2. Not negatively.

It is impoſſible that any ſucceſſive duration ſhould be actually and *poſitively* infinite, or have infinite ſucceſſions already gone and paſt. *Bentley*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me ſome breath, ſome little pauſe,
Before I *poſitively* ſpeak in this. *Shakſpeare*

It was abſolutely certain, that this part was *poſitively* yours, and could not poſſibly be written by any other. *Dryden*

4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms.

I would aſk any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *poſitively* require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Sprat.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive*.]

1. Actualneſs; not mere negation.

The *poſitiveneſs* of ſin more commiſſion lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of omiſſion is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris*

2. Peremptorineſs; confidence.

This peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion, the other a *poſitiveneſs* in relating matters of fact, in the one we impoſe upon men's underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue*

POSITI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive*.] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *poſitivity* are never more neceſſary than on ſuch an occaſion; but it is good to join ſome argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be ſtrongly pronounced too. *Watts.*

POSITURE. *n. ſ.* [*poſitura*, Latin.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Suppoſing the *poſiture* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramhall*

PO'SNET. *n. ſ.* [from *baſſinet*, Fr. *Skinner*.] A little baſin; a porringer; a ſkillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantity, and alſo whether it yield more tinneſs more than ſilver; and again, whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chafing diſhes, *poſnets*, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon.*

POSSE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An armed power, from *poſſe comitatûs*, the power of the ſhires. A low word.

The *poſſe comitatûs*, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon*

As if the paſſion that rules, were the ſheriff of the place, and came off with all the *poſſe*, the underſtanding is ſeized. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Lat. *poſſeder*, French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let intruſions enter
Where ſolly now poſſeſſes. *Shakſpeare*

Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies poſſeſs'd,
Unto his ſon. *Shakſpeare*

2. To ſeize; to obtain.

The Engliſh marched towards the river Eſke, intending to *poſſeſs* a hill called Under-Eſke. *Hayward.*

3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. It has *of* before that which is poſſeſſed; ſometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *poſſeſt*,
How much you would?—
—Ay, ay, three thouſand ducats. *Shakſpeare.*

This man, whom hand to hand I ſlew in fight,
May be *poſſeſſed with* ſome ſtore of crowns. *Shakſ.*

This *poſſeſſes us of* the moſt valuable bleſſing of human life, friendſhip. *Gov. of the Tongue*

Seem I to thee ſufficiently *poſſeſs'd*
Of happineſs or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton.*

I hope to *poſſeſs* chymiſts and corpuſcularians *of* the advantages to each party, by contederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *poſſeſs* us *of* a juſt ſcale of the vanity of theſe craving appetites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whole houſes, *of* their whole deſires *poſſeſt*,
Are often ruin'd at their own requeſt. *Dryden.*

Of fortune's favour long *poſſeſs'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bleſs'd. *Dryden.*

We *poſſeſſed* ourſelves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addiſon.*

Endowed with the greateſt perfections of nature, and *poſſeſſed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happineſs. *Prior.*

4. To fill with ſomething fixed.

It is of unſpeakable advantage to *poſſeſs* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words, and actions at ſome laudable end. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe, under the great officers, know every little cafe that is before the great man, and if they are *poſſeſſed* with honeſt minds, will conſider poverty as a recommendation. *Addiſon.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit.

Beware what ſpirit rages in your breaſt;
For ten inſpir'd, ten thouſand are *poſſeſt*. *Roſcom.*

Inſpir'd within, and yet *poſſeſs'd* without. *Cleaveland.*

I think, that the man is *poſſeſſed*. *Swift.*

6. To affect by inteſtine power.

He's *poſſeſt* with greatneſs,
And ſpeaks not to himſelf, but with a pride
That quarrels at ſelf-breath. *Shakſpeare.*

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue,
Which ſhall *poſſeſs* them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

Poſſeſt with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear,
Shakſpeare.

What fury, O ſon,
Poſſeſſes thee to bend that mortal dart
Againſt thy father's head? *Milton.*

With the rage of all their race *poſſeſt*,
Stung to the ſoul the brothers ſtart from reſt. *Pope.*

POSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, Fr. *poſſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He ſhall inherit her, and his generation ſhall hold her in *poſſeſſion*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

In *poſſeſſion* ſuch, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing poſſeſſed.

Do nothing to loſe the beſt *poſſeſſion* of life, that of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *poſſeſſions*. *Locke.*

3. Madneſs cauſed by the internal operation of an unclean ſpirit.

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred poſſeſſeth and *poſſeſſioneth*. *Carew.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion*.] Maſter; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *poſſeſſioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney*

PO'SSESSIVE. *adj.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Lat.] Having poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor.

Thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new *poſſeſſor*. *Milton.*

A conſiderable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that thoſe having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *poſſeſſor* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the intereſt of thoſe, who thirſted after the poſſeſſions of the clergy, to repreſent the *poſſeſſors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury.*

Think of the happineſs of the prophets and apoſtles, ſaints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the preſence of God, and ſee themſelves *poſſeſſors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

PO'SSESSORY. *adj.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſs*.] Having poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy much againſt his will; for he ſhould be the true *poſſeſſory* lord thereof. *Howel*

PO'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*poſca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *poſſet* at the latter end of a ſea-coal fire. *Shakſpeare.*

In came the bridemaids with the *poſſet*,
The bridegroom eat in ſpight. *Suckling*

I allowed him medicated broths, *poſſet* ale, and pearl julep. *Wiſeman.*

A ſparing diet did her health aſſure;
Or ſick, a pepper *poſſet* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the ſtone conſiſts in vomiting with *poſſet* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer.*

Increaſe the milk when it is diminiſhed by the too great uſe of fleſh meats, by gruels and *poſſet* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To PO'SSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle; as milk with acids. Not uſed.

Swift as quickſilver it courſes through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body;
And, with a ſudden vigour, it doth *poſſet*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shakſpeare.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible.

There is no let, but that as often as thoſe books are read, and need ſo requireth, the ſale of their differences may expreſſly be mentioned to bar even all *poſſibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, ſpeak with *poſſibilities*,
And do not break into theſe woeful extremes *Shakſ.*

When we have for the proof of any thing ſome of the higheſt kinds of evidence, in this caſe it is not the ſuggeſtion of a mere *poſſibility* that the thing may be otherwiſe, that ought to be any ſufficient cauſe of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Conſider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *poſſibilities*; and conſequently could have nothing to recommend him to Chriſt's affection. *South.*

A bare *poſſibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no juſt cauſe of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotſon.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this mutability, to are the *poſſibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *poſſibility* of our imitation. *Rogers.*

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all theſe impoſſibilities and great abſurdities to be *poſſible* and convenient. *Whitgift.*

With men this is impoſſible, but with God all things are *poſſible*. *Matthew.*

All things are *poſſible* to him that believeth. *Mark.*

Firm we ſubſiſt, but *poſſible* to ſwerve. *Milton.*

He muſt not ſtay within doors, for fear the houſe ſhould fall upon him, for that is *poſſible*: nor muſt he go out, leſt the next man that meets him ſhould kill him, for that is alſo *poſſible*. *Wilkins.*

It will ſcarce ſeem *poſſible*, that God ſhould engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain ſignification. *Locke.*

Set a pleaſure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty viſibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *poſſible* for people wantonly to offend againſt the law. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *poſſible*.]

1. By any power really exiſting.

Within the compaſs of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatſoever may be eaſily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatſoever may *poſſibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker.*

Can we *poſſibly* his love deſert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without abſurdity.

Poſſibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Eſſex, but he would be dead firſt *Clarendon.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might *poſſibly* have been a good one, had he been inveſted with an authority circumſcribed by laws. *Addiſon.*

POST. *n. ſ.* [*poſte*, Fr. *equus poſitus curſor.*]

1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; commonly a letter carrier.

In certain places there be always freſh *poſts* to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *poſt* unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakſpeare.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by ſuch a worthleſs *poſt*. *Shakſp.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *poſt* out of the way. *Ben Jonſon.*

I ſend you the fair copy of the poem on dulneſs, which I ſhould not care to hazard by the common *poſt*. *Pope.*

2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken; but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical: *to ride* poſt, is *to ride as a* poſt, or *to ride in the manner of a* poſt; *courir en poſte*; whence *Shakſpeare, to ride in* poſt.

I brought my maſter news of Juliet's death,
And then *in poſt* he came from Mantua
To this ſame monument. *Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Media *poſt* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *poſt* through an unknown country, can ill diſtinguiſh the ſituation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Lat.] Situation; ſeat.

The waters riſe every where upon the ſurface of the earth, which new *poſt*, when they had once ſeized on, they would never quit. *Burnet.*

4. Military ſtation.

See before the gate what ſtalking ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the *poſt*? *Dryden.*

As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on my *poſt*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæſar's camp *Addiſon.*

Whatever ſpirit, careleſs of his charge,
His *poſt* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he repreſents conquering a ſingle Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once, and when they are engaged, each in his diſtinct *poſt*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *poſt* aſſigned to him, and in that ſtation he is well, if he can but think himſelf ſo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Falſe men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *poſt* that requires reſolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any conſiderable *poſt* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unleſs joined with conduct, the uſual effects of contemplation, are no more fit to command than a tempeſt. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *poſts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addiſon.*

Certain laws, by ſuff'rers thought unjuſt,
Deny'd all *poſts* of profit or of truſt. *Pope.*

Many thouſands there are, who determining the preſence or madneſs of national adminiſtrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for ſuch a *poſt* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*poſtis*, Lat.] A piece of timber ſet erect.

The blood they ſhall ſtrike on the two ſide *poſts* and upper *poſts* of the houſe. *Exodus.*

Fir trees, cypreſſes, and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fitteſt for *poſts* or pillars. *Wotton.*

Poſt is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a ſwift meſſenger. *Watts.*

To Post. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed.

I *poſted* day and night to meet you. *Shakſpeare.*

Will you preſently take horſe with him,
And with all ſpeed *poſt* with him towards the north? *Shakſpeare.*

Poſt ſpeedily to my lord, your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakſpeare.*

Moſt wicked ſpeed, to *poſt*
With ſuch dexterity to inceſtuous ſheets *Shakſpeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt here for help, ſeek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkiſh meſſenger preſently took horſe, which was there in readineſs for him, and *poſted* towards Conſtantinople with as much ſpeed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themiſtocles made Xerxes *poſt* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpoſe to break his bridge of ſhips athwart the Helleſpont. *Bacon.*

Thouſands at his bidding ſpeed,
And *poſt* o'er land and ocean without reſt. *Milton.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *poſting* through the ſkies purſue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that paſtorals are fallen into diſeſteem; I ſee the reader already uneaſy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *poſting* to the *Æneis*. *Walſh.*

This only object of my real care,
In ſome few *poſting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

To Post. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *poſting* their names, expoſed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *poſted* to your ſorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*poſer*, Fr.] To place; to ſtation; to fix.

The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready *poſted* at the poſtern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any ſciences, puts himſelf on that ſide, and *poſts* himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *poſted* in the ſtation of a miniſter, he is ſure, beſides the natural fatigue of it, to meet the envy of ſome, and the diſpleaſure of others. *Add.*

3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

You have not *poſted* your books theſe ten years; how ſhould a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obſolete.

I have not ſtopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *poſted* off their ſuits with ſlow delays;
Then why ſhould they love Edward more than me? *Shakſpeare.*

Po'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the poſtage of a letter! to ſend by the church, is the deareſt road in chriſtendom. *Dryden.*

Po'STBOY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides poſt.

This genius came thither in the ſhape of a *poſtboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

To Postda'te. *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date later than the real time.

Posdiluvian. *adj.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *poſtdiluvian* ſtate of this our globe, how it hath ſtood for theſe laſt four thouſand years. *Woodward.*

Posdiluvian. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thouſand years, and as for the age of the *poſtdiluvians* for ſome centuries, the annals of Pharaoh, Egypt, and China, agree with the ſcripture hiſtory. *Grew.*

Po'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] A courier; one that travels haſtily.

Weird ſiſters hand in hand
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakſpeare.*

POSTERIOR. *adj.* [*poſterior*, Lat. *poſterieur*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as faſt as the *poſterior* cometh on, it maketh no noiſe, be the motion never ſo great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon.*

Heſiod was *poſterior* to Homer *Broome.*

This orderly diſpoſition of things includes the ideas of prior, *poſterior*, and ſimultaneous. *Watts.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations ſummon'd. *Pope.*

Poste'riors. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raiſe one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to ſqueeze out wind from the *poſteriors* of a dead aſs. *Swift.*

Posterio'rity. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, Fr. from *poſterior*.] The ſtate of being after: oppoſite to *priority*.

Although the condition of ſex and *poſteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was inexcuſable in the man. *Brown.*

There muſt be a *poſteriority* in nature of every compounded body, to thoſe more ſimple bodies out of which it is conſtituted. *Hale.*

Poste'rity. *n. ſ.* [*poſtérité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants: oppoſed to *anceſtors*.

It was ſaid,
It ſhould not ſtand in thy *poſterity*;
But that myſelf ſhould be the father
Of many kings. *Shakſpeare.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Poſterity await for wretched years. *Shakſpeare.*

Poſterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names ſhall be tranſmitted to *poſterity*, and ſpoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge.*

To the unhappy, that unjuſtly bleed,
Heav'n gives *poſterity* t'avenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if *poſterity*, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

Po'stern. *n. ſ.* [*poterne*, French; *poſterne*, Dutch; *janua poſtica*, Latin.] A ſmall gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light
Diſcover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *poſtern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be ſpy'd. *Spenſer.*

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *poſtern* by the abby wall. *Shakſpeare.*

By broken byways did I inward paſs,
And in that window made a *poſtern* wide. *Fairfax.*

Theſe iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*, and ſharply aſſailed the aſſailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majeſty a ſtrong addition; the *poſtern*, by which we were ſo often entered and ſurpriſed, is now made up. *Raleigh.*

The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready poſted at the *poſtern* door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey theſe from without to the audience in the brain, be ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *poſtern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themſelves into view. *Locke.*

A private *poſtern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

Postexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence*.] Future exiſtence.

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-exiſtence, ſome of the ancient philoſophers have futurized the vicious part of the human ſpecies, from a notion of the ſoul's *poſtexiſtence*. *Addiſon.*

Posthi'ckney. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney*.] Hired poſthorſes.

Eſpying the French ambaſſador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *poſthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

Posthi'ste. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte*.] Haſte like that of a courier.

This is
The ſource of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *poſthaſte* and romage in the land. *Shakſp.*

The duke
Requires your haſte, *poſthaſte* appearance,
Ev'n on the inſtant. *Shakſpeare.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *poſthaſte*. *Hakewill.*

Po'sthorse. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe*.] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his ſervants were getting freſh *poſthorſes* for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and muſt not die,
Till George be pack'd with *poſthorſe* up to heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Xaycus was forthwith beſet on every ſide and taken priſoner, and by *poſthorſes* conveyed with all ſpeed to Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

Po'sthouse. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe*.] Poſt-office; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

An officer at the *poſthouſe* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

Po'sthumous. *adj.* [*poſthumus*, Lat. *poſthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

In our preſent miſerable and divided condition how juſt ſoever a man's pretentions may be to a great or laſting reputation, he muſt, with regard to his *poſthumous* character, content himſelf with ſuch a conſideration, as induced the famous Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his ſoul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addiſon.*

Po'stick. *adj.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward.

The *poſtick* and backward poſition of the feminine parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the ſubſiſtence of maſculine generation. *Brown.*

PO'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To Po'stil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

I have ſeen a book of account of Empſon's, that had the king's hand almoſt to every leaf by way of ſigning, and was in ſome places *poſtilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

Po'stiller. *n. ſ.* [from *poſtil*.] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

It hath been obſerved by many holy writers commonly delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence you phantaſtick *poſtillers* in ſong,
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleaveland.*

Posti'llion. *n. ſ.* [*poſtillon*, Fr.]

1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach.

Let the postillion nature mount, and let
The coachman art be set. Cowley.

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a postillion. Tatler.

2. One who guides a post-chaise.

POSTLIMI'NIOUS. adj. [postliminium, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes. South.

PO'STMASTER. n. s. [post and master.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a postmaster's boy. Shakspeare.

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made postmaster general. Spectator.

PO'STMASTER-GENERAL. n. s. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN. adj. [postmeridianus, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleep. Bacon.

PO'STOFFICE. n. s. [post and office.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the postoffice will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. Gay.

If you are sent to the postoffice with a letter, put it in carefully. Swift.

To POSTPO'NE. v. a. [postpono, Lat. postposer, French.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You would postpone me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjust. Dryden.

The most trifling amusement is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. Rogers.

2. To set in value below something else: with to.

All other considerations should give way, and be postponed to this. Locke.

PO'STSCRIPT. n. s. [post and scriptum, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his postscript. Locke.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the postscript. Bacon.

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or postscript. Addison.

Your saying that I ought to have writ a postscript to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter. Pope.

To PO'STULATE. v. a. [postulo, Latin; postuler, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from postulated and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. Brown.

PO'STULATE. n. s. [postulatum, Latin.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from postulates and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. Brown.

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and postulates. Watts.

POSTULA'TION. n. s. [postulatio, Latin; postulation, Fr. from postulate.] The act

of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second postulation to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it. Hale.

PO'STULATORY. adj. [from postulate.]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but postulatory. Brown.

PO'STURE. n. s. [posture, Fr. positura, Lat.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest posture and station in this world, a state of regulated society. Hale.

According to the posture of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side. Addison.

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts
His eyes against the moon, in most strange postures. Shakspeare.

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be postures of reverence. South.

The posture of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. Dryden.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, postures, airs, and dress of those that lived so many ages before us. Addison.

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good posture he intended. Clarendon.

I am at the same point and posture I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. King Charles.

In this abject posture have ye sworn
T' adore the conqueror. Milton.

The several postures of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. Atterbury.

To PO'STURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

He was raw with posturing himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. Brook.

The gill-fins are so postured, as to move from back to belly and e contra. Grew.

POSTULA'TUM. n. s. [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the postulatums of scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles. Addison.

PO'STUREMASTER. n. s. [posture and master.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of posturemaster. Spectator.

PO'SY. n. s. [contracted from poesy.]

1. A motto on a ring.

A paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose posy was,
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me and leave me not. Shakspeare.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critick on the posy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. Addison.

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With store of vermeil roses,
To deck the bridegroom's posies. Spenser.

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for posies. Swift.

POT. n. s. [pot, French, in all the senses, and Dutch; potte, Islandick.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone
Swelter'd, venom sleeping got;
Boil thou first i' th' charmed pot. Shakspeare.

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run,
Fell to with eager joy. Dryden.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water pot, and went her way. John.

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack and spoil their ware. Mortimer.

4. A small cup.

But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poison'd with a pot of ale. Shaksp.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays,
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale. Prior.

A soldier drinks his pot, and then offers payment. Swift.

5. To go to POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to pot, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. L'Estrange.

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to pot. Arbuthnot.

To POT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. Dryden.

2. To enclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. Evelyn.

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or potted up with moist sand. Mortimer.

POTABLE. adj. [potable, Fr. potabilis, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carrat, is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine potable. Shakspeare.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable. Bacon.

Rivers run potable gold. Milton.

The said potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat. Harvey.

Where solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unforc'd display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in potables. Philips.

PO'TABLENESS. n. s. [from potable.] Drinkableness.

PO'TAGER. n. s. [from pottage.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggen-work. Grew.

POTA'RGO. n. s. A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, potargo, champignons, caviare? King.

PO'TASH. n. s. [potasse, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German potash, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species of kali, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-made potash, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish; potash is of great use, to the

manufactures of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Ruſſian *potaſh* is greatly preferable. *Hill.*

Cheſhire rock-ſalt, with a little nitre, allum, and *potaſh*, is the flux uſed for the running of the plate-glaſs. *Woodward.*

POTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almoſt the wrong ſide out,
To Deſdemona hath to-night caroua'd
Potations pottle deep, &c. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thouſand ſons, the firſt human principle I would teach them, ſhould be to forſwear thin *potations*, and to addict themſelves to ſack. *Shakſp.*

POTA'TO. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the moſt common eſculent roots now in uſe, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton ſwine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nakedneſs upon buttermilk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Iriſh ſwains *potatoe* is the cheer;
Oats for their teams the Scottiſh ſhepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;
While ſhe loves turnips, butter I'll deſpiſe,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

PO'TBELLIED. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a ſwoln paunch.

PO'TBELLY. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A ſwelling paunch.

He will find himſelf a forked ſtradling animal and a *potbelly*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **POTCH.** *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thruſt; to puſh.

Where
I thought to cruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll *potch* at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil ſlightly. It is commonly written *poach*.

In great wounds, it is neceſſary to obſerve a ſpare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiſeman.*

POTCOMPA'NION. *n. ſ.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

PO'TENCY. *n. ſ.* [*potentia*, Latin.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

Now ariſing
At place of *potency* and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill malignantly remain
Fair foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curbs to yourſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou haſt fought to make us break our vow,
To come between our ſentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good *Shakſpeare.*

By what name ſhall we call ſuch an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*? *Raleigh.*

2. Efficacy; ſtrength.

Ufe can matter the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency*. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'TENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Lat.]

1. Powerful; forcible; ſtrong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumſtances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

Here's another
More *potent* than the firſt. *Shakſpeare.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould infer the ſame concluſion, were it not that the contribution of intereſt were too *potent* for the diverſity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

When by command of
Moſes once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the ſea; the ſea his rod obeys. *Milton.*

Verſes are the *potent* charms we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Waller.*

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds, as the miniſter can urge diſobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be ſo rare and ſubtile, as to paſs through a plate of glaſs without any reſiſtance or diminution of their force, and yet ſo *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glaſs. *Newton.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclops, ſince human fleſh has been thy feaſt,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digeſt. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry havock, kings! back to the ſtained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled ſpirits! *Shakſp.*

PO'TENTATE. *n. ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign.

Kings and mightieſt *potentates* muſt die. *Shakſp.*

Theſe defences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the ſuperior voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the higheſt of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or ſtrength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Philips.*

POTE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shakſpeare.*

The cautery is either actual or *potential*. *Markham.*

Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* cubity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in uſe.

Thou muſt make a dullard of the world,
If thou not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakſpear.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *potential*.] Poſſibility; not actuality.

Manna repreſented to every man the taſte himſelf did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all thoſe taſtes and diſpoſitions eminently. *Taylor.*

God is an eternal ſubſtance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cauſe of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a ſoul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all paſt and preſent, but ſtill there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley.*

POTE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *potential*.]

1. In power or poſſibility; not in act, or poſitively.

This duration of human ſouls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity conſiſts only in an endleſs capacity of continuance without ever ceaſing to be in a boundleſs futurity, that can never be exhauſted, or all of it be paſt or preſent; but their duration can never be poſitively and actually eternal, becauſe it is muſt manifeſt, that no moment can ever be aſſigned, wherein it ſhall be true, that ſuch a ſoul hath then actually ſuſtained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They ſhould tell us, whether only that be taken out of ſcripture which is actually and particularly there ſet down, or elſe that alſo which the general principles and rules of ſcripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*

Blackneſs is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTLY. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice
Of as great ſize. *Shakſpeare.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menſtruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others diſſolved not only in aquafortis, but in ſpirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

PO'TGUN. *n. ſ.* [by miſtake or corruption uſed for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

An author thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and ſhame,
When firſt in print, you ſee him dread
Each *potgun* level'd at his head. *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY. *n. ſ.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

Modern *pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctors bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Prefcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools *Pope.*

PO'THER. *n. ſ.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *poudre*, thunder, French; by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to ſhake or dig; and more probably by a ſecond thought from *poudre*, French, duſt.]

1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter. A low word

Such a *pother*,
As if that whatſoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human powers,
And gave him graceful poſture. *Shakſpeare*

Some hold the one, and ſome the other,
But how ſoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would needs make a few halfpennies paſs? *Swift.*

'Tis vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always ſpeak well of thee,
Thou always ſpeak'ſt ill of me;
Yet utter all our noiſe in a *pother*,
The world believes not one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud. This juſtifies the derivation from *poudre*.

He ſuddenly mates the poke,
Which ſeem'd to ſend out ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To **PO'THER.** *v. n.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

To **PO'THER.** *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain ſeaſons wherein thoſe things have no reliſh, only *pothers* and wearies himſelf to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

PO'THERB. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Triſtram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t' other half pint. *Tatler.*

Egypt baſer than the beaſts they worſhip;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens.
Dryden.

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nouriſhment; amongſt thoſe are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed *fallad*; if boiled, they become *potherbs* and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

PO'THOOK. *n. f.* [*pot* and *hook*.]

1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill formed or ſcrawled letters or characters.

Let me ſee her Arabian *pothooks*. *Dryden.*

PO'TION. *n. f.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught.

For taſtes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck ſhake. *Bacon.*

The earl was by nature of ſo indifferent a taſte, that he would ſtop in the midſt of any phyſical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the reſt. *Wotton.*

Moſt do taſte through fond intemperate thirſt;
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' expreſs reſemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into ſome bruiſh form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

PO'TLID. *n. f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which ſpreads abort, and gives it the reſemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houſes. *Derham.*

PO'TSHERD. *n. f.* [*pot* and *ſhard*; from *ſchaerde*; properly *potſhard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potſherds* or veſſels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and puſs it in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

He on the aſhes lies, his fate deplores;
And with a *potſherd* ſcrapes the ſwelling ſores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potſherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown,
Will may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

PO'TTAGE. *n. f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.

Jacob ſod *pottage*, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Geneſis.*

For great the man, and uſeful without doubt,
Who ſeaſons *pottage*, or expels the gout;
Whoſe ſcience keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

PO'TTER. *n. f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen veſſels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakſpeare.*

Some preſs the plants with ſherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryden.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Mortimer.*

He like the *potter* of a mould has caſt
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

PO'TTERN-ORE. *n. f.* An ore, which for its aptneſs to vitrify, and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. *Boyle.*

PO'TTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are moſt potent in *potting*. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'TTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] A liquid meaſure containing four pints. It is ſometimes uſed licentiouſly for a tankard, or pot out of which glaſſes are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakſp.*

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakſpeare.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here ſpeaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his ſower bottle. *Ben Jonſon.*

POTVA'LIANT. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by ſtrong drink.

PO'TULENT. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *n. f.* [*poche*, French.]

1. A ſmall bag; a pocket.

Tether I'll have in *pouch*, when thou ſhalt lack. *Shakſpeare.*

From a girdle about his waiſt, a bag or pouch divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The ſpot of the veſſel, where the diſeaſe begins, gives way to the force of the blood puſhing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyſt. *Sharp.*

2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January huſband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be fowing of otes. *Tuſſer.*

2. To ſwallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extenſive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſw.*

POU'CHMOUTHED. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainſworth.*

PO'VERTY. *n. f.* [*pauvreté*, French.]

1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches.

My men are the pooreſt,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakſpeare.*

Such madneſs, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*

Theſe by their ſtrict examples taught,
How much more ſplendid virtue was than gold;
Yet ſcarce their ſwelling thirſt of fame could hide,
And boaſted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is ſuch a ſtate as abſolute *poverty*, when a man is definite not only of the conveniences, but the ſimple neceſſaries of life, being diſabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanneſs; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *n. f.* A ſort of ſail-cloth. *Ainſworth.*

POULT. *n. f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young chicken.

One wou'd have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, freſh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POU'LTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou doſt it half ſo gravely, ſo majeſtically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakſpeare.*

Several naſty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fiſhmongers, are great occaſions of plagues. *Harris.*

POU'LTICE. *n. f.* [*pultc*, Fr. *poltis*, Lat.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

If your little finger be ſore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it eaſe, ſpeak, and it ſhall be done. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Temple*.] A poultice.

Poultives allay'd pains, but drew down the humours, making the paſſages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domeſtick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the wid'ow'd *poultry* made. *Dryd.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morſel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. f.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner*.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth ſpend
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenſer.*

The new diſcomfit'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces*, Hercules purſu'd. *Dryden.*
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*.
Addiſon.

2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raiſe their ſkin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon.*

2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-duſt, by *pouncing* into the quicklaver. *Bacon.*

3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furniſhed with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomſon.*

POU'NCEBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A ſmall box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

POUND. *n. ſ.* [pond, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.

He that taid, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wiſdom, as to the things of this life, ſpoke nothing but the voice of wiſdom. *South.*

A *pound* doth conſiſt of ounces, drams, ſcruples. *Harris.*

Great Hanibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his aſhes weigh. *Dryd.*

2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuſcany, is not worth to little as an hundred thouſand *pound*. *Peacham.*

He gave, whilſt ought he had, and knew no bound;
The poor man's drachma ſtood for rich men's *pounds*. *Horte.*

3. [from punban, Saxon.] A pinfold; an enclolure; a priſon in which beaſts are encloled.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they uſe the word *pun*.]

1. To beat; To grind as with a peſtle.

His mouth and noſtrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came ruſhing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall crown,
To be the mayor of ſome poor paltry town,
To *pound* falſe weights and ſcanty meaſures break? *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

Should their axle break, its overthrow
Would cruſh and *pound* to duſt the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor ſires their ſons could know. *Dryden.*

Opaque white powder of glaſs, ſeen through a microſcope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourleſs, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

She deſcribes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Munick brisk cyder, with the brake's product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*

Lifted peſtles brandiſh'd in the air,
Loud ſtrokes with *pounding* ſpice the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in ſpires aſcend. *Garth.*

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall pound us up. *Shakspeare.*

Tendred John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound.*]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *n. f.* [from *pound.*]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

POU'PETON. *n. f.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PIETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *burw.*]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exod.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour unto the most high. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a some;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryd.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakspeare.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakspeare.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in, his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakspeare.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers *Duppa.*

If we had groats or fxpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.

2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *n. f.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse.*

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

POUT. *n. f.* [*aselus barbatus.*]

1. A kind of fish; a codfish.

2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout.* *Carew.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakspeare.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government. *Addison.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiseman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

PO'WDER. *n. f.* [*poudre*, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder.* *Exodus.*

2. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder*, and shot, battered Bishopsgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addyon.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To PO'WDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

2. [*poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

Lo the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton.*

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon.*

My hair I never *powder*, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey.*

To PO'WDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Estrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. *n. f.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

PO'WDERHORN. *n. f.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn.* *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL. *n. f.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastick force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *n. f.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *n. f.* On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Dict.*

PO'WDERING-TUB. *n. f.* [*powder* and *tub.*]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking *powdering tubs*, and that they have animam salis? *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet. *Shak.*

PO'WDERY. *adj.* [*poudreux*, French; from *powder.*] Dusty; friable.

A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward.*

PO'WER. *n. f.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakspeare.*

No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakspeare.*

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work his goodness and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power.* *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury.*

Strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce upon one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of *power*. *Locke.*

The moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers* than dismayedness of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and *powers*. *Bacon.*

Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers* drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakspeare.*

In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use, on divers objects, divers *powers*;
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *powers* from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts.*

Government; right of governing: correlative to *subjection*.

My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil *power*. *Milton.*

Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers* have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addis.*

One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies.*

If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue.
Addison.

Divinity.

Merciful *powers!*
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare.*

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy maker's sacred name;
Use all thy pow'rs, that blessed *pow'r* to praise,
Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the same.
Davies.

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *pow'rs* bespoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more.
Dryden.

Host; army; military force.

He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redshanks to Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakspeare.*

Who leads his *power?*
Under whose government come they along? *Shak.*

My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain.
Shakspeare.

Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly issued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, *a* power *of good things*. *Force*, French.

Po'WERABLE. *adj.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any thing. Not in use.

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden.*

Po'WERFUL. *adj.* [*power* and *full*.]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath *powerfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton.*

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe.*

3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

Po'WERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain-gold upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

Po'WERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of the christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill.*

Po'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a *pow'rless* hand,
But with a heart full of unfeigned love. *Shakspeare.*

Pox. *n. s.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified small bags or pustules; of the same original, perhaps; with *powke* or *pouch*. We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; poccar, Sax. *pocken*, Dutch.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

O! if to dance all night and dress all day
Charm'd the small *pox*, or chac'd old age away.
Milton.

2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiseman.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Can'st thou forget thy age and *pox?* *Dorset.*

Poy. *n. s.* [*appoyo*, Spanish; *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To Poze. *v. a.* To puzzle. See Pose and Appose.

And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly.
Shakspeare.

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigma of magnetism, fluxes and reflexes. *Glanville.*

Pra'cticable. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

Pra'cticableness. *n. s.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

Pra'cticably. *adv.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how it is to be performed. *Rogers.*

Pra'ctical. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice*.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practical* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

Pra'ctically. *adv.* [from *practical*.]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better sort of trees. *Howel.*

Pra'cticalness. *n. s.* [from *practical*.] The quality of being practical.

Pra'ctice. *n. s.* [πρακτικὴ; *pratique*, French.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in *practice*. *Dryden.*

Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit? *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice*.
Shakspeare.

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; to the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my *practice*, yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died boldly in their beds. *Shakspeare.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years *practice*, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

8. [præt, Saxon, is cunning, sliness, and thence *prat*, in *Douglass*, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the original of words, applied to *practice* the

[illegible] of [illegible] stratagem; bad artifice. A fault not now in use.

He fought to [illegible] by *practice*, which he could not by [illegible] allowed to visit [illegible] the opportunity of a fit time: thus to [illegible] us. *Sidney.*

[illegible] fighting by practice the thing was [illegible] *Sidney.*

It is the [illegible] work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shakſp.*

Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? [illegible] must be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakſpeare.*

Wiſe ſtates prevent purpoſes
Before they come to *practice*, and foul *practices*
Before they come to act. *Denham.*

Unreaſonable it is to [illegible] thoſe who live before the rife and condemnation of hereſies, ſhould come up to every accompliſhment of expreſſion, which long experience afterwards found neceſſary, to guard the faith againſt the ſubtile *practices*, or provoking inſults of its adverſaries. *Waterland.*

PRA'CTICK. *adj.* [πρακτικὸς; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Muſt be the miſtreſs to this theorick. *Shakſpeare.*

Whilſt they contend for ſpeculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, ſorten the *practick*. *Government of the Tongue.*

True piety without ceſſation toſt
By theories, the *practick* part is loſt. *Denham.*

2. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify, ſly; artful.

She uſed hath the *practick* pain
Of this falſe footman, cloaked with ſimpleneſs. *Spenſer.*

Thereto his ſubtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thouſand other ſleights. *Spenſer.*

To PRACTISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικὸς; *pratiquer*, French.]

1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practiſe* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Pſalms.*

2. To do; not merely to profeſs: as, *to practiſe law or phyſick.*

3. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

At *practiſed* diſtances to lunge, not fight. *Milton.*

To PRACTISE. *v. n.*

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

Will truth return unto them that *practiſe* in her? *Ecclesiaſticus.*

They ſhall *practiſe* how to live ſecure, *Milton.*

Oft have we wonder'd
How ſuch a ruling ſpirit you could reſtrain,
And *practiſe* firſt over yourſelf to reign. *Waller.*

2. To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly.

I've *practiſed* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addiſon.*

3. To try artifices.

Others, by guilty artifice and arts
Of promiſed kindneſs *practiſe* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the paſſion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granv.*

4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems.

If you there
Did *practiſe* on my ſtate, your being in Egypt
Might be my queſtion. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou do'ſt him any ſlight diſgrace, he will *practiſe* againſt thee by poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To uſe medical methods.

I never thought I ſhould try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practiſe* upon others, and as little that others ſhould *practiſe* upon me. *Temple.*

6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISANT. *n. ſ.* [from *To practiſe.*] An agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practiſants*. *Shakſ.*

PRA'CTISER. *n. ſ.* [from *To practiſe.*]

1. One that practiſes any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, ſhew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiſer* or them to the things they aſpire to. *South.*

2. One who preſcribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiſer*, thy phyſick I will try,
That ſtanches thine own death if I die. *Shakſp.*

I had reaſoned myſelf into an opinion, that the uſe of phyſicians, unleſs in ſome acute diſeaſe, was a venture, and that their greateſt *practiſers* practiſed leaſt upon themſelves. *Temple.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *practice.*]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exerciſe themſelves in the tranſlatory. *Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more univerſal and unneceſſary miſtake among the clergy, but eſpecially the younger *practitioners*. *Swift.*

2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts.

There are ſome papiſtical *practitioners* among you *Bridgeſt.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.

He muſt be firſt an exerciſed, thorough-paced *practitioner* of theſe vices himſelf. *South.*

PRÆCOGNITA. n. ſ. [Lat.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtanding ſomething elſe: thus the ſtructure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of phyſick.

Locke all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or elſe theſe are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMATICAL. } *adj.* [πράγματα;
PRAGMATICK. } *pragmatique*, Fr.]
Meddling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation.

No ſham ſo groſs, but it will paſs upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

Common eſtimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He underſtands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a ſort of a *pragmatical* ſilly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew ſo *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Such a backwardneſs there was among good men to engage with an uſurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to ſtand on the watch tower, but who aſſigned them the poſt? *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *n. ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

Beſt of fruits, whoſe taſte has taught
The tongue, not made for ſpeech, to ſpeak thy *praiſe*. *Milton.*

Lucan, content with *praiſe*, may lie at eaſe
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces;
But to poor Baſſus what avails a name,
To ſtarve on compliments and empty fame? *Dryd.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new ſong in my mouth, even *praiſe* unto our God. *Pſalms.*
To God glory and *praiſe*. *Milton.*

3. Ground or reaſon of praiſe.

Praiſeworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praiſe* to make thy praiſes laſt. *Dryd.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*priſen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty treſpaſs, and not *praiſe*
Rather your dauntleſs virtue? *Milton.*

We *praiſe* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praiſe* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worſhip.

The ſhepherds returned, glorifying and *praiſing* God for all the things that they had heard and ſeen. *Luke.*

One generation ſhall *praiſe* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Pſalms.*

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *praiſ'd*
God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not in uſe.

Of whoſe high praiſe, and *praiſeful* bliſs,
Goodneſs the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally *praiſeful*, fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman.*

PRAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praiſers* of men ſhould remember, that if we have ſuch excellencies, it is reaſon to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verſe but ſay you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudeſt *praiſers*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And uſeth oft, when ſuch a heart miſlays,
To make it good; for ſuch a *praiſer* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe.

The Trinonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiſeworthy* workmanſhip to yield. *Spenſer.*

Since men have left to do *praiſe worthy* things,
Moſt think all praiſes flatteries; but truth brings
That ſound, and that authority with her name,
As to be miſs'd by her, is only ſhame. *Ben Jonſon.*

Firmus, who ſeiz'd upon Egypt, was ſo far *praiſe worthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot.*

PRAME. *n. ſ.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to ſet one's ſelf to ſhow.]

1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle.

Here's no fantaſtick maſk, nor dance,
But of our kids that friſk and *prance*;
Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs upon the green
Two harmleſs lambs are butting one the other. *Waller.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Nor rule thy *prancing* ſteeds, lac'd charioteer *Gay.*
Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them,
To ſpring the fence, to rein the *prancing* ſteed. *Thomſon.*

2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly.

The horſes hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges.*

I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in ſlaughter,
His horſes hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addiſon.*

3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

We ſhould neither have meant to ſally out in manufacture to clothe us, unleſs we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat braſs. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others finely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenſer.*

In wine and meats ſhe flow'd above the bank,
And as exceſs exceeded her own night,
In ſumptuous tire ſhe joy'd herſelf to *prank*,
But of her love too laviſh. *Spenſer.*

Theſe are tribunes of the people,
The tongues o'th' common mouth: I deſpiſe them

For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance. *Shakspeare.*
Your high self,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul.
Shakspeare.
I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding falfe rules, *prankt* in reason's garb.
Milton.

PRANK. *n. f.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. A word of levity.
Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakspeare.*
Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestil'rous and disfentious *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakspeare.*
They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*
They put on their clothes, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison.*

PRAWN. *n. f.* [*prone*, Fr.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelesly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.
His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much.
Tusser.
Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear. *Shakspeare.*
This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie.
Shakspeare.
After Hammock and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon.*
Oh listen with attentive sight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*
What nonsense would the tool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can't talk at such a rate?
Dryden.
She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a tool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*
This is the way of the world; the dead will raise of discords in musick. *Watts.*

PRATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.
If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy, which lies dead. *Shakf.*
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer.
When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, begone.
Southern.

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With little tattle; with loquacity.

PRATIQUE. *n. f.* [Fr. *pratica*, Ital.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease.
Bailey.

To PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.
I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakspeare.*
What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of.
Shakspeare.
A French woman teaches an [illegible] to speak and read French, by only prattling [illegible]. *Locke.*
There is not so much pleasure to [illegible] child prattles readily, as to reason well. *Locke.*
His [illegible] his *prattling* tongue, had [illegible] him quite
To footy blackness, from the purest white. *Addison.*
A little lively ruffick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening.
Addison.
I must *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*
Let cred'lous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How, if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall strow the year. *Gay.*

PRA'TTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.
In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakspeare.*
The bookish theorick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare.*
The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools. *Glanville.*

PRA'TTLER. *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer.
Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st. *Shakspeare.*
Prattler, no more, I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *n. f.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity.
Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton.*
More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*
I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of christianity. *South.*

PRAWN. *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.
I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar.
Shakspeare.

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]
1. To make petitions to heaven.
I will buy with you, sell with you, but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakspeare.*
Pray for this good man and his issue. *Shakspeare.*
Ne'er throw, but the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakspeare.*
I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain us longer. *Shakspeare.*
Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *James.*
Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*
He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*, happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*
Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late
Dryden.
He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was to true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending e'en his foes. *Dryden.*
They who add devotion to such a life, must be said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens. *Law.*
Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue. *Wake.*
2. To entreat; to ask submissively.
You shall find
A conqu'ror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*
Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryd.*
3. I PRAY; that is, *I pray you to tell me*, is a slightly [illegible] of introducing a question.
But I *pray*, in this [illegible] formation, when the ferment was expounded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the [illegible]?
Something [illegible] *pray* elliptically.
Barnard in spirit, sense and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*
1. To supplicate to implore; to address with submissive petitions.
How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*
2. To ask for as a supplicant.
He that will have the benefit of this act, must [illegible] a prohibition [illegible] sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*
3. To entreat in ceremony or form.
Pray my collegue Antonio may speak with him,
And as you go, call on my [illegible]
And *pray* him with the [illegible] come to me.
Ben Jonson.

PRA'YER. *n. f.* [*priere*, French.]
1. Petition to heaven.
They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them
Again to sleep. *Shakspeare.*
O remember, God!
To hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shaksp.*
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Romans.*
Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Law.*
2. Mode of petition.
The solemn worship of God and Christ is neglected in many congregations, and instead thereof, an indigested form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is used. *White.*
3. Practice of supplication.
Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace, and *prayer*.
Shakspeare.
4. Single formule of petition.
He left to his devotions on that behalf, and made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. *Felt.*
Such now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspir'd. *Milton.*
No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*, for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the battalions of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Taylor.*
5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.
Prayer among men is supposed a means to alter the person to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *n. f.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions.
Get a *prayer-book* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*
I know not the names or number of the family whose sons reigns, farther than the *prayer-book* informs me. *Swift.*

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.
From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Matthew.*
Prophets *preach* of the sins of Jerusalem. *Nehemiah.*
It is evident in the apostle *preaching* at Jerusalem and elsewhere, that the first proposal of the truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in.
Hammond.
Divinity would not pass the yard at a boom, the forge or mill, nor *preaching* be taken more as satire

[illegible] ... *Decay of Piety.*

As he was sent by the father, so were the apostles sanctified by him to preach to the gentile world. *Decay of Piety.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Gravesande.*

To PREACH. *v. n.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.

The jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was preached of Paul. *Acts.*

He decreed to commissionate messengers to preach this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly say it is preached. *Hooker.*

He oft to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they preach up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,
A good old man while peace he preach'd in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *n. s.* [*prêche*, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, that sort exercised, a mere preach. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the preachers. *Psalms.*

You may hear the sound of a preacher's voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all preachers; hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No preacher is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *preach.*] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a preachment of your high descent?
Shakspeare.

All this is but a preachment upon the text.
L'Estrange.

PRE'AMBLE. *n. s.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a preamble, especially to common prayer? *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gain-sayed or crossed, no not in those very preambles placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all preambles of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This preamble to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon.*

With preambles sweet
Of charming symphony they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

I will not detain you with a long preamble. *Dryd.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *adj.* [from *preamble.*]
PREA'MBULOUS. } Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle preambulous unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions.* *Brown.*

PREASE. *n. s.* Press; crowd. *Spenser.* See PRESS. Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman*

PREA'SING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE'BEND. *n. s.* [*præbenda*, low Lat. *prebende*, French.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *n. s.* [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries.* *Spenser.*

I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*precarious*, Latin; *precaire*, French.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskilfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die.*

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious.* *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or licence of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relative to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the mere will and pleasure of the other. *Lesley.*

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song:
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious.*

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little adviseable. *Sharp.*

PRECAU'TION. *n. s.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *precautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their precautions against any contrary resolution. *Addison.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned.* *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for *præcidaneous*; *præcidaneus*, Latin, cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *precéder*, French.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm?
But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. } *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, Latin.]
PRECE'DENCY. }

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay
The good *precedence.* *Shakspeare.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain.
Shakspeare.

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *precedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance touching the rights of place and *precedence.* *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency.* *Howel.*

That person hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light as *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedence* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* services are all. *Shakspeare.*

But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us
What levity's in youth. *Shakspeare.*

When you work by the imagination of another it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not have *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *n. s.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakspeare.*

No pow'r in Venice
Can alter a decree establish'd:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
And many an errour, by the same example,
Will ruth into the state. *Shakspeare.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
Our right from custom; custom is a law. *Granville.*

PRE'CEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *n. s.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT. *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, *viz.* such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. Not in use.

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakspeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Latin; from *precept*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *preceptеur*, French.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite, unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT. *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *precincts* of the church, they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

PRECIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.
2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *precyosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *precyosities* *More.*

PRE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected, only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shakspeare.*

I never saw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But begg'ry and poor luck. *Shakspeare.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, *a* precious *stone.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious*.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *n. s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakspeare.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

PRECI'PITANCE. } *n. s.* [from *precipitant*.]
PRECI'PITANCY. } Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glanville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glanville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or letting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary *Swift.*

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts.*

PRECI'PITANT. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton.*

The birds heedless while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was time to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *adv.* [from *precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRE'CIPITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon.*

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well, but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor let them working,
Till time shall lend them better means
Than lost complaints. *Denham.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew.*

To PRECI'PITATE, *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been aught but gosamer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver like an egg. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full flores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, of strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Guy died of a mortification of the bowels; 'twas the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE. *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the effect separated, I rubbed the super-excrescence with the vitriol stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiseman.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate*.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *n. s.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I fall
Be this to them. *Shakspeare.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the bluttering and violence, which must have attended those suppositious changes. *Woodward.*

4. In chymistry, subsidency: contrary to *sublimation*.

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECISE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shakspeare.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECI'SELY. *adv.* [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shakf.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wott.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECI'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much *precisenes*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN. *n. s.* [from *precise*.]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our *precisians* be,
Who for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *n. s.* [*precision*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I am unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision* or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *precisus*, Latin.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniencies of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *n. s.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and a valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *n. s.* [*pre* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit*, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glanville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*pre* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *n. s.* [*pre* and *contract*. This was formerly accented on the last syllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract*;
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakspeare.*

To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *contract*.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *n. s.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning.

The like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shak.*

PRECU'RSOR. *n. f.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *precurseur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakspeare.*

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, viz. a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and fought relief in vain. *S. Boyse.*

PRE'DATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *adj.* [*pre* and *deceased*.] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour? *Shakspeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*predecesseur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*. *Hooker.*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe sat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor*'s heart. *Prior.*

2. Ancestor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself? *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shakspeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his son. *Romans.*

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Ephesians.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff erect he rears,
And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *n. f.* [*predestination*, Fr. from *predestinate*.] Fatal decree; preordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predestination* over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the flocks use,
Their fad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDE'STINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,
And bid *predestin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*predetermination*, French; *pre* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is diametrically the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect to God, and not predetermined. *Hammond.*

The truth of the catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDI'CABLE. *n. f.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables*, because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT. *n. f.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shaksp.*

Know the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shakspeare.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *n. f.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE. *n. f.* [*prædicatum*, Latin.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, *man is rational*; *man is not immortal.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts.*

PREDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*prædicatio*, Latin; from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin; *predire*, Fr.] To foretel; to forethow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* public ruins, till his private are repaired.

Government of the Tongue

PREDI'CTION. *n. f.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophesy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known. *Bacon.*

How soon hath thy *prediction*, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but attestations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangelists. *South.*

He, who prophesy'd the best,
Approves the judgment to the rest;
He'd rather choose that I should die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift.*

PREDI'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *n. f.* [*pre* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose*, and excite the earth and the seeds. *Barnet.*

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatred of some persons towards others. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*pre* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons. *Bacon.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body. *Wiseman.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *n. f.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; aſcendency; ſuperiour influence.

We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by ſpherical *predominance*. *Shakſ.*

An inflammation conſiſts only of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an inceſſant warfare amongſt the humours for *predominancy*. *Howel.*

The true cauſe of the Phariſees diſbelief of Chriſt's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetouſneſs and ambition over their will. *South.*

The ſeveral rays in white light do retain their coloriſic qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do, by their exceſs and *predominance*, cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

PREDO'MINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Latin.] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendant.

Miſerable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof ſhould be ordered by thoſe deliberations, wherein ſuch an humour as this were *predominant*. *Hooker.*

Foul ſubordination is *predominant*,
And equity exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a planet, that will ſtrike
Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful. *Shakſ.*

Thoſe helps were overweighed by things that made againſt him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the ſun, *predominant* in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth; or earth riſe on the ſun. *Milton.*

I could ſhow you ſeveral pieces, where the beauties of this kind are ſo *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or underſtand them. *Swift.*

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be aſcendant; to be ſupreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's ſouls out of theſe principles which compoſe ſeveral kinds of animals; and their good or bad diſpoſition ariſes, according as ſuch and ſuch principles *predominate* in their conſtitutions. *Addiſon.*

The *rays*, reflected leaſt obliquely, may *predominate* over the reſt, ſo much as to cauſe a heap of ſuch particles to appear very intenſely of their colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loſs to determine the choice of a lady who has ſeveral lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate*. *Clariſſa.*

To PREELE'CT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *elect*.] To chooſe by previous deciſion.

PREE'MINENCE. *n. f.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *pre* and *eminence*. It is ſometimes written, to avoid the junction of *er*, *preheminence*.]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dry.*

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleaſure, though but the ſecond in degree, is the firſt in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater *preheminence* to have life, than to be without it; to have life and ſenſe, than to have life only; to have life, ſenſe, and reaſon, than to have only life and ſenſe. *Wilkins.*

The *preeminence* of chriſtianity to any other religious ſcheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the moſt eminent among the Pagan philoſophers diſclaimed many of thoſe ſuperſtitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addiſon.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Arteſia's beauty, ſuch as, though Arteſia be amongſt the faireſt, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence*. *Sidney.*

He touched it as a ſpecial *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in chriſtianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

The Engliſh deſired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I diſtinguiſh'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares?
I'ainful *preeminence!* *Addiſon.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which ſtandeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which paſſeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the ſouthern point of the needle is ſovereign, and the north ſubmits his *preeminence*. *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *pre* and *eminent*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by ſome great maker
In goodneſs and in power *preeminent*. *Milton.*

We claim a proper intereſt above others in the *preeminent* rights of the houſehold of faith. *Spratt.*

PREE'MPTION. *n. f.* [*præemptio*, Latin.] The right of purchaſing before another.

Certain perſons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, ſought to make uſe of this *preemption*, but, croſſed in the proſecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

To PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch, to dreſs or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air: for this uſe nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag, out of which the bird draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

To Cipſeus by his friends his ſuit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*

Not only made an inſtrument;
But *preengag'd* without my own conſent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our paſſions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the inſtrument to the hand whoſe direction it obeys. *Rogers.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to thoſe for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, ſuited to their reſpective tempers, will make way to their aſſent, in ſpite of accidental *preengagements*. *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that thoſe obediences they pay to God ſhall, like a *preengagement*, diſannul all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Collier.*

To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*pre* and *eſtabliſh*.] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *preeſtabliſh*.] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*. Lat.] To exiſt beforehand.

If thy *preexiſting* ſoul
Was form'd at firſt with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr. from *preexiſt*.]

1. Exiſtence before.

Wiſdom declares her antiquity and *preexiſtence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexiſtence*; ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatirized the vicious part of the human ſpecies, from a notion of the ſoul's poſtexiſtence. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexiſtent*, Fr. *pre* and *exiſtent*.] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, becauſe they ſuppoſe man, by whoſe art they were made, *preexiſtent* to them; the workman muſt be before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexiſtent* ſtate? *Pope.*

If this *preexiſtent* eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, then ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

PRE'FACE. *n. f.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial.

This ſuperficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in ſtate affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not ſeen a thing more deep. *Peacham.*

Heav'n's high beheſt no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*prefari*, Latin. To ſay ſomething introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is neceſſary to *preface*, that ſhe is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by ſomething proemial.

Wherefore'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with ſuch demonſtrations of tenderneſs. *Felt.*

Thou art raſh,
And muſt be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous ſenſe.

I love to wear clothes that are fluſh,
Not *prefacing* old rugs with pluſh. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *n. f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all theſe ſix, the *prefacer* gave me no occaſion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface*.] Introductory.

If this propoſition, whoſoever will be ſaved, be reſtrained only to thoſe to whom it was intended, the chriſtians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Chriſt: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden*

PRE'FECT. *n. f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander.

He is much
The better ſoldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Jonſon.*

It was the cuſtom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of diſtant provinces to tranſmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their adminiſtration. *Addiſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *n. f.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Latin.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*. Latin.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another. *Romans.*

2. With *above* before the thing poſtponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jeruſalem *above* my chief joy. *Pſalms.*

3. With *before*.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me. *John.*

It may worthily ſeem unto you a moſt ſhameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a moſt juſt war. *Knolles.*

O ſpirit, that doſt *prefer*
Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be *preferred before* the leſs, and the leſſer evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*

4. With *to*.

Would he rather leave this frantick ſcene,
And trees and beaſts *prefer to* courts and men? *Prior.*

5. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferr'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.

He spake, and *to* her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publickly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience or support;
And as t' a perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint,
My vows and prayers *to* thee *preferr'd*;
The lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses. *Collier.*

Take care,
Lest thou *prefer* so rash a pray't;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'FERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. With *to* commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable to* it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable to* that of any other. *Addison.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*. *Atterbury.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *n. s.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Spratt.*

Leave the criticks on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul,
To see the *preference* due to sacred age
Regarded. *Pope.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference*. *Waterland.*

With *to* before the thing postponed.

This pushes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With *above*.

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the most perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before*.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

5. With *over*.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PREFE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king
To any shape of thy *preferment*, such
As thou'lt desire. *Shakspeare.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown.*

PREFE'RRER. *n. s.* [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *prefigurate*.] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taste,
The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinners portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Latin.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vaults *Shakspeare.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:
Th' attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, *he prefixed an advertisement to his book.*

PREFI'X. *n. s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixes* and affixes, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown.*

PREFI'XION. *n. s.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix*.] The act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*pre* and *form*.] To form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monstrous quality; why you shall find,
That heav'n made them instruments of fear
Unto some monstrous state. *Shakspeare.*

PRE'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and the dustry. *Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift.*

PRE'GNANT. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Latin.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for ev'ry star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt. *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, to rush amain,
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio, a knave very voluble? *Shakspeare.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shakspeare.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

A moft poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Free; kind. Obſolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own moſt *pregnant* and vouchſafed ear. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant.*]

1. Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thouſand moral paintings I can ſhew,
That ſhall demonſtrate theſe quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakſpeare.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is ſo *pregnantly* ſet forth in holy writ, that it is unqueſtionable; kings and prieſts are mentioned together. *South.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting before another.

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the diſinheriſon of the line of York. *Bacon.*

The child was ſtrong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the phyſicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cauſe is not to be defended, or patronized by names, but arguments, much leſs to be *prejudged*, or blaſted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole caſe, by calling the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament an univerſal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, leſt a greater cauſe ſhould be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

Our deareſt friend
Prejudicates the buſineſs, and would ſeem
To have us make denial. *Shakſpeare.*

Are you, in favour of his perſon, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of caſting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not propoſed to any of us to be practiſed at once as ſubjects or chriſtians, but merely as philoſophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed by opinions.

Their works will be embraced by moſt that underſtand them, and their reaſons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination.

PREJUDICE. *n.ſ.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing or againſt it. It is ſometimes uſed with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is againſt, but not properly.

The king himſelf frequently conſidered more the perſon who ſpoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counſel itſelf that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifeſt *prejudice* to my cauſe will render their judgment of leſs authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds, for which reaſon, when I talk of practiſing to fly, ſilly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addiſon.*

2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. This ſenſe is only accidental or conſequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only becauſe *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to uſe it leſs: perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion. In ſome of the following examples, its impropriety will be diſcovered.

I have not ſpake one the leaſt word,
That might be *prejudice* of her preſent ſtate,
Or touch of her good perſon. *Shakſpeare.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakſpeare.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a ſign of weakneſs in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and buſineſs. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuſe is, and what *prejudice* it does to the underſtanding of the ſacred ſcriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the unſteadineſs of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addiſon.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the ſight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved ſtudy to *prejudice* your mind, ſo far as to deſpiſe all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed.

Companies of learned men, be they never ſo great and reverend, are to yield unto reaſon; the weight whereof is no what *prejudiced* by the ſimplicity of his perſon, which doth allege it. *Hooker.*

Neither muſt his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cauſe of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair; to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The ſtrength of that law is ſuch, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the ſame by any their ſeveral laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private reſolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube reſcu'd, and the empire ſav'd,
Say, is the majeſty of verſe retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy ſofter vein,
To ſing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the compoſition of its ingredients than the watry infuſion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of ſo grateful a flavour, the only care required in this compoſition was to chuſe ſuch an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Diſpenſatory.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, French; from *prejudice.*]

1. Obſtructed by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions.

'Tis a ſad irreverence, without due conſideration to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; oppoſite.

What one ſyllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This ſenſe is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was moſt *prejudicial* and moſt ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; ſo that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures.
Addiſon's Guardian.

A ſtate of great proſperity, as it expoſes us to various temptations, ſo it is often *prejudicial* to us in that it ſwells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *prejudicial.*] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

PRE'LACY. *n.ſ.* [from *prelate.*]

1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices, as that of the pontificate, a patriarchſhip, an archbiſhoprick and biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops.

The preſbyter, puff'd up with ſpiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themſelves proteſtants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Biſhops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other moſt judicious men, have eſpecially beſtowed their pains about the matter of juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE. *n.ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

It beſeemeth not the perſon of ſo grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counſel, as the reſt were, or in a common perplexity to ſhew himſelf alone ſecure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reaſon in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakſpeare.*

The archbiſhop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, ſaid one day to king Lewis XI. of France; Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was ſlain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munſter's *prelate* ever be accurſt,
In whom we ſeek the German faith in vain. *Dryd.*

PRELA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy. *Dict.*

PRELA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other.

In caſe the father left only daughters, they equally ſucceeded as in co-partnerſhip, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldeſt daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *n.ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat.
PRE'LATURESHIP. } *prelature*, French] The ſtate or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*prælectio*, Latin] Reading; lecture; diſcourſe.

He that is deſirous to proſecute theſe *aſy*ſtats of infinitude, let him reſort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *prælibo*, Lat] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent ſoul, is a high *prelibation* of thoſe eternal joys. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My maſter needed not the aſſiſtance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majeſtick mien diſcovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *n.ſ.* Something previous; preparatory act; preparation; preparative.

The third conſiſts of the ceremonies of the oath on both ſides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRE'LUDE. *n.ſ.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.]

1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert.

My weak eſſay
[illegible] ſounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey. *Young*

2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Those were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to subdue
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew.
Dryden.

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great.
Addison.

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another.
Clarissa.

To PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preludo*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either fought'er holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to sing by night. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickeering in a kiss. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow. *Thomson.*

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*premature*, French; *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

PREMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS. } *n. s.* [from *prema-*
PREMATU'RITY. } *ture*.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shakesp.*
With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate*, the spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate*.] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myself?
A cold *premeditation* for my purpose! *Shakspeare.*

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone. *More.*

He amidst the disadvantages of extempore against *premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell.*

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this infers not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden.*

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *n. s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices* or first gatherings. *Dryden.*

PREMIER. adj. [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden.*

Thus families, like realms, with equal fate,
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakspeare.*

PRE'MISES. *n. s.* [*præmissa*, Lat. *premisses*, French.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found
Her foes conclusions were not sound,
From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift.*

2. In law language, houses or lands: as, *I was upon the* premises.

PRE'MISS. *n. s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM. *n. s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never to fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *premonish*.] Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself. *Wotton.*

PREMONI'TION. *n. s.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chap.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Piety.*

PREMO'NITORY. *adj.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previously advising.

To PREMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute.

Præmunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for premonere. *Bramhall.*

2. A penalty so incurred.

Woolsey incurred a *præmunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNI'TION. *n. s.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] To forename.

He you would sound,
Having ever seen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakspeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] The privilege of being named first.

The watry productions should have the *prenomination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION. *n. s.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's presension of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. *n. s.* [contracted by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakspeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PREO'CCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *preoccupate*.] The act of taking possession before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspireth to death, grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPA'TION. *n. s.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. from *preoccupate*.]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepossession.
3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

To PREO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION. *n. s.* [*pre* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To PREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few fouls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd their envy'd ſtate.
Roſcommon.

PREO'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; firſt decree. Not in uſe.

Theſe lowly courteſies
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and firſt decree
Into the law of children. *Shakſpeare.*

PREORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præparatio*, Latin; *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*]

1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy miſtake of the nature and end of this. *Wake.*

2. Previous meaſures.

I will ſhew what *preparations* there were in nature for this diſſolution, and after what manner it came to paſs. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to preſs, with ſo little *preparation*, upon you.
—You're welcome. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the moſt volatile parts of vegetables are deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation.

I wiſh the chymiſts had been more ſparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curioſity of many, and delude the ſecurity of moſt. *Brown.*

6. Accompliſhment; qualification. Out of uſe.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, court-like, and learned *preparations*. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, French; from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge *preparative* to this work? *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is ſingular, in that it ſerveth for a *preparative* unto ſermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be ſome *preparative* or key for the better opening of the inſtauration. *Bacon.*

Reſolvedneſs in ſin can, with no reaſon, be imagined a *preparative* to remiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he judged the time of ſickneſs an improper ſeaſon for the great work of repentance; yet he eſteemed it a moſt uſeful *preparative*, the voice of God himſelf exhorting to it. *Fell.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the deſtruction of thoſe qualities, which are the only diſpoſitions and *preparatives* to it. *South.*

2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

The miſeries, which have enſued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future bleſſings. *King Charles.*

What avails it to make all the neceſſary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey? *Dryden.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* neceſſary to many uſeful things in this life, as to make a man a good phyſician. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently neceſſary.

The practice of all theſe is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occaſional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin; *preparer*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe.

Patient Octavia, plough thy viſage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakſpeare.*

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart. *Hammond.*

Confound the peace eſtabliſh'd, and *prepare*
Their ſouls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our ſouls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomſday wander in the ſhades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain diſplay'd,
Had not the eye been fit for viſion made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*
With ſo much ſkill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpoſe.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the ſame round. *Addiſ.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Pſalms.*

Now *prepare* thee for another fight. *Milton.*

He took the golden compaſſes, *prepar'd*
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Pſalms.*

5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous meaſures.

Efficacy is a power of ſpeech, which repreſents to our minds the lively ideas of things ſo truly, as if we ſaw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herſelf. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, ſirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakſpeare.*

The long ſuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. *1 Peter.*

3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe.

In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakſp.*

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepare.*] By proper precedent meaſures.

She *preparedly* may frame herſelf
To th' way ſhe's forc'd to. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *he is in a* preparedneſs *for his final exit.*

PREPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits.

The biſhop of Ely, the fitteſt *preparer* of her mind to receive ſuch a doleful accident, came to viſit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

PREPE'NSE. } *adj.* [*prepenſus*, Latin.]
PREPE'NSED. } Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not uſed.

Though pillars by channelling be ſeemingly ingroſſed to our ſight, yet they are truly weakened, and therefore ought not to be the more ſlender, but the more corpulent, unleſs apparances *preponder* truths. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*]
PREPO'NDERANCY. } The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderoſity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occaſional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown.*

The mind ſhould examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ſhips which people uſed, to the ſides whereof this fiſh remora faſtening, might make it ſwag, as the leaſt *preponderance* on either ſide will do, and ſo retard its courſe. *Grew.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconſiderable weight, by diſtance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

The trivialleſt thing, when a paſſion is caſt into the ſcale with it, *preponderates* ſubſtantial bleſſings *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no juſt balance, wherein the heavieſt ſide will not *preponderate*. *Wilkins.*

He that would make the lighter ſcale *preponderate*, will not ſo ſoon do it, by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unleſs the very mathematical center of gravity of every ſyſtem be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the reſt, they cannot be evenly attracted on all ſides, but muſt *preponderate* ſome way or other. *Bentley.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be ſure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at preſent ſeems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one ſide and the other into the balance, we muſt form a judgment which ſide *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require preſent practice, we muſt content ourſelves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reaſons. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*prepoſer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſition*, French; *præpoſitio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

A *prepoſition* ſignifies ſome relation, which the thing ſignified by the word following it, has to ſomething going before in the diſcourſe; as, *Cæſar came to Rome.* *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*pre* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepoſſeſſed* with the ſcandal of ſalivating *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]

1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepoſſeſſion*, leſt other competitors ſhould be able to prevent him; and to engage him in holineſs firſt, and then in bliſs. *Hammond.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepoſſeſſions* of education, been abuſed into ſuch idolatrous ſuperſtitions, it might have been pitied, but not ſo much wondered at. *South.*

With thought, from *prepoſſeſſion* free, reflect On ſolar rays, as they the ſight reſpect. *Blackmore.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *adj.* [*præpoſterous*, Latin.]

1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt.

The method I take may be cenſured as *prepoſterous*, becauſe I thus treat laſt of the antediluvian earth, which was firſt in order of nature. *Woodw.*

2. Wrong; abſurd; perverted.

Put a caſe of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not ſuch a *prepoſterous* government againſt the firſt order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itſelf void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I firſt Receiv'd a being! 'tis a *prepoſterous* gift, An act at which inverted nature ſtarts, And bluſhes to behold herſelf ſo cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *prepoſterous* fate; Amongſt all creatures, mortal hate Lives, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

The Roman miſſionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *prepoſterous* charity to make them proſelytes, who had no mind to be confeſſors or martyrs. *Fell.*

By this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies, quite contrary to the *prepoſterous* reaſonings of thoſe men, who expected ſo different a reſult. *Woodward.*

3. Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd.

Prepoſterous aſs! that never read ſo far To know the cauſe why muſick was ordain'd. *Shak.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prepoſterous.*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly.

Thoſe things do beſt pleaſe me, That befal *prepoſt'rouſly*. *Shakſpeare.*

Upon this ſuppoſition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *prepoſt'rouſly* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *n. ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *n. ſ.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and ſwelled. *Wiſeman.*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require.*] To demand previouſly.

Some primary literal ſignification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*pre* and *requiſite.*] Previouſly neceſſary.

The conformation of parts is neceſſary, not only unto the *prerequiſite* and previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the parturition. *Brown.*

Before the exiſtence of compounded body, there muſt be a pre-exiſtence of active principles, neceſſarily *prerequiſite* to the mixing theſe particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*prerogatif*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counſels, but our natural goodneſs
Imparts this. *Shakſpeare.*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, ſceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Shakſp.*

The great caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Aſſyria. *Knolles.*

They are the beſt laws, by which the king hath the juſteſt *prerogative*, and the people the beſt liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of theſe ſecond cauſes deſpoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himſelf confirmed the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celeſtial inforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleaſure. *Davies.*

The houſe of commons to theſe their *prerogatives* over the lords, ſent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he ſhould cauſe him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive,
Freedom an Engliſh ſubject's ſole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious prattle. *Dryden.*

All wiſh the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It ſeems to be the *prerogative* of human underſtanding, when it has diſtinguiſhed any ideas, ſo as to perceive them to be different, to conſider in what circumſtances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not conſider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny unſhunnable. *Shakſpeare.*

PRES. *Pres*, *preſt*, ſeem to be derived from the Saxon, preoꝛt, a prieſt; it being uſual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like caſes. *Gibſon.*

PRESA'GE. *n. ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Latin.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity.

Joy and ſhout *preſage* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been conſidered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *preſages* of what is to happen. *Addiſ.*

To PRESA'GE. *v. a.* [*preſager*, Fr. *præſagio*, Latin.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophely: it ſeems properly uſed of internal preſenſion.

Henry's late *preſaging* prophely
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakſpeare.*

What pow'r of mind
Foreſeeing, or *preſaging* from the depth
Of knowledge paſt or preſent, could have fear'd
How ſuch united force of gods, how ſuch
As ſtood like theſe, could ever know repulſe? *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *preſaged* upon conſideration of its percurſors. *Harvey.*

Wiſh'd freedom I *preſage* you ſoon will find,
If heav'n be juſt, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain ſigns we may *preſage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The ſovereign of the heav'ns has ſet on high
The moon to mark the changes of the ſky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

If I may truſt the flattering ruth of ſleep,
My dreams *preſage* ſome joyful news at hand. *Shakſpeare.*

Dreams adviſe ſome great good *preſaging*. *Milt.*
That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *preſages*
A greater ſtorm than all the Turkiſh power
Can throw upon us. *Denham.*

When others fell, this ſtanding did *preſage*
The crown thou'd triumph over popular rage. *Waller*

PRESA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preſage.*]

1. Forebodement; preſenſion.

I have ſpent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *preſagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of ſalt is an authentick *preſagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithſtanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [*preſbyter*, Latin; πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A prieſt.

Preſbyters abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe deputies who in their ſtead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the epiſcopal power, properly ſo called, to *preſbyters*, without giving them epiſcopal conſecrat on. *Leſley.*

2. A preſbyterian.

And *preſbyters* have their jack puddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL. } *adj.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
PRESBYTE'RIAN. } Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of epiſcopal, and the eſtabliſhing of *preſbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

Who ſhould exclude him from an intereſt, and ſo unhappily a more unavoidable ſway in *preſbyterial* determinations? *Holyday.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery, or calviniſtical diſcipline.

One of the more rigid *preſbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRE'SBYTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

Thoſe which ſtood for the *preſbytery*, thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *preſbyt'ry*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Could a feeble *preſbyter*, though perchance ſwelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? *Holyday.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr. from *preſcient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foreſtall our *preſcience*, and eſteem no act
But that of hand. *Shakſpeare.*

Preſcience or foreknowledge, conſidered in order and nature, if we may ſpeak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *preſcience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Raleigh.*

God's *preſcience*, from all eternity, being but the ſeeing every thing that ever exiſts as it is, contingents as contingents, neceſſary as neceſſary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus ſeeing it, nor itſelf be deceived in what it ſees. *Hammond.*

If certain *preſcience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it ſeems it may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no blemiſh behind. *More.*

Of things of the moſt accidental and mutable nature, God's *preſcience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And *preſcience* only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præſciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldeſt daughter into Scotland, had ſhewed himſelf ſenſible and almoſt *preſcient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Preſcient, the tides or tempeſts to withſtand? *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*præſcius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whoſe holy ſoul the ſtroke of fortune fled;
Preſcious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden.*

To Prescind. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

Prescindent. *adj.* [*præscindens*. Latin.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny. *Cheyney.*

To Prescribe. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned? *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *prescrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the preceding obligations which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh medicines. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God. *Swift.*

To Prescribe. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school, where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

Prescript. *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful, as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

Prescript. *n. s.* [*præscriptum*, Latin.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton* seems to accent the last.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*. *Fell.*

Prescription. *n. s.* [*prescription*, Fr. *præscriptio*, Lat. from *præscribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorised by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threescore and two years, a silly time
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakspeare.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryd.*

The Lucquese plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sov'reignty. *Shakspeare.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

Presence. *n. s.* [*presence*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghosts, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgment in precedence and *presence*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry. *Carew.*

Presence. *n. s.* [*presence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence*. *Shakspeare.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superiour.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In *presence* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*. *Glanville.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale?—
—Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakſp.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes! *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they past, all gazing on them round
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious view
Their feeble amazed senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shakspeare.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, we must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence* of mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind,
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superiour.

To her the sov'reign *presence* thus reply'd. *Milt.*

Presence-chamber. } *n. s.* [*presence* and
Presence-room. } *chamber* or *room*.]

The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no power to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

Presension. *n. s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

Present. *adj.* [*present*, Fr. *præsens*, Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much have I heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent
As *present*. *Milton.*

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve
With pleasant mem'ry of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward.*

The *present* moment like a wife we shun,
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *present* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men.
Against your walls oppose their mights. *Ben Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' unanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglected.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and *present* to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law.*

The PRE'SENT. An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing.

When he saw descend
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled, not hoping to escape, but shun
The present; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*, without looking forward to the end of things, are struck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach No farther than the *present*, think ev'n the wise Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

At PRE'SENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now: elliptically, for *the present time*.

The state is *at present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

PRE'SENT. *n. s.* [*present*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.

Plain Clarence!
I will send thy soul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *present* at our hands. *Shakſ.*

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shakspeare.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as a *present* unto Solyman. *Knolles.*

Say, heav'nly muse, shall not thy sacred vein Afford a *present* to the infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain, To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *presents*, nor admit the horse. *Dryd.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes*.

Be it known to all men by these *presents*. *Shakſ.*

To PRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*presento*, low Latin; *presenter*, French: in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superiour.

On to the sacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,
That we *present* us to him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Presents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Isocrides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind something out of other men's writings or conversations, and is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording peppercorn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *present*, in the sense of *to give*, has several structures: we say absolutely, *to present a man*, to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are, *to* present *a gift to a man*; or *to* present *the man with a gift*.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at. *South.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dry.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy ruling heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false, for the duke of Saxony always *presented*. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth he, the woful tragedy,
The which these reliques sad *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *present*.] What may be presented.

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*præsentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they execute in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*présentation*, Fr. from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at the hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I the *presentation*? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presension*.

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death. *Brown.*

PRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present*.] Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulston possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTE'E. *n. s.* [from *presenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*. *Ayliffe.*

PRESE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *present*.] One that presents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *L'Estrange.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *present*.] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *presential*.] State of being present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South.*

To PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *present*.] To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful, than having that power, it could also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK. *adj.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. Not in use.

PRESENTI'FICKLY. *adv.* [from *presentifick*.] In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *adv.* [from *present*.]

1. At present; at this time; now. Obsolete.

The towns and forts you *presently* have, are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons, to as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this. *Hooker.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *presently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *presently* the lot shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

PRESE'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?—
—Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with bleer illusion,
And give it false *presentments*, lest the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowell.*

The grand juries were practised with, to present the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *presentments* published for several weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *present*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in much keener danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *preserve*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakspeare.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclus.*

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun. *Davies.*

Our all-wise Maker has put into men the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, Fr. from *preserve*.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of artemick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Broome.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

To PRESERVE. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Latin; *preserver*, French.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Timothy.*

God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and save your lives. *Genesis*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power. *Wisdom.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be incensed to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preserve *plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.*

PRESE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits which are brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*. *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *preserve*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side. *Shaksp.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *preserver* of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preserver*. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE. *v. n.* [from *præsideo*, Latin; *présider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preside*,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful sires *preside*. *Thomson.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *n. s.* [*présidence*, Fr. from *président*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guidance of some superiour agent? *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT. *n. s.* [*præsidens*, Lat. *président*, French.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man. *Shakspeare.*

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit! *Brerewood.*

3. A tutelar power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *président*.] The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own *presidentship* to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. *Hooker.*

PRESI'DIAL. *adj.* [*præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr. *premo, pressus*, Latin.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I *pressed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Genesis.*

Good measure *pressed* down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke.*

From sweet kernels *press'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint *pressed* out on the excoriation *Wiseman.*

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After *pressing* out of the coleseed for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *press'd* her heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should *press*. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commands. *Esther.*

I was *press'd* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple.*

He gapes; and straight
With hunger *press'd*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shakspeare.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts.*

Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and *pressed* with conscience, foreseeth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments fit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Felton.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely *press* every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might *press* with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

The cardinal being *pressed* in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer. *Waterland.*

His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *prest* her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He *press'd* her matron lips
With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

Leucothoe shook,
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *press'st* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

11. To make earnest. *Prest* or *pressed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *prest*, Fr. or from *pressé* or *impressé*, Fr.

Let them be *pressed*, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost. *Bacon.*

Prest for their country's honour and their king's
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly *impress*.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Shakspeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in store
A glorious angel. *Shakspeare.*

From London by the king I was *prest* forth. *Shakspeare.*

They are enforced of very necessity to *prest* the best and greatest part of their men out of the well countries, which is no small charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *prest*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were *pressed* for the sea-service, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, that is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *press*
With so little preparation. *Shakspeare.*

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. *Philippians.*

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more,
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, being as natural for hope to *prest* forward to her proper objects, as fear to fly from them. *Addison.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Regers.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they *preſſed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark.*

Thronging crowds *preſs* on you as you paſs,
And with their eager joy make triumph flow. *Dryden.*

5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately.

Counſel ſhe may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge firſt of what is fit to hear:
What I tranſact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; not *preſs* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *preſſed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Geneſis.*

The leſs blood he drew, the more he took of treaſure; and, as ſome conſtrued it, he was the more ſparing in the one, that he might be the more *preſſing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the ſhiv'ring army ſtands,
And *preſs* for paſſage with extended hands. *Dryd.*

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *preſs* equally in matters indifferent, the ſafeſt method is to give up ourſelves to neither. *Addiſon.*

8. *To* PRESS *upon.* To invade; to puſh againſt.

Patroclus *preſſes upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, diſcovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS. *n. ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; a wine preſs, a cider preſs.

The *preſs* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel.*

When one came to the *preſs* fats to draw out fifty veſſels out of the *preſs*, there were but twenty. *Hagai*

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the *preſs*, and the lacteal veſſels the ſtrainers, to ſeparate the pure emulſion from the faeces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, conſtantly in a *preſs*, to give them a luſtre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The inſtrument by which books are printed.

Theſe letters are of the ſecond edition: he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *preſs*, when he would put us two in. *Shakſpeare.*

His obligation to read not only claſſick authors, but the more recent abortions of the *preſs*, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

While Miſt and Wilkins riſe in weekly might,
Make *preſſes* groan, lead ſenators to fight. *Young.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to ſacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *preſs* of the people, O men wherefore do ye theſe things? *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whoſe upper end to higheſt heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to loweſt hell,
And all that *preſs* did round about her ſwell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenſer.*

Who is it in the *preſs* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, ſhriller than all the muſick,
Cry, Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

Ambition Turnus in the *preſs* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dry.*

A new expreſs all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *preſs* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *preſs* enrag'd Thaleſtris flies,
And ſcatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them inſenſible; his ſiege is now
Againſt the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of ſtrange fantaſies;
Which in their throng, and *preſs* to that laſt hold,
Confound themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *preſs*, coffer, cheſt, trunk; but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakſpeare.*

6. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. For *impreſs*.

If I be not aſhamed of my ſoldiers, I am a ſowc'd gurnet; I have miſus'd the king's *preſs* damnably. *Shakſpeare.*

Concerning the muſters and *preſſes* for ſufficient mariners to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *preſs* iſſued out for muſicians, ſo that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRE'SSED. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

Of the ſtuffs I give the profits to dyers and *preſſers*. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY, *adv.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely.

The one contracts his words, ſpeaking *preſſingly* and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing.

If light conſiſted only in *preſſion*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies which refract and reflect it: if it conſiſted in motion, propagated to all diſtances in an inſtant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every ſhining particle, to generate that motion: and if it conſiſted in *preſſion* or motion, propagated either in an inſtant or in time, it would bend into the ſhadow. *Newton.*

PRE'SSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. Not in uſe.

Neither the celeſtial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water, are *preſſitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *man.*]

1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *preſſmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

Here Peaſcod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *preſſmoney*.—Can this ſilver fail? *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*]

1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.

2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.

3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; weight acting or reſiſting.

The inequality of the *preſſure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of ſtone, and another of wood of the ſame magnitude and ſhape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood ſo far as the ſtone. *Bacon.*

Although the glaſſes were a little convex, yet this tranſparent ſpot was of a conſiderable breadth, which breadth ſeemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glaſſes, by reaſon of their mutual *preſſure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the veſſels by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent *preſſure*, which in fat people is exceſſive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion.

A wiſe father ingenuouſly confeſſed, that thoſe, which perſuaded *preſſure* of conſciences, were commonly intereſted therein. *Bacon.*

His modeſty might be ſecured from *preſſure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs.

Mine own and my people's *preſſures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleaſing. *K. Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchaſe, were it not for accidental *preſſures* under which it labours. *Child.*

To this conſideration he retreats, in the midſt of all his *preſſures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithſtanding the ſad affections with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midſt of his great troubles and *preſſures*: acquaint thyſelf now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All ſaws of books, all forms, all *preſſures* paſt,
That youth and obſervation copy'd there. *Shakſp.*

PREST. *adj.* [*priſt* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt men*; men, not forced into the ſervice, as now we underſtand it, but men, for a certain ſum received, *preſt* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *preſt*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Grittus deſired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *preſt* and ready attendance of the Vayvod. *Knolles.*

2. Neat; tight. In both ſenſes, the word is obſolete.

More wealth any where, to be breeſe,
More people, more handſome and *preſt*
Where find ye? *Tuſſer.*

PREST. *n. ſ.* [*preſt*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *preſt* of ſix thouſand marks; but he could obtain but two thouſand pounds. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *n. ſ.* [*præſtigiæ*, Lat.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks. *Dict.*

PRE'STO. *n. ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian; *preſto*, Lat.] Quick; at once. A word uſed by thoſe that ſhow legerdemain.

Preſto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *adv.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination.

Authors *preſumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiſcuouſly amaſſing all that make for their ſubject, break forth at laſt into uſeleſs rhapſodies. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, French; *præſumo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much ſailing, hapleſs Eve!
Of thy *preſum'd* return! event perverſe! *Milton.*

Experience ſupplants the uſe of conjecture in the point; we do not only *preſume* it may be ſo, but actually find it is ſo. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moſes there be very few perſons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *preſumed*. *Brown.*

I *preſume*,
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love, my power rain'd honours more
On you, than any. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To venture without poſitive leave.

There was a matter we were no leſs deſirous to know, than fearful to aſk, leſt we might *preſume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly viſion thus *preſum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions; with *upon* before the cauſe of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *preſume* ſo far *upon* myſelf, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *preſumes upon* his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God ſeeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *preſume* to ſee what is meet and convenient, better than God himſelf. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human ſenſe,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far, that earthly ſight,
If it *preſume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton.*

6. It has *on* or *upon* ſometimes before the thing ſuppoſed.

He, that would not deceive himſelf, ought to build his hypotheſis on matter of fact, and not *preſume on* matter of fact, becauſe of his hypotheſis. *Locke.*

Luther *preſumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

7. It has *of* ſometimes, but not properly.

Preſuming of his force, with ſparkling eyes,
Already he devours the proms'd prize. *Dryden.*

PRESU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſume.*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon.

Heavy with ſome high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwiſe great deſervers do grow intolerable *preſumers.* *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Latin; *preſomption*, Fr.]

1. Suppoſition previouſly formed.

Thou haſt ſhewed us how unjuſt it is to offend thee, upon *preſumptions* afterwards to pleaſe thee. *King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future ſtate, yet they had but confuſed *preſumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed: with *upon.*

A *preſumption upon* this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe at home held their immoderate encroachments of power by no other tenure, than their own *preſumption upon* the neceſſity of affairs. *Swift*

3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability.

The error and inſufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong *preſumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs.

Let my *preſumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am ſorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakſpeare.*

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind *preſumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *preſumption* to dedicate to you a very unfiniſhed piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majeſty will keep us from *preſumption*, and the promiſes of his mercy from deſpair. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*preſomptif*, Fr. from *preſume.*]

1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition.

We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo *preſumptive* ideas of ſeveral ſpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily ſay this is a lion, and that a roſe. *Locke.*

2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the *heir* apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *preſumptive* or ſceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*preſumptueux*, French.]

1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent.

Preſumptuous prieſt, this place commands my patience. *Shakſpeare.*

I follow him not
With any token of *preſumptuous* ſuit;
Nor would I have him till I do deſerve him. *Shakſpeare.*

The boldneſs of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they ſhould imitate God, who repreſſeth the *preſumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modeſt. *Bacon.*

Their minds ſomewhat rais'd
By falſe *preſumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

It being not the part of a *preſumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to pleaſe thoſe whom he is bound in duty to obey. *Kettlewell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have ſo *preſumptuous* a thought, as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

The ſins whereunto he talketh, are not *preſumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakneſs and infirmity. *Perkins.*

Thus I *preſumptuous*; and the viſion bright,
As with a ſmile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The pow'rs incens'd
Puniſh'd his *preſumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize he dy'd. *Dryden.*

Canſt thou love
Preſumptuous Crete, that boaſts the tomb of Jove? *Pope.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *preſumptuous.*]

1. Arrogantly; confidently.

2. Irreverently.

Do you, who ſtudy nature's works, decide,
Whilſt I the dark myſterious cauſe admire;
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *preſumptuouſly* enquire. *Addiſon.*

3. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature perſuaſion of my being in Chriſt, and not ſuffer me to go on *preſumptuouſly* or deſperately in any courſe. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed.

All things neceſſary to be known that we may be ſaved, but known with *preſuppoſal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth as already perſuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous; to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *preſuppoſeth* life, in as much as to live virtuouſly it is impoſſible except we live; the firſt impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live. *Hooker.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *preſuppoſeth* many neceſſary things learned in other ſciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſition.*] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed.

It was your *preſurmiſe*,
That, in the dole of blows, your ſon might drop. *Shakſpeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Lat.]

1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates.

This *pretence* againſt religion will not only be baffled, but we ſhall gain a new argument to perſuade men over. *Tillotſon.*

2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real; ſhow; appearance.

With flying ſpeed and feigning great *pretence*
Came running in a meſſenger. *Spenſer.*

So ſtrong his appetite was to thoſe executions he had been accuſtomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commiſſion or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

I ſhould have dreſſed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am ſure you know to be more than *pretence.* *Waller.*

3. Aſſumption; claim to notice.

Deſpiſe not theſe few enſuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniouſly imparted. *Fuller.*

4. Claim true or falſe.

Spirits on our juſt *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton.*

O worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Milton.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of ſolely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5. *Shakſpeare* uſes this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for ſomething threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a moſt faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very *pretence* and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

In the great hand of God I ſtand, and thence
Againſt the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treaſ'nous malice. *Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *King Lear.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin; *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not uſed; perhaps it ſhould be *protends.*

Lucagus, to laſh his horſes, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends.* *Dryden.*

2. To ſimulate; to make falſe appearances or repreſentations; to allege falſely.

This let him know,
Leſt wilfully tranſgreſſing he *pretend*
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

What reaſon then can any man *pretend* againſt religion, when it is ſo apparently for the benefit, not only of human ſociety, but of every particular perſon? *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſhow hypocritically.

'Tis their intereſt to guard themſelves from their riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it leſs their duty. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To hold out as a deluſive appearance to exhibit as a cover of ſomething hidden This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; leſt that too heav'nly form, *pretend*
To helliſh falſehood, ſnare them. *Milton.*

5. To claim. In this ſenſe we rather ſay *pretend to.*

Chiefs ſhall be grudg'd the part which the *pretend.* *Dryden.*
Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend*? *Pope.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. It is ſeldom uſed without ſhade of cenſure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*
But they more diligent, and we more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

In thoſe countries that *pretend* to freedom princes are ſubject to thoſe laws which their people have choſen. *Swift.*

2. To preſume on ability to do any thing to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

Of the ground of redneſs in this ſea are we ſo fully ſatisfied? for there is another red ſea, whoſe name we *pretend* not to make out from theſe principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryden.*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection. *Addiſ.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To juſt contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the ſcorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philoſophy or good ſenſe grow fond of this ſort of learning. *Watts.*

PRE'TENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly.

I have a particular reaſon to look a little *pretendingly* at preſent. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſio*, Lat. *pretention*, French.]

1. Claim true or falſe.

But if to unjuſt things thou doſt pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretenſions* end. *Denham.*

Men indulge thoſe opinions and practices, that favour their *pretenſions*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commons demand that the conſulſhip ſhould lie in common to the *pretenſions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phraſe or ſenſe.

This was but an invention and *pretenſion* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

He is much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretenſions*. *Fell.*

PRE'TER. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide*.

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Paſt.

PRETERI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

PRE'TERITNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preterit*.] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritneſs* ſtill backwards in infinitum, that never was preſent, as we can an endleſs futurity, that never will be preſent; ſo that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheleſs the other is poſitively finite: and this reaſoning doth not at all affect the eternal exiſtence of the adorable divinity, in whoſe invariable nature there is no paſt nor future. *Bentley.*

PRETERLA'PSED. *adj.* [*præterlapſus*, Lat.] Paſt and gone.

We look with a ſuperſtitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapſed* ages. *Glanville.*

Never was there ſo much of either, in any *preterlapſed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected ſome evil cuſtoms *preterlegal*, and abuſes perſonal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, Fr. *pratermiſſio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T. *v. a.* [*præterm itto*, Lat.] To paſs by.

The fees, that are termly given to theſe deputies, for recompenſe of their pains, I do purpoſely *pretermit*; becauſe they be not certain. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cauſe of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that ſhould make a man pleaſe himſelf with that, which can no ways reach thoſe faculties, which nature has made the proper ſeat of pleaſure. *South.*

Thoſe ſcenes, which the earth is under at preſent, is *preternatural*, like a ſtatue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itſelf room, and break and blow up all that which reſiſteth it. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

The ſame natural averſion to loquacity has of late made a conſiderable alteration in our language, by cloſing in one ſyllable the termination of our *preter perfect* tenſe, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Spectator.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRE'TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation.

My *pretext* to ſtrike at him admits
A good conſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*

He made *pretext*, that I ſhould onely go
And helpe convey his freight; but thought not ſo. *Chapman.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he ſought
To ruin ſuch whoſe might did much exceed
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel.*

As chymiſts gold from braſs by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treaſon forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I ſhall not ſay with how much, or how little *pretext* of reaſon they managed thoſe diſputes. *Decay of Piety.*

They ſuck the blood of thoſe they depend upon, under a *pretext* of ſervice and kindneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *prætor*'s chair. *Shakſp.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *prætor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cauſe of his client before one of the *prætors*, could only produce a ſingle witneſs, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator.*

PRETO'RIAN. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorian*, Fr.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the ſtar-chamber had the cenſorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young ſwain ſeems to waſh
The hand was fair before. *Shakſpeare.*

One faith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a peſtilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a houſe; ſo buſy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themſelves *prettily*, after the faſhion of others. *Locke.*

PRE'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodlineſs in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound and ſtag; or majeſty and ſtatelineſs, as in the lion, horſe, eagle and cock; grave awfulneſs, as in maſtiffs: or elegancy and *prettineſs*, as in leſſer dogs and moſt ſort of birds; all which are ſeveral modes of beauty. *More.*

Thoſe drops of *prettineſs*, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to delectate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

PRETTY. *adj.* [præt, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleaſing without ſurpriſe or elevation.

Of theſe the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themſelves involved in a train of miſtakes, by taking up ſome *pretty* hypotheſis in philoſophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the moſt complaiſant creature in the world, and is always in my mind. *Spectator.*

3. It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation: as, *a pretty fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* talk; and ſo I told the fool,
Who needs muſt undertake to plead by rule. *Dryd.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

4. Not very ſmall. A very vulgar uſe.

A knight of Wales, with ſlipping and ſome *pretty* company, did go to diſcover thoſe parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the ſtalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, cloſe by the earth, and then caſt a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon.*

I would have a mount of ſome *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the incloſure breaſt high. *Bacon.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and ſuffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weaſle a *pretty* way off ſtood leering at him. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'TTY. *adv.* In ſome degree. This word is uſed before adverbs or adjectives to intend their ſignification: it is leſs than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well ſtocked with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe unhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I ſhall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* ſure it is no great addition to theirs who uſe it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addiſon.*

I have a fondneſs for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myſelf. *Addiſon.*

Theſe colours were faint and dilute, unleſs the light was trajected obliquely, for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton.*

This writer every where inſinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly profeſſes himſelf a ſincere chriſtian *Atterbury.*

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The firſt attempts of this kind were *pretty* modeſt. *Baker.*

To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, French; *prævalere*, Latin.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This cuſtom makes the ſhort-ſighted bigots, and the warier ſceptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority: with *on* or *upon*, ſometimes *over* or *againſt*.

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shakſ.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and jealouſies of too many, which thou haſt ſuffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he ſhould *prevail*, and ſpeed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millenium *prevailed* long *againſt* the truth upon the ſtrength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's ſea-fleets by Anna's high command,
Reſiſtleſs o'er the Ibulian billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus long could *prevail*
O'er death and *o'er* hell,
A conqueſt how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had faſt bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet muſick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail againſt* the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that theſe arguments are demonſtrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are ſuch ſtrong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all thoſe who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To perſuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on* before the perſon perſuaded.

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto ſuch, ſhall ſtill have cauſe to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*

He was *prevailed with* to reſtrain the earl of Briſtol upon his firſt arrival. *Clarendon.*

The ſerpent *with* me
Perſuaſively has ſo *prevail'd*, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will miſlead them, than he that has not yet taken a ſtep, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four ſorts of arguments that men, in their reaſonings with others, make uſe of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would reſume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be loſt in endleſs night;
Prevail'd upon at laſt, again he took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, which ſtill with horror ſhook. *Addiſon.*

Upon aſſurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to ſend her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon ſome judicious friend to be your conſtant hearer, and allow him the utmoſt freedom. *Swift.*

PREVA'ILING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having moſt influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which croſs men's appetites and *prevailing* paſſions, run the ſame rate: let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a covetous man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendleſs infants from oppreſſion;
Saints ſhall aſſiſt thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy ſide. *Rowe.*

PREVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

Meſſengers
Of ſtrong *prevailment* in unhardened youth. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'VALENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prevalence*, French;
PRE'VALENCY. } *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of theſe ornaments their predeceſſors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whoſe foreleges ſupply the uſe of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reaſon's force with beauty's join'd?
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I muſt at once be dead and blind. *Prior.*

Leaſt of all does this precept imply, that we ſhould comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt faſhion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining ſuperiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambaſſadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the inſtruments of that great deſign *prevalent* and victorious, and all thoſe mountains of oppoſition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eve
Eaſily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n deſcends;
But, that from us aught ſhould aſcend to heav'n,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high bleſt; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may ſeem. *Milton.*

3. Predominant.

This was the moſt received and *prevalent* opinion, when I firſt brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-ſtar ſo falls into the main,
To riſe at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Latin; *prevariquer*, French.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle.

Laws are either diſannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themſelves. *Spenſer.*

He *prevaricates* with his own underſtanding, and cannot ſeriouſly conſider the ſtrength, and diſcern the evidence of argumentations againſt his deſires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I deſire he will never truſt him more; for I would think better of himſelf, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken priſoners by Hannibal, were releaſed upon obliging themſelves by an oath to return again to his camp: among theſe was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the ſame day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot ſomething; but this *prevarication* was ſo ſhocking to the Roman ſenate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addiſon.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, French; from *prevaricate.*] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd ſhades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*præveniens*, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-ſeat above
Prevenient grace deſcending, had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin; *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy.

Are we to forſake any true opinion, or to ſhun any requiſite action, only becauſe we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters? *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the bleſſings of goodneſs. *Pſalms.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy moſt gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Pſalms.*

The ſame officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, becauſe we might have the whole day before us for our buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendred doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables ſpread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do ſleep. *Herbert.*

3. To anticipate.

Soon thou ſhalt find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Could'ſt thou ſome great proportion'd miſchief frame,
They'd prove the father from whoſe loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt.

Thou haſt *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. This is now almoſt the only ſenſe.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakſpeare.*

This your ſincereſt care could not *prevent*,
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in ſucceſs is the likelieſt way to *prevent* it; becauſe it hinders us from making the beſt uſe of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterb.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latiniſm.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been ſteeped ſheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the aſſailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obſtructer.

PREVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*prevention*, French; from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the diſtance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good ſpace. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Succeſs or loſs. *Shakſpeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Hinderance; obſtruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton.*

No odds appear'd
In might or ſwift *prevention*. *Milton.*

Prevention of ſin is one of the greateſt mercies God can vouchſafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; preposſeſſion. A French expreſſion.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular guſto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatſoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *prævent.*]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon juſt fears are true defenſives, as well as upon actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. Preſervative; hindering ill. It has of before the thing prevented.

Phyſick is curative or *preventive* of diſeaſes: *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth ſickneſs. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of ſweat and perſpiration is the beſt *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*] Preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote previouſly taken.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to compasse a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they *previously* declare
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *n. s.* [*præda*, Lat.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*

The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton.*

She sees herself the monster's *prey*
And feels her heart and intrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid int'rest shews the *prey*. *Prior.*

Who flung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*. *Young.*

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakſp.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence: with *on* before the object.

A hungry lion
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shakſp.*

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east. *Shakſpeare.*

Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To plunder; to rob: with *on*.

They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her, for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste: with *on*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addiſon.*

PRE'YER. *n. s.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *n. s.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism*. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a *priapism* in his sleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. *2 Samuel.*

From that which hath its *price* in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which necessity confines thy *price*. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons, they make the *price* and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, insomuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, which was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent, be the same, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit, 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.

Some shall pay the price of others guilt;
And he the man that made sins joy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt. *Spenſer.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [prician, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakſpeare.*

There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel.*

If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminated point.

The poets make fame a monster; they say, look how many feathers the bath, so many eyes the bath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she *pricks* up so many ears. *Bacon.*

A hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her list'ning ears to scout. *Dryden.*

His rough crest he rears,
And *prick's* up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but those of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his eyes, the latter only with his nose. *Grew.*

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep close to ears, and those let asses *prick*;
'Tis nothing, nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly strait, and *pricking* their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points, contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are
prick't. *Shakſpeare.*

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shakſpeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on. *Shakſpeare.*

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts, and said, men and brethren what shall we do? *Acts.*

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prikken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur. This seems to be the sense in *Spenſer*.

After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain fast *pricking* Guyon spied
One in bright arms embattled full strong. *Spenſer.*

They had not ridden far, when they might see
One *pricking* towards them with lusty heat. *Spenſ.*

The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about them, sometimes within length of their staves. *Hayward.*

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

PRICK. *n. s.* [pricca, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their num'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakſpeare.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts.*

If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their sides? *Davies.*

If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons, or *pricks*. *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four score, for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenſ.*

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noon tide *prick*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A puncture.

No aspes were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *n. s.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiners use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Moxon.*

2. A light horseman. Not in use.

They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chace, than to sustain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year.

I've call'd the deer, the princess kill'd, a *pricket*. *Shakſpeare.*

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a *pricket*. *Manwood.*

PRI'CKLE. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp point, like that of a brier.

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous *prickle*. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called hingoshis, is full of *prickles*: this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the *prickles*. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Estrange.*

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*
The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the *rose*. *Watts*

PRI'CKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *n. f.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a tailor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *prickloufe*.
L'Eſtrange.

PRI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points.

Artichoaks will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone. *Bacon.*

I no more
Shall see you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs. *Dryden.*
How did the humble swain detest
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breast! *Swift.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *n. f.* A species of houseleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *n. f.*

Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG. *n. f.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick.

He fights as you sing *prickſong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *n. f.* [*euonymus*.] A tree.
Ainſworth.

PRIDE. *n. f.* [pnyt or pryb, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakſpeare.*
Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself, but *pride*; for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees.
Shakſpeare.

They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd. *Milt.*
Vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*.
Milton.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That witch
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France.
Shakſpeare.

Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace.
Milton.

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.

4. Generous elation of heart.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *South.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakſ.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide.
Spenſer.

Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*. *Milt.*
He has this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens past'd with military *pride*. *Dryd.*

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. It is only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich, as those who most *pride* themselves in their wealth. *Government of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwaremen turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding* himself as the cause of them.
Swift.

PRIE. *n. f.* I suppose an old name of *privet*.

Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel taved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tuſſer.*

PRIEF, for *proof*. *Spenſer.*

PRI'ER. *n. f.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *n. f.* [preoſte, Sax. *preſtre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *prieſt*.
Shakſpeare.

The high *prieſt* shall not uncover his head.
Leviticus.

Our practice of singing differs from the practice of David, the *prieſts*, and Levites. *Peacham.*

Thete pray'rs I thy *prieſt* before thee bring.
Milton.

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *prieſts* and anti-*prieſts* in opposition to one another, and therefore there could be no schism. *Locke.*

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well meaning *prieſt*.
Rowe.

Curanius is a holy *prieſt*, full of the spirit of the gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village. *Law.*

PRIE'STCRAFT. *n. f.* [*prieſt* and *craft*.] Religious fraud; management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topicks: though the debate be about Dowsy, his discourse runs upon bigotry and *prieſtcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *prieſtcraft* happily set free,
Lo! ev'ry finish'd law returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIE'STESS. *n. f.* [from *prieſt*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, then stood'st disarm'd,
When thy rapt soul the lovely *prieſtess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addiſon.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *prieſtess* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *prieſtess* knows the rites
Wherein the god of earth delights. *Swift.*

Th' inter'or *prieſtess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIESTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *prieſt*.]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *prieſthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Hakewill.*

The *prieſthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*

The state of parents is a holy state, in some degree like that of the *prieſthood*, and calls upon them to bless their children with their prayers and sacrifices to God. *Law.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *prieſthood*.
Dryden.

3. The second order in the hierarchy. See PRIEST.

PRIE'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *prieſtly*.] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY. *adj.* [from *prieſt*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *prieſtly* office. *South.*

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *prieſtly* orders with a princely race? *Dryden.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN. *adj.* [*prieſt* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *prieſtridden*. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove*. *Spenſer.*

PRIG. *n. f.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*; as, he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.] A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mesnager an insignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,
To shew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift.*

PRILL. *n. f.* [*rhombus*.] A bird or turbot.
Ainſworth.

PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primatic*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new-dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *n. f.* [*primatie*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Latin.] The chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *n. f.* The freight of a ship.
Ainſworth.

PRI'MAL. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. A word not in use, but very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he, which is, was wish'd, until he were.
Shakſpeare.

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon't. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, to apply medicines unto the wrists. *Bacon.*

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding supper to this spiritual banquet the gospel, it at does not *primarily*, and in its design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with great advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, as to any other duty. *Norris.*

PRI'MARINESS. *n. f.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of the perception.
Norris.

PRI'MARY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, not form to inform, nor any being but the eternal *Raleigh.*

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and extend itself. *Pearson.*

When the ruin both *primary* and secondary was settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle to. *Burnet.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, and motion. *Locke.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him; the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodic motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRIMATE. *n. f.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our most reverend *primate*, eminent as well for prowess as learning. *Holyday.*

When the power of the church was first established the archbishops of Canterbury and York had their precedence one over the other; the former

primate over the ſouthern, as the latter was over the northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and preſent *primate*, and the lord archbiſhop of Dublin, have left memorials of their bounty. *Swift.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *n. ſ.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*.
Spenſer.

Sure pledge of day, that crown'ſt the ſmiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praiſe him in thy ſphere
While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly ſundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

3. The beſt part.

Give no more to ev'ry gueſt,
Than he's able to digeſt;
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

4. The ſpring of life; the height of health, ſtrength, or beauty.

Make haſte, ſweet love, whilſt it is *prime*,
For none can call again the paſſed time. *Spenſer.*

Will he yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That crop't the golden *prime* of this ſweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakſpeare.*

Youth, beauty, wiſdom, courage, virtue, all
That happineſs and *prime* can happy call. *Shakſp.*

Likeneſs the ſeem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look't on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in ſpite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endleſs *prime*. *Granville.*

Nought treads ſo ſilent as the foot of time:
Hence we miſtake our autumn for our *prime*. *Young.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the moſt different ſeaſons, would have been all in *prime*, and flouriſhing together at the ſame time. *Woodward.*

7. The firſt canonical hour. *Ainſworth.*

8. The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon.*

PRIME. *adj.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming.

His ſtarry helm unbuckl'd, ſhew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

2. Principal; firſt rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in ſeveral counties, were, for refuſing to pay the ſame, committed to priſon. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will ſo deſtroy
His his *prime* creatures dignify'd ſo high. *Milton.*

Humility and reſignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Firſt; original.

We ſmother'd
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er ſhe fram'd.
Shakſpeare.

Moſes being choſen by God to be the ruler of a people, will not prove that prieſthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this looſe ſenſe, perhaps admit, though ſcarcely with propriety, a ſuperlative.

We are contented with
Wharine our queen, before the *primeſt* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakſpeare.*

PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder into the pan of a gun.

A piſtol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, faſten well the ſtake.
Gay.

His friendſhip was exactly tim'd,
He ſhot before your foes were *prim'd*. *Swift.*

2. [*primer*, French; to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvaſs to be painted.

PRI'MELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention.

Words ſignify not immediately and *primely* things themſelves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; ſupremely well. A low ſenſe.

PRI'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prime*.]

1. The ſtate of being firſt.

2. Excellence.

PRI'MER. *adj.* [*primarius*, Latin.] Firſt; original. Not in uſe.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's biſhops there were not the leaſt of all *Drayton.*

PRI'MER. *n. ſ.*

1. An office of the bleſſed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the bleſſed Virgin *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*primarius*, Latin.] A ſmall prayer book in which children are taught to read, ſo named from the Romiſh book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments he ſhould learn by heart, not by reading them himſelf in his *primer*, but by ſomebody's repeating them before he can read. *Locke.*

PRIMERO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakſpeare.*

PRIME'VAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.]
PRIME'VOUS. } Original; ſuch as was at firſt.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy didſt move
On the wild waves, incumbent didſt diſplay
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day.
Blackmore.

All the parts of this great fabrick change
Quit their old ſtations and *primeval* frame,
And loſe their ſhape, their eſſence, and their name.
Prior.

PRIMI'TIAL. *adj.* [*primitias*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the firſt production.
Ainſworth.

PRI'MITIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning.

The ſcripture is of ſovereigh authority, and for itſelf worthy of all acceptation. The latter, namely the voice and teſtimony of the *primitive* church, is a miniſterial, and ſubordinate rule and guide, to preſerve and direct us, in the right underſtanding of the ſcriptures. *White*

Their ſuperſtition pretends, they cannot do God greater ſervice, than utterly to deſtroy the *primitive* apoſtolical government of the church by biſhops.
King Charles.

David reflects ſometimes upon the preſent form of the world, and ſometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an eſtate of temporary puniſhments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from ſcripture. *Tillotſon.*

2. Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, *a* primitive *verb.*

Our *primitive* great ſire, to meet
His godlike gueſt, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at firſt.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined were afterward omitted, the occaſion ceaſing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The pureſt and moſt *primitively* reformed church in the world was laid in the duſt. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceneſs or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin; it ſhould therefore have been written *primigenial*.] Firſt-born; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at firſt was diffuſed over the face of the unfaſhioned chaos. *Glanville.*

It is not eaſy to diſcern, among many differing ſubſtances obtained from the ſame matter, what *primogenial* and ſimple bodies convened together compoſe it. *Boyle.*

The firſt or *primogenial* earth, which roſe out of the chaos, was not like the preſent earth. *Burnet.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *n. ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate of being firſt-born.

Becauſe the ſcripture affordeth the priority of order unto Shem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The firſt provoker has, by his ſeniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

PRIMO'RDIAL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the beginning.

Salts may be either tranſmuted or otherwiſe produced, and ſo may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Origin; firſt principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but ſpermatical and vital. *Ibid.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *n. ſ.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt.

Not every thing chymiſts will call ſalt, ſulphur, or ſpirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE. *n. ſ.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primroſes*,
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his mirth. *Shakſpeare.*

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroſes*, anemones, the early tulip *Bacon.*

2. *Primroſe* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in ſome of all profeſſions, that go the *primroſe* way to the everlaſting bonfire. *Shakſpeare.*

PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler.

Celeſtial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the higheſt; for ſuch of ſhape may ſeem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton.*

Forces come to be uſed by good *princes*, only upon neceſſity of providing for their defence.
Temple.

Eſau founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf a diſtinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The ſucceſſion of crowns, in ſeveral countries, placeth us on different heads, and he comes, by ſucceſſion, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a ſubject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes*. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princess*.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex, for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Atterbury.*

4 The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the electoral prince.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but softered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid, that such a scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

5. The chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian fen. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *n. s.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain,
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Spenser.*

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike*. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *n. s.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Many townes of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney.*

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakspeare.*

The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

I expressed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refus'd most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakspeare.*

Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton.*

Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'NCESS. *n. s.* [*princesse*, French.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*

Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granv.*

Under so excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*
That ever swore her faith. *Shakspeare.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princess *of Wales*.

PRI'NCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in *Spenser*. A latinism.

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all,
But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal*. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils that he laid to the charge of women? *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessary or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgment some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessaries *Ayliffe.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakspeare.*

Taxes must be continued because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift.*

4. President or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *n. s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the high reckoning. *Sidney.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Nisroch or *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales*.

To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities*. *Shakspeare.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excels over earth. *Digby.*

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteth his heart. *Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton.*

What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *n. s.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate, first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind and not confined to any particular sect, or age or time, are usually styled common notions, or *principles*; and *lex nata*, by the Roman orator. *Watts.*

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewel, young lords; these warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you. *Shakspeare.*

As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Hale.*

There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principles* of action, working equally with all men. *Spectator.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison.*

A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest *principle* of mind, so all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to an humble spirit. *Law.*

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.

Wisest and best men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be principled with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the king's cause. *South.*

There are so many young persons, upon the wits and ill *principling* of whom next under God depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good natured. *L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they muſt not conſult reaſon in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthuſiaſt be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inſpired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

He ſeems a ſettled and *principled* philoſopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her averſion. *Pope.*

2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

The promiſcuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *prink* or *prim* PRI'NCOX. } *cock*; perhaps *precox* or *præcoquum* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word. Obſolete.

You are a fancy boy;
This trick may chance to ſcathe you I know what;
You muſt contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wager ſhe was every day longer *prinking* in the glaſs than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, French.]

1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another.

On his fiery ſteed betimes he rode,
That ſcarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form.

Perhaps ſome footſteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your waund'ring way. *Roſcommon.*

3. To form by impreſſion.

Your mother was moſt true to wedlock, prince,
For ſhe did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakſpeare.*

Ye ſhall not make any cuttings in your fleſh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you *Leviticus.*

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds ſo deep did *print* the ſenſe,
That if their ruins ſadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs.

This nonſenſe got in by a miſtake of the ſtage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiſcuous jumble of *printing* letter ſhould often fall into a method, which ſhould ſtamp on paper a coherent diſcourſe? *Locke.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, pictures of animals ſhould be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To PRINT. *v. n.*

1. To uſe the art of typography.

Thou haſt cauſed *printing* to be uſed; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To publiſh a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he muſt expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. ſ.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impreſſion.

Some more time
Muſt wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakſpeare.*

Abhorred ſlave,
Which any *print* of goodneſs will not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakſpeare.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakſpeare.*

Up they toſt the ſand,
No wheel ſeen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould
Behind them. *Chapman.*

Our life ſo faſt away doth ſlide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ſhip tranſported with the tide,
Which in their paſſage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which paſſeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of ſtep hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the ſun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footſteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds, bear me to ſome barren iſland,
Where *print* of human feet was never ſeen. *Dryd.*

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing ſteps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not ſometimes renewed by repeated exerciſe of the ſenſes or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. It is uſual to ſay wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impreſſion.

From my breaſt I cannot tear
The paſſion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy raſe
The *print* of that ſuppoſed face. *Waller.*

The *prints*, which we ſee of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden*

Words ſtanding for things, ſhould be expreſſed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books.

To refreſh the former hint;
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakſpeare.*

It is ſo rare to ſee
Aught that belongs to young nobility
In *print*, that we muſt prate. *Suckling.*

His natural antipathy to a man who endeavours to ſignalize his parts in the world, has hindered many perſons from making their appearance in *print* *Addiſon.*

I publiſhed ſome tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuthnot.*

The rights of the chriſtian church are ſcornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

7. Single ſheet printed for ſale; a paper ſomething leſs than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the ſame terms. *Addiſon.*

The publick had ſaid before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchaſe room in the *prints*, to teſtify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method. A low word.

Lay his head ſometimes higher, ſometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not deſigned to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *print*.]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my deſign, I am fallen very ſhort. *Digby.*

To buy books, only becauſe they were publiſhed by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man ſhould buy cloaths that did not fit him, only becauſe made by ſome famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer's* boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices liſt. *Swift.*

2. One that ſtains linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That leaves no impreſſion.

Ye elves,
And ye, that on the ſands with *printleſs* foot
Do chaſe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakſpeare.*

Whilſt from off the waters fleet,
Thus I ſet my *printleſs* feet,
O'er the cowſlip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRI'OR. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and ſuperior obligation to the commands of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *n. ſ.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot.

Neither the, nor any other, beſides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Spect.*

2. *Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as, in ſome churches, preſides over others in the ſame churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'ORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] A lady ſuperiour of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men,
But in the preſence of the *prioreſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

The reeve, miller, and cook are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioreſs* and the broad ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time.

From ſon to ſon of the lady, as they ſhould be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men full affirm, that it killeth at a diſtance, that it poiſoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of viſion. *Brown.*

This obſervation may aſſiſt, in determining the diſpute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Heſiod. *Broom.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almoſt got *priority* of fight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Commius, we muſt follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* ſhall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakſpeare.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *priſe*.] A cuſtom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell.*

PRISM. *n. ſ* [*priſme*, Fr. πρίσμα.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

Here, awful Newton, the diſſolving clouds
Form, fronting on the ſun, thy ſhowery *priſm*. *Thomſon.*

PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [*priſmatique*, Fr. from *priſme*.] Formed as a priſm.

If the maſs of the earth was cubick, *priſmatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vaſt a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

Falſe eloquence, like the *priſmatick* glaſs,
Its gaudy colours ſpreads on ev'ry place;
The face of nature we no more ſurvey,
All glares alike, without diſtinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatick.*] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *n. s.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON. *n. s.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shakspeare.*

For those rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood:
The fatal blessing came, from *prison* true,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryden.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place. *Law.*

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain.

Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
They, as they sung, would take the *prison'd* soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakspeare.*

Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman.*

PRI'SONBASE. *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*.

The spachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER. *n. s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doom'd a *prisoner*. *Shakspeare.*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pay his thraldom? *Decay of Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word.
And as my *pris'ner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *pris'ner* to the state. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

PRISONMENT. *n. s.* [from *prison.*] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'STINE. *adj.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] First; ancient; original.

Now their *pristine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first. *Newton.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *prithee*? *L'Estrange.*

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,
To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe.*

PRI'VACY. *n. s.* [from *private.*]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake. *Dryden.*

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVA'DO. n. s. [Spanish.] A secret friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Bacon*

PRIVATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;
I have some *private* schooling for you both. *Shakspeare.*

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, where nature rests. *Milton.*

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by a man alone apart from all others. *Duty of Man.*

Fame, not contented with her broad highway,
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray. *Harte.*

2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to *public*.

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared, were *private*, however his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every entire society or body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body. *Hooker.*

He sues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shakspeare.*

What infinite heartease must kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shakspeare.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*

Dare you,
A *private* man, presume to love a queen? *Dryden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the public.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE. *n. s.* A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakspeare.*

PRIVATE'ER. *n. s.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expence. *Swift.*

To PRI'VATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly, not openly.

There, this night,
We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakspeare.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately*. *Matthew*

PRI'VATENESS. *n. s.* [from *private.*]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward, and *privateness*. *Bacon.*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness*, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural desires,
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*. *Watts.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Latin.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from noise to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE. *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something; as silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little. *Bacon*

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.
2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*, not like that of Mosaical observances external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *privative*.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET. *n. s.* [*ligustrum*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE. *n. s.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession. *Shakspeare.*

He went
Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
Hath omnipresence. *Milton.*

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit.
Denham.

Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated so. *Kettlewell.*

A soul that can securely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakesp.*

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Obtain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney.*

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands.
Shakspeare.

This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will.
Daniel.

3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY. *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send them the revenues. *Spenser.*

PRI'VITY. *n. s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* discover the drift of my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*

2. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers hath force even in these things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him, Without the *privity* o' th' king, t' appoint Who should attend him. *Shakspeare.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*. *Abbot.*

PRIVY. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts, insomuch that the brunt of his manhood was spread every where. *2 Maccabees*

3. Secret; not shown; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezekiel*

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council. *Shakspeare.*

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy* counsellor. *Spectator.*

5. Conscious to any thing, admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to steal away your daughter;
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakspeare.*

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Swift.*

PRI'VY. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

Your fancy
Would still the same ideas give ye,
As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*. *Shakspeare.*

Though their foe were big and strong, and often brake the ring,
Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th' affected *prize*. *Chapman.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*

The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspiring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning and elegance, in which I have much suspicion they would often prove our superiors. *Law.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise;
Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. *Dryden.*

3. [*prise*, French.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots the did send to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck. *Shakspeare.*

Age that all men overcomes, has made his *prize* on thee. *Chapman.*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbuthnot.*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [from *appraiser*; *priser*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shakspeare.*

A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zechariah.*

2. To esteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your person, but your crown disdain.
Dryden.

Some the French writers, some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*

PRI'ZER. *n. s.* [*priseur*, Fr. from *prize*.] He that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the *prizer*. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *n. s.* [*prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights publickly for a reward.

Martin and Cranbe engaged like *prizefighters*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramston.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con* *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable*.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made? *Hooker.*

The reason why men are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their flocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*, nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man. *Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper studies, and sober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety, than are to be found among the generality of men. *Law.*

PRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*

The only reasonable inquiry is, which is of *probables* the most, or of improbables the least such. *Hammond*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain: and that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conversed, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South.*

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.

Diſtinguiſh betwixt what may poſſibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our conſtitution in church or ſtate could not *probably* have been long preſerved, without ſuch methods. *Swift*

PRO'BAT. n. ſ. [Latin.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*probatio*, from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; teſtimony.

Of the truth herein,
This preſent object made *probation*. *Shakſpeare.*

He was lapt in a moſt curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakſpeare.*

The kinds of *probation* for ſeveral things being as much diſproportioned, as the objects of the ſeveral ſenſes are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony.

When theſe principles, what is, is, and it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be, are made uſe of in the *probation* of propoſitions, wherin are words ſtanding for complex ideas, as man or horſe, there they make men receive and retain falſehood for manifeſt truth. *Locke.*

3. Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot ſo fully reach. *Bacon.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the ſtate of our trial and *probation* ſhall be finiſhed, it will be proper ſeaſon for the diſtribution of public juſtice. *Nelſon.*

5. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate.

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a ſharer. *Pope.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *probation.*]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muſe thy praiſe rehearſe,
In no ignoble verſe;
But ſuch as thy own verſe did practiſe here,
When thy firſt fruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thouſand churches, where theſe *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterneſs was but a *probationer* in the ſoil; and though it ſet forth ſome offsets to preſerve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cheriſh them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity and *probationerſhip*, he has been pleaſed to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *adj.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were not vindicatory puniſhments, but *probatory* chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.*

Vain the concern that you expreſs,
That uncall'd Aland will poſſeſs
Your houſe and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted leſs
By Banquo's reſtleſs ſprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you ſhall never ſee him more;
Take my advice, *probatum eſt.*
Why do the gods indulge our ſtore,
But to ſecure our reſt? *Prior.*

PROBE. *n. ſ.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

A round white ſtone was lodged, which was ſo faſtened in that part, that the phyſician with his *probe* could not ſtir it. *Fell.*

I made ſearch with a *probe*. *Wiſeman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n. ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſors.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

The ſinus was ſnipt up with *probe-ſciſſors*. *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and ſearch a purulent old ſore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raiſe a bluſh, where ſecret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's aſcenſion might be deduced from the *probity* of the apoſtles. *Fiddes*

So near approach we their celeſtial kind,
By juſtice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PRO'BLEM. *n. ſ.* [*probleme*, Fr. προβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed.

The *problem* is, whether a man conſtantly and ſtrongly believing that ſuch a thing ſhall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a diſputable *problem*, I proceed to the next propoſition. *Hammond.*

Although in general we underſtood colours, yet were it not an eaſy *problem* to reſolve, why graſs is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philoſophers reſolve,
What makes the globe from weſt to eaſt revolve? *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable.

It is a queſtion *problematical* and dubious, whether the obſervation of the ſabbath was impoſed upon Adam, and his poſterity in paradiſe? *White.*

I promiſed no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical.*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *n. ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd, to make them ſport,
His lithe *proboſcis*. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; looſe. *Dict.*

PROCA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *procacious.*] Petulance. *Dict.*

PROCATA'RCTICK. *adj.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his fleſh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cauſe, was ſuddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

The phyſician enquires into the *procatarctick* cauſes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *n. ſ.* [προκαταρξις.] The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring ſuch an ill diſpoſition of the juices, as occaſions a fever: the ill diſpoſition being the immediate cauſe, and the bad air the procatarctick cauſe. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *n. ſ.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed.*]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conſcience, always ſuppoſing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation.

Although the diſtinction of theſe ſeveral *procedures* of the ſoul do not always appear diſtinct, eſpecially in ſudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all theſe have their diſtinct order and *procedure*. *Hale*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known ſubſtance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any mine or herby ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin, *proceder*, French.]

1. To paſs from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to aſk his heavenly gueſt. *Milton.*
Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet ſore, he ties againſt a tree. *Dryden.*
I ſhall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned; to advance.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myſelf, but he ſent me. *John.*

4. To go or march in ſtate.

He aſk'd a clear ſtage for his muſe to *proceed* in. *Anonymous*

5. To iſſue; to ariſe; to be the effect of, to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation
Proceeding from the heat oppreſſed brain. *Shakſp.*

From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will depray'd. *Milton*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge *Dryden*

6. To proſecute any deſign.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any ſciences, poſts himſelf in a party *Locke*

Since huſbandry is of large extent, the poet ſingles out ſuch precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addiſon*

7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his four faſhion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*

8. To make progreſs.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion and ſword law
Through all the plain. *Milton*

9. To carry on juridical proceſs.

Proceed by proceſs, leſt parties break out,
And ſack great Rome with Romans. *Shakſpeare*

Inſtead of a ſhip, to levy upon his country ſo a ſum of money for his majeſty's uſe, with direction in what manner he ſhould *proceed* againſt ſuch as refuſed. *Clarend.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton*

10. To tranſact; to act; to carry on an affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw. *Milton*

How ſeverely with themſelves *proceed*,
The men who write ſuch verſe as who can read?
Their own ſtrict judges, not a word they ſpare,
That wants of force, or light, or weight, or care *Fry*

11. To take effect; to have its courſe.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a perſon cannot of common law condemn another by his ſentence.

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.
From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.
O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return! *Milton.*

PROCEE'D. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an estate*. *Clarissa.* Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce.

PROCEE'DER. *n. s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.
He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING. *n. s.* [*procédé*, Fr. from *proceed*.]
1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shak.*
My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shak.*
The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*
It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot.*
Clear the justice of God's *proceedings*, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgment for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. *Nelson.*
From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. *Swift*
2. Legal procedure: as, *such are the* proceedings *at law*.

PROCE'LLOUS. *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.
Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *preception*. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature.
We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient *proceri*ty. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS. *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Lat.]
1. Tendency; progressive course.
That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some further thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progress.
Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shakspeare.*
They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war; and with what success they had endured. *Knolles.*
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton.*
Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*
3. Course; continual flux or passage.
I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; If in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakspeare.*

This empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton.*
Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale.*
4. Methodical management of any thing.
Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*. *Boyle.*
The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*
An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior*
5. Course of law.
Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is below'd, break out. *Shak.*
All *process* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*
That a suit of law, and all judicial *process*, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostle's days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettlewell.*
The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift*

PROCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.
If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker*
Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton*
'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*
The priests, Potitius at their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led. *Dryden.*
When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*
It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addison.*
The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals. *Broome.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *procession*.] Consisting in procession.
Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of Pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *n. s.* [προχρόνισμος.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *n. s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.
When all the plain
Cover'd with thick imbattl'd squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin; *proclamer*, French.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.
When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deuteronomy.*
I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jeremiah.*
Herald!
With trumpets sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton.*
While in another's name you peace declare,
Princes, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*
She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast. *Dryd.*
2. To tell openly.
Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke*
While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*
3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.
I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shakspeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *n. s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.
The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]
1. Publication by authority.
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.
If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.
The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bramhall.*
2. Readiness; facility of attaining.
He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCONSUL. n. s. [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.
Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.
Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shakspeare.*
Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procrastinating* their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.
Set out early and resolutely without *procrastinating* or looking back. *Hammond.*
I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*procrastinatio*, Latin; from *procrastinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.
How desperate the hazard of such *procrastination* is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.

PRO'CREANT. *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heav'n's breath
Smells woolingly here: no jutting frieze,
Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shakspeare.*

To **PRO'CREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin; *procreer*, French.] To generate; to produce.

Flies cruffled and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth returns her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble, and untruitful grown? *Blackmore.*

PROCREA'TION. *n. s.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor aught
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton.*

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

PRO'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servator to call him. *Walton.*

To **PRO'CTOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *procuro*, Latin; *procurateur*, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princess Marg'ret for your grace. *Shakspeare.*

They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edeptum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a *proctor* was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

To **PROCURE.** *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin; *procurer*, French.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jeremiah.*

Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

We no other pains endure,
Than those that we ourselves *procure*. *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil *procur'd*, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither? *Shakspeare.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Sahnus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shakspeare.*

To **PROCU'RE.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, icna forum, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: she cloaths, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold? *Dryden.*

PROCU'REMENT. *n. s.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empress, for they think it done
By her *procurement*. *Dryden.*

PROCU'RER. *n. s.* [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness. *Walton.*

2. Pimp; pander.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age. *South.*

PROCU'RESS. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procuress* in town seducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL. *adj* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, French.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with *of* before the thing.

Lest I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise *of* my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses. *Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal of* all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And prodigally give them all to you. *Shakspeare.*

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these assails, now those,
Though *prodigal of* life, disdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal of* blood. *Dryden.*

The *prodigal of* soul rush'd on the stroke
Of hurled weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryd.*

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor, too *prodigal of* life,
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal of* their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together. *Bacon.*

PRO'DIGAL. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*, for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away
My happiness. *Denham.*

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be slain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, French, from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shakspeare.*

He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality*. *Glanville.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thrifty of my subjects blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who *prodigally* threw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Latin; *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous, enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light! *Shakspeare.*

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*, but that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Then entring at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addison.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious*.]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophick exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as a familiar hyperbole.

I am prodigiouſly pleaſed with this joint volume. *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *n. ſ.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached miſchief to the unborn times. *Shakſpeare.*

The party oppoſite to our ſettlement, ſeem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old women's fables. *Addiſon.*

2. Monſter.

Moſt of mankind, through their own ſluggiſhneſs, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

They would ſeem *prodigies* of learning. *Spect.*

PRODI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſworth.*

PRODITOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A traitor. Not in uſe.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?
—I do, thou moſt uſurping *proditor*. *Shakſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in uſe.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what haſt thou done,
To make this barb'rous baſe aſſaſſinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make diſcoveries.

Solid and concluſive characters are emergent from the mind, and ſtart out of children when themſelves leaſt think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Wotton.*

To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, French.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cauſe, ſaith the Lord, bring forth your ſtrong reaſons. *Iſaiah.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong ſteps. *Swift*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It ſeems not meet, nor wholeſome to my place,
To be *produc'd* againſt the Moor. *Shakſpeare*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This ſoil *produces* all ſorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are ſufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence mov'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*
Thou all this good of evil ſhalt *produce*. *Milton.*
Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her ſoften'd ſoil. *Milton.*
Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies, the effects alſo, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*
Hinder light but from ſtriking on porphyre, and its colours vaniſh, it no longer *produces* any ſuch ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* theſe appearances again. *Locke.*
This wonder of the ſculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a ſtand. *Addiſon.*

PRO'DUCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the laſt ſyllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity.

In Staffordſhire, after their lands are marled, they ſow it with barley, allowing three buſhels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty buſhels. *Mortimer.*

This tax has already been ſo often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addiſon.*

PRODU'CENT. *n. ſ.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an inſtrument be produced with a proteſtation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverſe party does not contradict, it ſhall be conſtrued to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, ſhould be here, I came to aſk the ſame queſtion for my father, and ſo am led in a direct line to a firſt *producer* that muſt be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of deſire in the conſumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the firſt *producer*. *Locke*

PRODU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

There is no reaſon *producible* to free the chriſtian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for thoſe heathens, to whom the goſpel was never revealed. *Hammond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought againſt it. *South.*

Many warm expreſſions of the fathers are *producible* in this caſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The ſalts *producible*, are the alcalis or fixt ſalts, which ſeem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *producible*.] The ſtate of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleneſs* of ſalts, Helmont aſſures us, that by Paracelſus's ſal circulatum, ſolid bodies, particularly ſtones, may be tranſmuted into actual ſalt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *n. ſ.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr. *Milton* accents it on the firſt ſyllable, *Pope* on the laſt.]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, muſt take the market-rate. *Locke*

Our Britiſh *products* are of ſuch kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addiſon.*

Range in the ſame quarter, the *products* of the ſame ſeaſon. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan ſprings. *Pope*

2. Work; compoſition; effect of art or labour.

Moſt of thoſe books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wiſe men. *Watts.*

3. Thing conſequential; effect.

Theſe are the *product*
Of thoſe ill mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. Reſult; ſum: as, the *product* of many ſums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

PRODU'CTILE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced, or drawn out in length.

PRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*production*, Fr. from *product*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter ſhould foreſee the harmony of the lights and ſhadows, taking from each of them that which will moſt conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The beſt of queens and beſt of herbs we owe
To that bold nation which the way did ſhow
To the fair region, where the ſun does riſe,
Whoſe rich *productions* we ſo juſtly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the ingenious conſumptive *production*, furniſhed by our men of wit and learning? *Swift.*

3. Compoſition; work of art or ſtudy.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift*

PRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee,
Not in themſelves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is underſtood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator.*

Pe thou my aid, my tuneful ſong inſpire,
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be ſpent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales to *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like ſtars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaſte as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the ſun. *Pope*

Plutarch, in his life of Theſeus, ſays, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious ſtature. *Broome.*

PRO'EM. *n. ſ.* [προοίμιον, *prooemium*, Latin; *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the ſame *poem*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of theſe precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *White.*

So gloſs'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton.*

Thus much may ſerve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift.*

Juſtinian has, in the *proem* to the digeſts, only prefixed the term of five years for ſtudying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

PROFANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*profanation*] Fr. from *profano*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating any thing ſacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himſelf, how hardly that houſe would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears divinity, to any others, *profanation*. *Shakſpeare.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profanation of the Lord's day, and of other ſolemn feſtival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. *White.*

All *profanation* and invaſion of things ſacred, is an offence againſt the eternal law of nature. *South*

Others think I ought not to have tranſlated Chaucer, they ſuppoſe a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little leſs than *profanation* and ſacrilege to alter it. *Dryden*

2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons.

Great men may jeſt with ſaints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the leſs, foul *profanation*. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFANE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the ſon of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art beſides, thou wert too baſe
To be his groom. *Shakſpeare*

Theſe have cauſed the weak to ſtumble, and the *profane* to blaſpheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*

2. Not ſacred; ſecular.

The univerſality of the deluge is atteſted by *profane* hiſtory; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. *Burnet.*

3. Polluted; not pure.
Nothing is *profane* that ſerveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.
Far hence be ſouls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abſtain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, French.]

1. To violate; to pollute.
He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight.
Profaning this moſt honourable order. *Shakſpeare.*
Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *2 Maccabees.*
Foretaſted fruit
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*
How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*
How are feſtivals *profaned*? When they are not regarded, nor diſtinguiſhed from common days; when they are made inſtruments of vice and vanity; when they are ſpent in luxury and debauchery; when our joy degenerates into ſenſuality, and we expreſs it by intemperance and exceſs. *Nelſon.*

2. To put to wrong uſe.
I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to ſacred names or things.
I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedneſs, which they *profanely* commit. *2 Eſdras.*
Let none of things ſerious, much leſs of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* diſpute. *Ben Jonſon.*
That proud ſcholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, ſpeaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome*

PROFA'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is ſacred.
Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneneſs* 'gainſt thy oracle! *Shakſp.*
You can banniſh from thence ſcurrility and *profaneneſs*, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden.*
Edicts againſt immorality and *profaneneſs*, laws againſt oaths and execrations, we trample upon *Atterbury.*

PROFA'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violater.
The argument which our Saviour uſeth againſt *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the uſe whereunto it was with ſolemnity conſecrated. *Hooker.*
Rebellious ſubjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-ſtained ſteel. *Shakſp.*
There are a lighter ludicrous ſort of *profaners*, who uſe the ſcripture to furniſh out their jeſts. *Government of the Tongue*

PROFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*profectio*, Latin.] Advance; progreſſion.
This, with *profection* of the horoſcope unto the ſeventh houſe or oppoſite ſign, every ſeventh year oppreſſeth living natures. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. from *profeſſus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or character.
The day almoſt itſelf *profeſſes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakſpeare.*
Would you have me ſpeak after my cuſtom,
As being a *profeſs'd* tyrant to their ſex? *Shakſp.*
Let no man, that *profeſſes* himſelf a chriſtian, keep ſo heatheniſh a family, as not to ſee God be daily worſhipped in it. *Duty of Man.*
Pretending firſt
Wiſe to fly pain, *profeſſing* next the ſpy. *Milton.*
A ſervant to thy ſex, a ſlave to thee,
A foe *profeſt* to barren chaſtity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration.
Love well your father;
To your *profeſſing* boſoms I commit him. *Shakſp.*

3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.
What, maſter, read you? firſt reſolve me that.
—I read that I *profeſs* the art of love. *Shakſpeare.*
Without eyes thou ſhalt want light; *profeſs* not the knowledge therefore that thou haſt not. *Ecclus.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly.
They *profeſs*, that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Titus.*
Profeſs unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord ſware unto our fathers. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To enter into a ſtate of life by a publick declaration.
But Purbeck, as *profeſt* a huntreſs and a nun,
The wide and wealthy ſea, nor all his pow'r reſpects. *Drayton.*

3. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe.
As he does conceive,
He is diſhonour'd by a man, which ever
Profeſs'd to him; why, his revenges muſt
In that be made more bitter. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *profeſſed*.] According to open declaration made by himſelf.
I could not grant too much to men, that being *profeſſedly* my ſubjects, pretended religious ſtrictneſs. *King Charles.*
Virgil, whom he *profeſſedly* imitated, has ſurpaſſed him among the Romans. *Dryden.*
England I travelled over, *profeſſedly* ſearching all places I paſſed along. *Woodward.*

PROFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſion*, Fr. from *profeſs*.]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profeſſion* is particularly uſed of divinity, phyſick, and law.
I muſt tell you,
You tender more your perſon's honour, than
Your high *profeſſion* ſpiritual. *Shakſpeare.*
If we confound arts with the abuſe of them, we ſhall condemn all honeſt trades; for there are that deceive in all *profeſſions*, and bury in forgetfulneſs all knowledge. *Raleigh.*
Some of our *profeſſion* keep wounds tented *Wiſeman.*
No other one race, not the ſons of any one other *profeſſion*, not perhaps altogether, are ſo much ſcattered amongſt all *profeſſions*, as the ſons of clergymen. *Spratt.*
This is a practice, in which multitudes, beſides thoſe of the learned *profeſſions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*

2. Declaration.
A naked *profeſſion* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville*
The *profeſſions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a ſlender ſecurity. *Lefley*
Moſt profligately falſe, with the ſtrongeſt *profeſſions* of ſincerity. *Swift*

3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.
For by oil in their lamps, and the firſt lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that ſolemn *profeſſion* of faith and repentance, which all chriſtians make in baptiſm. *Tillotſon.*
When chriſtianity came to be taken up, for the ſake of thoſe civil encouragements which attended their *profeſſion*, the complaint was applicable to chriſtians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profeſſion*.] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.
Profeſſional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, Fr. from *profeſs*.]

1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party.
When the holineſs of the *profeſſors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect. *Bacon.*
The whole church of *profeſſors* at Philippi to whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the elect, ſincere, and perſevering chriſtians, but like the net, in Chriſt's parable, that caught both good and bad, and had no doubt ſome inſincere perſons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*

2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.
Profeſſors in moſt ſciences are generally the worſt qualified to explain their meanings to thoſe who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

3. One who is viſibly religious.
Ordinary illiterate people, who were *profeſſors*, that ſhewed a concern for religion, ſeemed much converſant in St. Paul's epiſtles. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *profeſſor*.] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.
Dr. Prideaux ſucceeded him in the *profeſſorſhip*, being then elected biſhop of Worceſter, Sanderſon ſucceeded him in the regius *profeſſorſhip*. *Walton.*

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.]

1. To propoſe; to offer to acceptance.
To them that covet ſuch eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter ſervants entertain. *Spenſer.*
Does Cato ſend this anſwer back to Cæſar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendſhip? *Addiſon.*

2. To attempt of one's own accord.
None, among the choice and prime
Of thoſe heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept,
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PROFFER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance.
Baſilius, content to take that, ſince he could have no more, allowed her reaſons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*
Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakſpeare.*
The king
Great *proffers* ſends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietneſs embrace. *Daniel.*
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commiſſion of command in the army. *Clarendon*
But theſe, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the hoſter which I ſet to ſtake. *Dryden.*

2. Eſſay; attempt.
It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many eſſays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

PROFFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.
Maids, in modeſty, ſay no, to that
Which they would have the *proffer'rer* conſtrue ay. *Shakſpeare.*
He who always refuſes, taxes the *proffererer* with indiſcretion, and declares his aſſiſtance needleſs. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquiſition.
Perſons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three firſt centuries, were obliged to paſs through inſtructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addiſon.*
Some reflecting with too much ſatisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or preſuming on their election by God, perſuade themſelves into a careleſs ſecurity. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT. *n. ſ.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs.
I am ſo good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakſpeare.*
I am diſpoſed to receive further light in this matter, from thoſe whom it will be no diſparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*
Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their fathers' trade. *Swift.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*profiſcuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful.

It is very *proficuous* to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*

PROFI'LE. *n. s.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*

PROFIT. *n. s.* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour.
Shakspeare.

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness, and after death to look for punishment? *2 Esdras.*

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good things shall I have hereafter. *Ecclus.*

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me? *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton.*

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Timothy.*

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can lay her lesson. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right. *Milton.*

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shaksp.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. *2 Maccabees.*

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food. *More.*

What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the Son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calamy*

PRO'FITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. Not used, though proper.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first:
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours, next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be. *Rochester.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poesy?
Made profitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chuse
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most *profligate* spirits. *Clarissa.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *n. s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Addison.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against christianity; because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson. *Swift.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people? *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and carry off the venom. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *n. s.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *profluent*.] Progress; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: as, a profound *treatise*.

3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Nor orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have latchy often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hosea.*

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shakspeare.*

PROFO'UND. *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I the absent in the vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd.
Dryden.

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shakspeare.*

The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame.
Dryden.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wise. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

PROFO'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with *profoundness* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *n. s.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever observed, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expensive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent and licentious. *Davenant.*

One [illegible] has a due proportion of praise; in which, were he less, his friends were too *profuse*. And his [illegible] to sparing. *Addison.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flow'rs,
Pensive I sit. *Milton.*

Oh Isbert, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of wits, and pregnant with delight.
Addison.

PROFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

2. With exuberance.

Then ſprung the living herbs *profuſely* wild. *Thomſon.*

PROFU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his ſtore with extreme parſimony; but, for fear of running into *profuſeneſs* never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuſeneſs of doing good, a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguiſhed deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into *profuſeneſs*, and ends in madneſs and folly. *Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*profuſio.* Lat. *profuſion*, Fr. from *profuſe.*]

1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progreſs through the empire?
Thy vaſt *profuſion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Lavith expence; ſuperfluous effuſion; waſte.

He was deſirous to avoid not only *profuſion*, but the leaſt effuſion of chriſtian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profuſion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profuſion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addiſon.*

The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profuſion*, yellow autumn ſpies. *Thomſon.*

To PROG. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to ſteal.

2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

She went out *progging* for proviſions as before. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift.*

Spouſe that ſet up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget,
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it.
Congreve.

PROGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *n. ſ.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line.

Although theſe things be already paſt away by her *progenitors* former grants unto thoſe lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenſer.*

Like true ſubjects, ſons of your *progenitors*,
Go cheerfully together. *Shakſpeare.*

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not poſſible in any one, otherwiſe than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own deſcendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but repreſentatives. *Addiſon.*

PRO'GENY. *n. ſ.* [*progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offſpring; race; generation.

The ſons of God have God's own natural Son to a ſecond Adam from heaven, whoſe race and *progeny* they are by ſpiritual and heavenly birth *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a ſhepherd ſwain,
But iſſu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakſpeare.*

By promiſe he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The baſe degenerate iron offſpring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heaven deſcends. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall we live in perfect bliſs, and free,
From deathleſs ourſelves, our numerous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleaſed to behold the throne ſurrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we conſider the virtues of thoſe from whom they deſcend. *Addiſon.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The cauſes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognoſticable* like eclipſes. *Brown.*

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick.*] To foretel; to foreſhow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognoſticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
I neither will, nor can *prognoſticate*,
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hotteſt day *prognoſtication* proclaims, ſhall he be ſet againſt a brick wall, the ſun looking with a ſouthward eye upon him; where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakſpeare.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognoſtication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an hiſtory of things paſt. *Burnet.*

2. Foretokeu.

He had him farewell, arming himſelf in a black armour, as a badge or *prognoſtication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognoſtication*,
I cannot ſcratch mine ear. *Shakſpeare.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower.

The aſtrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inverſion of the common *prognoſticators*, to let his betters run counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. προγνωστικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing: as, *a* prognoſtick *ſymptom.*

PROGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or the event of diſeaſes. This is a galliciſm.

Hippocrates's *prognoſtick* is generally true, that it is very hard to reſolve a ſmall apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognoſticks* run too faſt,
They muſt be verify'd at laſt. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatſoever you are or ſhall be, has been but an eaſy *prognoſtick* from what you were. *South.*

Careful obſervers
By ſure *prognoſticks* may foretell a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

PROGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Lat.]

1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage.

I cannot by the *progreſs* of the ſtars,
Give gueſs how near to day. *Shakſpeare.*

The morn begins
Her roſy *progreſs* ſmiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd purſue its *progreſs* through the ſkies.
Pope.

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins ſhall run
A cold and drowſy humour, which ſhall ſeize
Each vital ſpirit; for no pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral *progreſs*, but ſurceaſe to beat. *Shakſp.*

This motion worketh it round at firſt, which way to deliver itſelf; and then worketh in *progreſs*, where it findeth the deliverance eaſieſt. *Bacon.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a ſtrange *progreſs* for ten hundred thouſand men. *Raleigh.*

Whoſoever underſtands the *progreſs* and revolutions of nature, will ſee that neither the preſent form of the earth, nor its firſt form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*

It is impoſſible the mind ſhould ever be ſtopped in its *progreſs* in this ſpace. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progreſs* in the endleſs expanſion *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge haſtily, there being ſeveral, in whoſe writings I have made very little *progreſs*. *Swift.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience.

Solon the wiſe his *progreſs* never ceas'd,
But ſtill his learning with his days increas'd. *Dryden.*

It is ſtrange, that men ſhould not have made more *progreſs* in the knowledge of theſe things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the underſtanding hinder the *progreſs* to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progreſs* in knowledge, whether than ſerves their ordinary buſineſs, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

You perhaps have made no *progreſs* in the moſt important chriſtian virtues; you have ſcarce got half way in humility and charity. *Law.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progreſs* made to Greece. *Denham.*

5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit.

He gave order, that there ſhould be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progreſs* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation ſhall ſurvey
Their ſov'reign, through his wide command,
Paſſing in *progreſs* o'er the land *Addiſon.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to paſs. Not uſed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth *progreſs* on thy cheeks. *Shakſp.*

PROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*progreſſion*, French; *progreſſio*, Latin.]

1. Proportional proceſs; regular and gradual advance.

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in arithmetical *progreſſion*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

To ſuch worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progreſſion*, when to many rubs are levelled. *Bacon.*

In philoſophical enquiries, the order of nature ſhould govern, which in all *progreſſion* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next it. *Locke.*

3. Courſe; paſſage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progreſſion*, hath miſcarried. *Shak.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the ſaving the long *progreſſion* of the thoughts to firſt principles, the mind ſhould provide ſeveral intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of increaſe or advance.

They maintain their accompliſhed ends, and reſolve not again unto their *progreſſional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progreſſif*, Fr. from *progreſs.*] Going forward; advancing

Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they may be ſtill *progreſſive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progreſſive* motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively, but in natation, both together. *Brown.*

Their courſe
Progreſſive, retrograde, or ſtanding ſtill. *Milton.*

The *progreſſive* motion of this animal is made not by walking but by leaping. *Ray.*

Ere the *progreſſive* courſe of reſtleſs age
Performs three thouſand times its annual ſtage,
May not our pow'r and learning be ſuppreſt,
And arts and empire learn to travel weſt? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

The reaſon why they fall in that order, from the greateſt epacts *progreſſively* to the leaſt, is, becauſe the greateſt epacts denote a greater diſtance of the moon before the ſun, and conſequently a more ſpeedy approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin *prohiber*, French.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his cloſe lying in that *prohibited* place, becauſe they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightieſt, which it did command them, are to us in the goſpel *prohibited*. *Hooker.*

Moral law is two-fold; ſimply moral, or moral only by ſome external conſtitution, or impoſition of God. Divine law, ſimply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in reſpect of their inward nature and quality. *White.*

1. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egreſs. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prohibition*, French; *prohibitio*, Latin; from *prohibit*.]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be ſome other myſtery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker.*

'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a *prohibition* ſo divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakſpeare.*

He beſtowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*

Let us not think hard
One eaſy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave ſo large to all things elſe. *Milton.*

The law of God in the ten commandments conſiſts moſtly of *prohibitions*; thou ſhalt not do ſuch a thing. *Tillotſon.*

2. A writ iſſued by one court to ſtop the proceeding of another.

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this ſtatute, notwithſtanding the penalty annexed; becauſe it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe.*

To PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projecto*, *projectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forward.

Th' aſcending villas
Project long ſhadows o'er the cryſtal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffuſive of themſelves where e'er they paſs,
They make it at warmth in others they expect,
Their velour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might more ſpeedily advance himſelf in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

3. [*projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceaſes to be counſel, to compel men to aſſent to whatever tumultuary patrons ſhall *project*.
King Charles.

What ſit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton.

What deſire, by which nature *projects* its own pleaſure or preſervation, can be gratified by another man's perſonal purſuit of his own vice? *South.*

To PRO'JECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it; as, *the cornice* projects.

PRO'JECT. *n. ſ.* [*projet*, French; from the verb.] Scheme; deſign; contrivance.

It is a diſcovering the longitude, and deſerves a much higher name than that of a *project*. *Addiſon.*

In the various *projects* of happineſs, deviſed by human reaſon, there appeared inconſiſtencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into audable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A body put in motion.

Projectils would for ever move on in the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ſtreedneſs of the plane ſtop their motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *project*.] The act of ſhooting forward.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles will be diſcharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium iſſuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaſeth. *Brown.*

2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. See *To* PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of aſtronomy, that *projection* of the ſtars is beſt, which includes in it all the ſtars in our horizon, reaching to the 30½ degree of the ſouthern latitude. *Watts.*

3. Scheme; plan of action: as, *a* projection *of a new ſcheme*.

4. [*projection*, French.] In chymiſtry, an operation; criſis of an operation; moment of tranſmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine in the *projection* will turn a ſea of the baſer metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *project*.]

1. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correſpondent as diverting as a traveller, his ſubject having the ſame grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addiſ.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with ſo general a ſucceſs, as they who apply themſelves to ſoften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

Chymiſts, and other *projectors*, propoſe to themſelves things utterly impracticable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Aſtrologers that future fates foreſhew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*projecture*, French; *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I ſit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new ſtrings
To my ſhafts. *Ben Jonſon.*

The country huſbandmen will not give the *pruning* knife to a young plant, as not able to endure the fear. *Ben Jonſon.*

To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The preſſures of war have ſomewhat cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if full complaint and cruelty. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* ſpheroidical figure, though it be the neceſſary reſult of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is alſo very convenient for us. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots having been uſed to be ſed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the ſame. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainſw.*

PROLEGO'MENA. *n. ſ.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, French.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόληψις; *prolepſis*, French.]

1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepſis* or prevention of his anſwer. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepſis* or anachroniſm. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepſis*.] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be ſo well defended by the profeſſed ſervants of the altar. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like ſpeculators ſhould forſee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended miſchiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything men. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from ſimpler roots, are not ſo diſtinguiſhable as the offſpring of ſenſible creatures, and *prolifications* deſcending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*prolifique*, French;
PROLI'FICK. } *proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour ſoft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moiſture. *Milton.*

Every diſpute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one queſtion, many new ones were ſtarted. *Decay of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth and ſeas ſupplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the ſkies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* aught,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one ſpecies, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of ſuch mixtures being *prolifick*. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The ſun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that ſeat he darts thoſe beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolifick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not conciſe.

According to the caution we have been ſo *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right underſtanding the true nature of it, we muſt examine what apprehenſion mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The head-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*. *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare ſenſe.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then aſſign a competent term. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakſpeare*'s coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* bluſhes. *Shak.*

PROLI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*prolixité*, French; from *prolix*.] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any ſlips of *prolixity*, or croſſing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthemio hath loſt a ſlip. *Shakſpeare.*

In ſome other paſſages, I may have, to ſhun *prolixity*, unawares ſlipt into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and ſtudied *prolixity* in proving ſuch points as nobody calls in queſtion. *Waterland.*

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediouſly.

On theſe *prolixly* thankful ſhe enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prolix*.] Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCUTOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's diſpleaſure, who was deſign'd their *prolocutor*. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [πρόλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.]

1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance.

Come, ſit, and ſing a ſong.
— Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakſpeare.*

In her face excuſe
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play.
Shakspeare.

The peaking coxcomb comes in the pleasant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakſp.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He has ſpread nothing over *prologues*. *Shakſ.*

To PRŌLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French; *pro* and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong* Life much. *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a diſtant time.

To-morrow in my judgment is too ſudden;
For I myſelf am not ſo well provided,
As elſe I would be were the day *prolong'd*. *Shakſ.*

PROLONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nouriſhment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This unbaſſage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*proluſio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the firſt book of his academical *proluſions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prominentia*, Lat.
PRO'MINENCY. } from *prominent*.] Protuberance; extant part.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addiſon.*

PRO'MINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Latin.] Standing out beyond the other part; protuberant; extant.

Whales are deſcribed with two *prominent* ſpouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown.*

She has her eyes ſo *prominent*, and placed ſo that ſhe can ſee better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of maſſy ſilver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes ſtand ſo *prominent* as the hare, that they can ſee as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiſcuous from all nations. *Milton.*

Promiſcuous love by marriage was reſtrain'd. *Reformation.*

In ruſh'd at once a rude *promiſcuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that conſiders the *promiſcuous* diſpenſations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreaſonable to conclude, that after this life good men ſhall be rewarded, and ſinners puniſhed. *Tillotſon.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiſcuous* maſs of ſand, earth, ſhells, ſubſiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild diſorder ſeen,
With throngs *promiſcuous* ſtrow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiſcuous* ſhoot. *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiſcuous*.] With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately.

We beheld where once ſtood Ilium, called Troy *promiſcuouſly* of Tros. *Sandys.*

That generation, as the ſacred writer modeſtly expreſſes it, married and gave in marriage without diſcretion or decency, but *promiſcuouſly*, and with no better a guide than the impulſes of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you ſee
Barons and peaſants on th' embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiſcuouſly* aſſail. *Philips.*
Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Like birds and beaſts *promiſcuouſly* they join. *Pope.*

PRO'MISE. *n. ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Lat. *promiſe*, *promeſſe*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

Feed the air, *promiſe* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

His *promiſes* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakſ.*

O Lord, let thy *promiſe* unto David be eſtabliſhed. 1 *Chronicles.*

Duty ſtill preceded *promiſe*, and ſtrict endeavour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, ſhe ſaid, perform'd in ev'ry part
My *promiſe* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man conſider, how many ſorrows he would have eſcaped had God called him to his reſt, and then ſay whether the *promiſe* to deliver the juſt from the evils to come ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wiſe men, when the war began, could *promiſe* to themſelves in their moſt ſanguine hopes. *Davenant.*

2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promiſe* from thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greateſt *promiſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promettre*, French; *promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

While they *promiſe* them liberty, they themſelves are the ſervants of corruption. 2 *Peter.*

I could not expect ſuch an effect as I found, which ſeldom reaches to the degree that is *promiſed* by the preſcribers of any remedies. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.*

1. To aſſure one by a promiſe.

Promiſing is the very air o' th' time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakſpeare.*

I dare *promiſe* for this play, that in the roughneſs of the numbers, which was ſo deſigned, you will ſee ſomewhat more maſterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promiſed* in the law, he will ſhortly have mercy, and gather us together. 2 *Maccabees.*

All the pleaſure we can take, when we met theſe *promiſing* ſparks, is in the diſappointment. *Felton.*

She brib'd my ſtay, with more than human charms;
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to beſtow
Immortal life. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promiſe* you. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*breach* and *promiſe*.] Violation of promiſe. Not in uſe.

Criminal in double violation
Of ſacred chaſtity, and of *promiſebreach*. *Shakſ.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break*.] Violater of promiſes.

He's an hourly *promiſebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakſ.*

PRO'MISER. *n. ſ.* [from *promiſe*.] One who promiſes.

Who let this *promiſer* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *Ben Jonſon.*
Fear's a large *promiſer*; who ſubject live
To that baſe paſſion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISSORY. *adj.* [*promiſſorius*, Latin.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the moſt exact virtue, ſo is it moſt advantageouſly enforced by the *promiſſory*, which is moſt exquiſitely adapted to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

The *promiſſory* lyes of great men are known by ſhouldering, hugging, ſqueezing, ſmiling, and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promiſſory*.] By way of promiſe.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a ſtrict obſervation of that which *promiſſorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT. } *n. ſ.* [*promontoire*, Fr.
PRO'MONTORY. } *promontorium*, Latin. *Promont* I have obſerved only in *Shakſpeare*.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea.

The land did ſhoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

Like one that ſtands upon a *promontory*,
And ſpies a far-off ſhore where he would tread *Shakſpeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon it, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakſpeare.*

The waving ſea can with each flood
Bath ſome high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came ſhadowing, and oppreſs'd whole legions arm'd. *Milton.*

Every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* juſtice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her huſband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, muſt hurt more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt to preferment.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Numbers.*

Shall I leave my fatneſs wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees? *Judges.*

Did I ſolicit thee
From darkneſs to *promote* me? *Milton.*

PROMO'TER. *n. ſ.* [*promoteur*, French from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity, verily ſay unto you, inaſmuch as you have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obſolete uſe.

His eies be *promoters*, ſome treſpaſs to ſpie. *Tuſſer.*

Informers and *promoters* oppreſs and ruin the eſtates of many of his beſt ſubjects. *Drummond.*

PROMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement. exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to enoble thoſe,
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth noble. *Shakſpeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door 'mongſt purſuivants. *Shakſpeare.*

My riſing is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy deſtruction. *Milton.*

Thou youngeſt virgin-daughter of the ſkies
Made th' the laſt *promotion* of the bleſt;
Whoſe palms new pluck'd from paradiſe,
In ſpreading branches more ſublimely riſe. *Dryd.*

To PROMO'VE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin; *promouvoir*, French.] To forward; to advance; to promote. Little uſed.

Never yet was honeſt man,
That ever drove the trade of love;
It is impoſſible, nor can
Into unity our ends *promote*. *Suckling.*
Making uſeleſs offers, but *promoving* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, French; *promptus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy.

Very diſcerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occaſions required. *Clarendon.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in proſe or numerous verſe. *Milton.*

To the ſtern ſanction of th' offended ſky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too haſty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryd.*

3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shak.*
The brazen age,
A warlike offſpring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*
Still more ſome rebel ſlave,
Prompter to ſink the ſtate, than he to ſave. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment*.

5. Eaſy; unobſtructed.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs.

Sitting in ſome place, where no man ſhall *prompt* him, let the child tranſlate his leſſon. *Aſcham.*
You've put me now to ſuch a part, which never
I ſhall diſcharge to th' life.
— Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakſpeare.*
My voice ſhall found as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will ſtoop and humble my intents
To your well practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakſpeare.*
None could hold the book to well to *prompt* and inſtruct this ſtage play, as ſhe could. *Bacon.*
He needed not one to *prompt* him, becauſe he could ſay the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To dictate.

Every one ſome time or other dreams he is reading books, in which caſe the invention *prompts* to readily, that the mind is impoſed on. *Addiſon.*
Grace ſhines around her with ſereneſt beams,
And whiſp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to inſtigate.

The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakſpeare.*
Speak not by th' matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with ſuch words
That roated in your tongue. *Shakſpeare.*
If they *prompt* us to anger, their deſign makes uſe of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be eaſily compoſed to prayer. *Dupper.*
Rage *prompted* them at length, and found them arms. *Milton.*
Kind occaſion *prompts* their warm deſires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.

The inconceivable imperfections of ourſelves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown.*

PRO'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakſpeare.*
In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet ſqueaks *Pope.*

2. An admoniſher; a reminder.

We underſtand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourſelves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'MPTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

PRO'MPTLY. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly.

He that does his meſs chearfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion ſlowly, it is a ſign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity.

Had not theſe ſtops been given him by that accidental ticklenes, his great courage and *promptneſs* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Perſia. *South.*
From and rigid muſcles, ſtrong pulſe, activity, and *promptneſs* in animal actions, are ſigns of ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MPTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Latin.] A storehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine.

This fountain is full expanded at top, ſerving as the ſtore-houſe or *promptuary*, that furniſheth forth matter for the ſeminal act of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

PRO'MPTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.] Suggeſtion, motion given by another; inſtigation. Not uſed.

Two ſhe-bears taken by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him ſuch a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up.
Shakſpeare.

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration.

Thoſe albeit I know be nothing ſo much hateful as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occaſion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenſ.*
Thoſe, to whom he entruſted the *promulgating* of the goſpel, had far different inſtructions
Decay of Piety.
It is certain laws, by virtue of any function they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legiſlature, reach not a ſtranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to puniſh offences againſt it. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate*.] Publication; open exhibition.

The ſtream and current of this rule hath come ſo far, as hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the goſpel. *Hooker.*
External *promulgation*, or ſpeaking the word, did not alter the ſame, in reſpect of the inward formal quality. *Whole.*
The very *promulgation* of the puniſhment will be part of the puniſhment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

PROMULGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *promulgate*.] Publiſher; open teacher.

How groundleſs a calumny this is, appears from the ſanctity of the chriſtian religion, which excludes fraud and falſehood; to alſo from the deſignments and aims of its firſt *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly.

The chief deſign of them is, to eſtabliſh the truth of a new revelation in thoſe countries, where it is firſt *promulged* and propagated. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *n. ſ.* [from *promulge*.] Publiſher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, raiſed men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *A tenſon.*

PRONA'TOR. *n. ſ.* In anatomy, a muſcle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downward. *Dict.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With ſanctity of reaſon, might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *ſupine*.

Upon theſe three poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, are ſo thoſe poſtures, *prone*, ſupine, and erect. *Brown.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downward.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He ſpeeds, and through the vaſt ethereal ſky
Sails between worlds. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; ſloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their deſcent, a *prone* and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare
A wiſe director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. It has commonly an ill ſenſe.

The labour of doing good, with the pleaſure ariſing from the contrary, doth make men for the moſt part flower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, preſcribed them by law, can prevail ſufficiently with them. *Hooker.*
Thoſe who are ready to confeſs him in judgment and profeſſion, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings. *South.*
If we are *prone* to ſedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which ſupplies buſineſs to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addiſon.*
Still *prone* to change, though ſtill the ſlaves of ſtate. *Pope.*

PRO'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prone*.]

1. The ſtate of bending downward; not erectneſs.

If erectneſs be taken, as it is largely oppoſed unto *proneneſs*, or the poſture of animals looking downwards, carrying their centers, or oppoſite part to the ſpine, directly towards the earth, it may admit objection. *Brown.*

2. The ſtate of lying with the face downward; not ſupineneſs.

3. Deſcent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill.

The holy ſpirit ſaw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn and that rightcouſneſs is the leſs accounted of, by reaſon of the *pronenſs* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*
The loud boaſting ſpirit from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall,
And this declining *pronenſs* unto nought,
Is ev'n in that ſin that we are born withal. *Davies.*
He inſtituted this worſhip, becauſe of the carnality of their hearts, and the *pronenſs* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*
The *pronenſs* of good men to commit ſin wanes in whatſoever ſhape it appears. *Atterbury.*
How great is the *pronenſs* of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Rogers.*

PRONG. *n. ſ.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to ſqueeze. *Minſheu.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but ſlicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*
When cum his ſea-coal *prong* threw by,
And baſely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*
Be mindful
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The cruſted earth. *Dryden.*

PRO'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *prone*.] Proneneſs. Not uſed.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not ſee any good tendency. *Mare.*

PRONOU'N. *n. f.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Latin.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to perſons, and uſed inſtead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themſelves, but uſed inſtead of nouns. *Clarke.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter.

He *pronounced* all theſe words unto me with his mouth. *Jeremiah.*

2. To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce diſhonour of her. *Shakſpeare.*

I have *pronounced* the word, ſaith the Lord. *Jer.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Abſalom *pronounc'd* a ſentence of death againſt his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human ſenſe expreſs'd. *Milt.*

Though diverſity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them eaſier. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

How confidently ſoever men *pronounce* of themſelves, and believe that they are then moſt ſecure, when they are moſt eager and impatient, yet 'tis ſure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wiſe men will, in matters of diſcourſe, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act juſtly. *South.*

PRONOU'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof ſhall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The deſign of ſpeaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, eaſy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been ſearched out that were ſerviceable for the purpoſe. *Holder.*

It were eaſy to produce thouſands of his verſes, which are lame for want of half a foot, ſometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetorick which teaches to ſpeak in publick with pleaſing utterance and graceful geſture.

PROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly win a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* ſufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials ſhould be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing muſt needs be by the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as the parties ſhall produce. *Spenſer.*

That which I ſhall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* ſo high. *Shakſpeare.*

One foul miſdeed, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton.*

Things of ſeveral kinds may admit and require ſeveral ſorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, becauſe it cannot be made out, by ſuch kind of *proofs* of which the nature of ſuch a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either ſenſible *proof*, or demonſtration of ſuch matters as are not capable of ſuch *proofs*, ſuppoſing them to be true. *Wilkins.*

Thus, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Thoſe intervening ideas, which ſerve to ſhew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Teſt; trial; experiment.

Retire or taſte thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with ſpirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

Samſon,
This day to Dagon is a ſolemn feaſt:
Thy ſtrength they know ſurpaſſing human race,
And now ſome publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feaſt. *Milton.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of ſuch an inſtrument, and conceives that the event muſt infallibly anſwer its hopes, yet then does it ſtrangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by *proof*, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a humorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addiſon.*

Here for ever muſt I ſtay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper: impenetrability; the ſtate of being wrought and hardened, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shak.*

To me the cries of hiſſing ſerpents are charms,
Knots be my fetters, and of *proof* my arms,
I aſk no other ſhelter of my ſhame. *Dryden.*

See arms of *proof*, ſuch for my ſelf and thee;
Chuſe thou the beſt. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Pallas's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him *Shakſpeare.*

5. In printing, the rough draft of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though uſed as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable; able to reſiſt.

Now put your ſhields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than ſhields. *Shakſpeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, ſift thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton.*

He paſt expreſſion lov'd,
Proof to diſdain, and not to be diſcourag'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* againſt all oppoſitions. *Collier.*

Guiltleſs of hate, and *proof* againſt deſire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin, thought *proof* againſt bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addiſon.*

2. It has either *to* or *againſt* before the power to be reſiſted.

Imagin'd wife,
Conſtant, mature, *proof againſt* all aſſaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the frowzy Alps, a lump of ice
By froſt was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the ſun it now ſecurely lies,
And the warm dog-ſtar's hotteſt rage deſies. *Addiſ.*

The god of day,
To make him *proof againſt* the burning ray,
His temples with celeſtial ointment wet. *Addiſon.*

PROO'FLESS. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were ſo manifeſtly weak and *proofleſs*, that he muſt be a very courteous adverſary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupport by placing ſomething under or againſt.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton.*

2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt.

Like theſe, earth unſupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty maſs. *Creech.*

Eternal ſnows the growing maſs ſupply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent ſky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

The nearer I find myſelf verging to that period, which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I *prop* myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP. *n. ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any thing reſts.

The boy was the very ſtaff of my age, the very *prop*. *Sidney.*

You take my houſe, when you do take the *prop*
That doth ſuſtain my houſe; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakſp.*

Some plants creep along the ground, others about other trees or *props*, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his part did ſhare. *Davies.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we ſtand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good the only would intend. *Davies.*

Faireſt unſupported flower
From her beſt *prop* to fall. *Milton.*

The current of his wet'ries found no ſtop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's cheefeſt *prop*. *Waller.*

'Twas a conſiderable time before the great engagements that fell reſted in a firm poſture, for the props and ſtays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy houſe, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryd.*

Had it been poſſible to find out any real and ſure foundation for Arminius to reſt upon, it would never have been left to ſtand upon artificial *props*, or ſubſiſt by ſubtlety and management. *Waterland.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be continued by ſucceſſion.

Such creatures as are produced each by a ſingular ſeed, conſtitute a diſtinct *propagable* kind of creatures. *Ray.*

To PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or ſhall beget,
Is *propagated* curſe! *Milton.*

Is it an elder brother's duty ſo
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you. *Otway.*

From hills and dales the cheerful cries reſound
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the ſound. *Dryden.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleaſant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all deſerts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To *propagate* their ſtates. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To carry on from place to place, to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety.*

Who are thoſe that truth muſt *propagate*,
Within the confines of my father's ſtate? *Addiſon.*

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, and deſire to *propagate* nothing elſe, freely expoſe their reaſon to the teſt. *Locke.*

Becauſe denſe bodies conſerve their heat a long time, and the denſeſt bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, the vibrations of their parts are of the laſting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* alſo to fibres of uniform denſe matter to a great diſtance,

... conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all ... organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To increase; ... promote.

Griefs of mine own lie ... in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have ... prest
With more of thine. *Shakspeare.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clarissa*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, French; from *propagate*.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker.*

There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wiseman.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *propagate*.]

1 One who continues by successive production.

2 A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the ... *Addison.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward.

Wren wrestles the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Latin, to hang forward.] To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still. *Shakspeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *propend*.]

1 Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *n. s.* [*propension*, French;
PROPE'NSITY. } *propensio*, Latin; from *propense*.]

Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some mitigations might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any *propensity* of myself to injuriousness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propensions* to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Government of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural *propension*, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune ... *Temple.*

He assists us with a measure of grace, sufficient to over-balance the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.

Bodies that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place, do nevertheless move continually and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition must produce a great *propensity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'PER. *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar, not belonging to more; not common.

As for those virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not *proper* unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No sense the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own powers and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed aught,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufresnoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden.*

Outward objects, that are extrinsecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsecal and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves. *Nelson.*

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind, as Cæsar. *Watts.*

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, *my* proper, *their* proper.

The bloody book of law
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,
After your own sense, yea, though our *proper* son
Stood in your action. *Shakspeare.*

Court the ...
With somewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanvill.*

Now learn the difference at *your proper* cost,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast. *Dryden.*

4. Natural; original.

In *our proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable, qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*, for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet.*

8. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil,
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *King Lear.*

9. [*propre*, French.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a *proper* child. *Hebrews.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. A low word.

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the *properest* man in Italy. *Shakspeare.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *proper*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense.

What dies but what has life
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither. *Milton.*

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a future state, in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

PRO'PERNESS. *n. s.* [from *proper*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness.

PRO'PERTY. *n. s.* [from *proper*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property*. *Watts.*

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent, and sure the logick of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way, silence it may, but convince it cannot. *Decay of Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke.*

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly shower'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed.

'Tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as a *property*. *Shakspeare.*

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured? *Swift.*

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakspeare.*

7. Something useful; an appendage. A theatrical term.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants. *Shakspeare.*

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and state are useful *properties*. *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors. *Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world, his voice was *property'd*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appro-

priate; to hold. This word is not now ufed in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All forts of hearts. *Shakfpeare.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darknefs, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakfpeare.*

I am too highborn to be *propertied*,
To be a fecondary at controul. *Shakfpeare.*

Pro'phasis. *n. f.* [πρόφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of difeafes.

Pro'phecy. *n. f.* [προφητεία; *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of fomething to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakfpeare.*

Poets may boaft
Their work fhall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verfes and the *prophecy*. *Waller.*

Pro'phesier. *n. f.* [from *prophefy*.] One who prophefies.

To **Pro'phesy.** *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretel; to prognofticate.

Miferable England,
I *prophefy* the fearful'ft time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakfpeare.*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophefy* good, but evil. *1 Kings.*

The Lord fent me to *prophefy* againft this houfe, all the words that ye have heard. *Jeremiah.*

2. To forefhow.

Methought thy very gait did *prophefy*
A royal noblenefs. *Shakfpeare.*

To **Pro'phesy.** *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange fcreams of death,
And *prophefying* with accents terrible
Of dire combuftion. *Shakfpeare.*

Receiv'd by thee, I *prophefy*, my rhimes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds fhall fee. *Tickel.*

2. To preach. A fcriptural fenfe.

Prophefy unto the wind, *prophefy* fon of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and profpered through the *prophefying* of Haggai. *Ezra.*

PRO'PHET. *n. f.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Ev'ry flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it forefaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakfpeare.*

Jefters oft prove *prophets*. *Shakfpeare.*

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finifher
Of utmoft hope! *Milton.*

He lov'd fo faft,
As if he fear'd each day would be her laft;
Too true a *prophet* to forefee the fate,
That fhould fo foon divide their happy ftate. *Dryden.*

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

2. One of the facred writers empowered by God to difplay futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apoftles. *Shakfpeare.*

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the facred and canonical fcriptures of the holy *prophets* and apoftles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *White.*

Pro'phetess. *n. f.* [*prophetesse*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He fhall fplit thy very heart with forrow,
And fay poor Marg'ret was a *prophetefs*. *Shakfp.*

That it is conformant to the word of God, to n[ot] forgo to anfwer, the practice of Miriam the *prophetefs*, when fhe anfwered the men in her fong, will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *prophetefs*, my grief would ceafe. *Prior.*

Prophe'tical. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr.
Prophe'tick. } from *prophet*.]

1. Forefeeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blafted heath you ftop our way,
With fuch *prophetick* greeting? *Shakfpeare.*

The counfel of a wife and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Walton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon.*

Till old experience do attain
To fomething like *prophetick* ftrain. *Milton.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures reprefent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and bufy, fmooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be difcerned in the furface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a ftronger impreffion on thefe pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in thofe old *prophetick* writings depofited among the hands of the greateft enemies to chriftianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addifon.*

2. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

Prophe'tically. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is fo *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in faying nothing. *Shakfpeare.*

This great fuccefs among Jews and Gentiles, part of it hiftorically true at the compiling of thefe articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a moft effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*

She figh'd, and thus *prophetically* fpoke. *Dryden.*

To **Pro'phetize.** *v. n.* [*prophetifer*, Fr. from *prophet*.] To give predictions. Not in ufe.

Nature elfe hath conference
With profound fleep, and fo doth warning fend
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel.*

Prophyla'ctick. *adj.* [προφυλακτικός, from προφυλάττω.] Preventive; prefervative.

Medicine is diftributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preferving health; and therapeutick, or the art of reftoring health. *Watts.*

Propi'nquity. *n. f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearnefs; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the cryftalline humour, and by their relaxation fuffer it to return to its natural diftance according to the exigency of the object, in refpect of diftance or *propinquity*. *Ray.*

2. Nearnefs of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their defolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than thofe foon decaying fruits of fummer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearnefs of blood.

Here I difclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a ftranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakfpeare.*

Propi'tiable. *adj.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; fuch as may be made propitious.

To **PROPI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her priefts, declare
What off'rings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright ftones that ne'er decay,
Or polifh'd lines which longer laft than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain fpirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*

Vengeance fhall purfue the inhuman coaft,
Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghoft. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the peft affuage. *Pope.*

Propitia'tion. *n. f.* [*propiciation*, Fr. from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitioufnefs is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for the fins of the whole world. *1 John.*

Propitia'tor. *n. f.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates.

Propi'tiatory. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate*.] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* facrifice is offered to their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

Propi'tious. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

I'll affuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to fing the praifes of thy name. *Spenfer.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My Maker, be *propitious* while I fpeak! *Milton.*

Indulgent god! *propitious* pow'r to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to deftroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy fifter Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addifon.*

Ere Phœbus rofe, he had implor'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope.*

Propi'tiously. *adv.* [from *propitious*.] Favourably; kindly.

So when a mufe *propitioufly* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Rofcommon.*

Propi'tiousness. *n. f.* [from *propitious*.] Favourablenefs; kindnefs.

All thefe joined with the *propitioufnefs* of climate to that fort of tree and the length of age it fhall ftand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

Propla'sm. *n. f.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Thofe fhells ferving as *proplafms* or moulds to the matter which fo fill'd them, limited and determined its dimenfions and figure. *Woodward.*

Propla'stick. *n. f.* [προπλαστική.] The art of making moulds for cafting.

Propo'nent. *n. f.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a propofal, or lays down a pofition.

For myfterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *n. f.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wifdom determine by leffening the territory, and increafing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requifite to the peopling of a region in fuch a manner, that the land fhall be neither too narrow for thofe whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to thefe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all forts of injurious perfons. *Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy fhare,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainft earth and hell,
Flings up the adverfe fcale, and fhuns *proportion*. *Prior.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater vifible good does not always raife men's defires, in *proportion* to the greatnefs it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble fets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He muft be little fkill'd in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little fhall hold proportion only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converfe more or lefs with thofe of the reformed churches. *Addifon.*

In *proportion* as this refolution grew, the terrors before us feemed to vanifh. *Tatler.*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Inftinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and purfu'd tranfverfe the refonant fugue.
Milton.

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Meafure is that which perfecteth all things, becaufe every thing is for fome end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well exceffes as defects, are oppofite. *Hooker.*

It muft be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the prefent age is equal in the ftrength, *proportion* and knitting of his limbs, to the Hercules of Farnefe. *Dryden.*

The *proportions* are fo well obferved, that nothing appears to an advantage, or diftinguifhes itfelf above the reft. *Addifon.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face.
Mrs. Carter.

5. Form; fize.

All things receiv'd, do fuch *proportion* take,
As thofe things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glaffes little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd.
Davies.

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjuft by comparative relation.

Till body up to fpirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the lofs of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies fet upon it. *Addifon.*

2. To form fymmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be difcovered by the fenfes; yet altogether feemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjufted by comparative relation; fuch as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, becaufe he offers us an affiftance, *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotfon.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, affifted with a *proportionable* number of other inftruments. *Addifon.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one fide or the other. *Locke.*

The pains of a good thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large eftates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently neceffary to thofe in ftations of authority, yet thefe qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happinefs in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fr. from *proportion*.] Having a fettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with fomething elfe.

The ferpent lives,
Lives, as thou faid'ft, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life; inducement ftrong
To us, as likely tafting to attain
Proportional afcent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton.*

Four numbers are faid to be *proportional*, when the firft containeth, or is contained by the fecond, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

It light be fwifter in bodies than in vacuo, in the proportion of the fines which meafure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the denfities of the fame bodies. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional.

All fenfe, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impreffion made. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportional*.] In a ftated degree.

If thefe circles, whilft their centres keep their diftances and pofitions, could be made lefs in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by confequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be *proportionally* diminifhed. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjufted to fomething elfe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate*. *Grew.*

The ufe of fpectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occafion to think of microfcopes and telefcopes, but the invention of burning glaffes depended on a *proportionate*, for that figure, which contracts the fpecies of any body, that is, the rays by which it is feen, will, in the fame proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew.*

In the ftate of nature, one man comes by no abfolute power to ufe a criminal according to the paffion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, fo far as confcience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his tranfgreffion. *Locke.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjuft according to fettled rates to fomething elfe.

The parallelifm and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Since every fingle particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and diftance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would neceffarily tend inwards, and defcend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole fpace. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *proportionate*.] The ftate of being by comparifon adjufted.

By this congruity of thofe faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitnefs and *proportionatenefs* of thefe objective impreffions upon their refpective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the fenfible nature hath fo much of perception as is neceffary for its fenfible being. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *n. f.* [from *propofe*.]

1. Scheme or defign propounded to confideration or acceptance.

If our *propofals* once again were heard,
We fhould compel them to a quick refult. *Milton.*

The work you mention, will fufficiently recommend itfelf, when your name appears with the *propofals*. *Addifon.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *propofal* of an agreeable object a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refufe it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the firft *propofal*. *Atterbury.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*propofer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the confideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*,
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd. *Milton.*

My defign is to treat only of thofe, who have chiefly *propofed* to themfelves the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler.*

In learning any thing, there fhould be as little as poffible firft *propofed* to the mind at once, and that being underftood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay fchemes. Not in ufe.

Run thee into the parlour,
There fhalt thou find my coufin Beatrice,
Propofing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakfpeare.*

PROPO'SER, *n. f.* [from *propofe*.] One that offers any thing to confideration.

Faith is the affent to any propofition, not made out by the deductions of reafon, but upon the credit of the *propofer* as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a ftatute, that whoever propofed any alteration to be made, fhould do it with a rope about his neck: if the matter propofed were generally approved, then it fhould pafs into a law; if it went in the negative, the *propofer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*propofition*, Fr. *propofitio*, Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The firft *propofition* of the precedent argument is not neceffary. *White.*

2. A fentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chryfippus, labouring how to reconcile thefe two *propofitions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that fomething is in our own power, cannot extricate himfelf. *Hammond.*

Contingent *propofitions* are of a dubious quality, and they caufe opinion only, and not divine faith. *White.*

The compounding of the reprefentation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *propofition*. *Hale.*

3. Propofal; offer of terms.

The enemy fent *propofitions*, fuch as upon delivery of a ftrong fortified town, after a handfome defence, are ufually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *propofition*.] Confidered as a propofition.

If it has a fingular fubject in its *propofitional* fenfe, it is always ranked with univerfals. *Watts.*

To PROPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.]

1. To offer to confideration; to propofe.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound*. *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'ft thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worfhip thee? *Milton.*

The exiftence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of chriftianity. *Pearfon.*

The greateft ftranger muft *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments, which chriftianity *propounds* to us, are reafonable encouragements to bear fufferings patiently. *Tillotfon.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A fpirit rais'd from depth of under ground,
That fhall make anfwer to fuch queftions,
As by your grace fhall be *propounded* him. *Shakf.*

PROPOU'NDER. *n. f.* [from *propound*.] He that propounds; he that offers; propofer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *n. f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Poffeffor in his own right.

'Tis a miftake to think ourfelves ftewards in fome of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the defignation of the donor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though fheep, which are *proprietary*, are feldom marked, yet they are not apt to ftraggle. *Grew.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *n. f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A poffeffor in his own right.

Man, by being mafter of himfelf, and *proprietor* of his own perfon, and the actions or labour of it, had ftill in himfelf the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are fcattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermoft parts of the fea, even there fhall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*. *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *n. f.* [from *proprietor*.] A female poffeffor in her own right; a miftrefs.

A big bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burden in; the *proprietrefs* demanded poffeffion, but the other begged her excufe. *L'Eftrange.*

PROPRIETY. *n. ſ.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right.

You that have promis'd to yourſelves *propriety* in love,
Know women's hearts like ſtraws do move. *Suckling*

Peneſit of peace, and vacation for poets, render it neceſſary by laws to ſecure *propriety*. *Hammond*

Hail, wedded love! myſterious law, true ſource
Of human offspring, ſole *propriety*
In Paradiſe! of all things common elſe. *Milton.*

They became *propriety* and peace. *Dryden*

To us we owe not only the ſafety of our perſons and the *property* of our poſſeſſions, but our improvement in the ſeveral arts. *Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; juſtneſs.

Common uſe, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords ſome aid to ſettle the ſignification of language. *Locke.*

PROPT. for *propped*. [from *prop.*] Suſtained by ſome prop.

Seen her cell fad Eloiſa ſpread,
Propt on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead *Pope.*

To PROPUGN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulneſs is our meeteſt tribute to thoſe ſacred champions for *propugning* of our faith *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To ſtand the puſh and enmity of thoſe
This quarrel would excite? *Shakſpeare.*

PROPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *propugn.*] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to inſtruct men in it, and in all the little ſophiſtries for defending it. *Government of the Tongue*

PROPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*propulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulſion* of the moiſture of the brain, when the ſpirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evaneſcent ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ, and the extremities of thoſe ſmall canals will by *propulſion* be carried off with the fluid continually *Arbuthnot.*

PRORE. *n. ſ.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of a ſhip. A poetical word uſed for a rhyme.

There no veſſel, with vermilion *prore*
Or bark of trailack, glides from ſhore to ſhore. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation.

The fulneſs and influence of man's enjoyments in the ſtate of innocence, might ſeem to leave no place for hope, in reſpect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he poſſeſſed. *South.*

2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

It would ſeem extraordinary, if an inferior court ſhould take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To PROROGUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, ſtill threatning to diſmiſs himſelf from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To withhold the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

By the king's authority alone they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and diſſolved, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of burſting out.

Others ground this diſruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood, impatient by a tormple *proruption*, anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown.*

PROSA'ICK. *adj.* [*proſaique*, Fr. *proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction,

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was baniſhed the realm, and *proſcribed*. *Speed.*

I find for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being ſo bath'd,
And writ him in the liſt of my *proſcrib'd*
After thy fact. *Ben Jonſon*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proſcrib'd* by men of ſenſe. *Roſcommon*

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proſcribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, conſiſting of 318 biſhops, very unanimous in their reſolutions, excepting a few reclamants. *Waterland.*

2. To interdict. Not in uſe.

He ſhall be found,
And taken or *proſcrib'd* this happy ground *Dryd.*

Some utterly *proſcribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane ſignification; and indeed, if taken by us in that ſenſe in which it was uſed by the heathen, ſo as to make any thing caſual, in reſpect of God himſelf, their exception ought juſtly to be admitted. *South*

PROSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *proſcribe.*] One that dooms to deſtruction.

The triumvir and *proſcriber* had deſcended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiſcation.

You took his voice who ſhould be pickt to die,
In our black ſentence and *proſcription*. *Shakſ.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proſcriptions*.
Ben Jonſon.

For the title of *proſcription* or fortune, the emperor hath been judge and party, and juſtified himſelf. *Bacon*

PROSE. *n. ſ.* [*proſe*, French; *proſa*, Latin.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables; diſcourſe not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *proſe* or rhyme *Milt.*

The reformation of *proſe* was owing to Boccace, who is the ſtandard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phraſes are become obſolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *proſe* writer, as his deſcriptions are often more diſtinct. *Addiſon.*

Proſe men alone for private ends,
I thought, forſook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be full your friend in *proſe*:
Liberal and friendſhip to expreſs,
Will not require poetick dreſs. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verſe man and *proſe* man, term me which you will *Pope*

To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [*proſequor*, *proſecutus*, Lat.]

1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why ſhould not I then *proſecute* my right? *Shakſ.*

I muſt not omit a father's timely care,
To *proſecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom. *Milton.*

That which is morally good is to be deſired and *proſecuted*; that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins.*

He *proſecuted* this purpoſe with ſtrength of argument and cloſe reaſoning, without incoherent ſallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The ſame reaſons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you alſo to *proſecute* the ſame. *Hayward.*

All reſolute to *proſecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cauſe to free *Daniel.*

He aſſiſted Oxford, which gave them the more reaſon to *proſecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With luſtier arms
She *proſecutes* her works, and thus replies *Dryden*

3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing.

An infinite labour to *proſecute* thoſe things, ſo far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker.*

4. To purſue by law; to ſue criminally.

5. To *proſecute* differs from to *perſecute*; to *perſecute* always implies ſome cruelty, malignity, or injuſtice; to *proſecute*, is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

PROSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*]

1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not hold; they are prompt in the beginnings, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *proſecution*. *South*

Their jealouſy of the Britiſh power, as well as their *proſecutions* of commerce and purſuits of univerſal monarchy, will fix them in their averſion towards us. *Addiſon.*

2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

Perſons at law may know, when they are next to communicate till they have put a ſtop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the ſame during their *proſecution* of it. *Kettlewell.*

PRO'SECUTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a purſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SELYTE. *n. ſ.* [προσήλυτος; *proſelite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proſelyte*.
Churchill

Men become profeſſors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of, not *proſelytes* to. *Locke*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proſelytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts ſtill you go. *Granville*

What numbers of *proſelytes* may we not expect? *Addiſon.*

To PRO'SELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.

Men of this temper cut themſelves off from the opportunities of *proſelyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Government of the Tongue*

PROSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſemino*, *proſeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by ſeed.

Touching the *proſemination* of the eternal bleſſion of men, animals of ſeveral kinds by natural propagation or *proſemination*, the reaſons thereof muſt be deliverers. *Hale*

PROSO'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *proſody.*] One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

Some have been ſo bad *proſodians*, as from thence to derive inceſt, becauſe that fault was firſt occaſion of evil. *Brown*

PROSODY. *n. ſ.* [*proſodie*, Fr. προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPŒ'IA. *n. ſ.* [προσωποποιία; *proſopopée*, Fr.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons.

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prosopopœia* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that heaven, whence their law descended. *Decay of Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in *prospect* allure. *Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,
Thus spake. *Milton.*

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach: just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addison.*

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Present, sad *prospect*! can he aught descry,
But what affects his melancholy eye?
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast.
Prior.

5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty, his pictures are a composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*. *Reynolds.*

6. View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*.

To be king,
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakspeare.*

To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. *Locke.*

Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd. *Smith.*

7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

To **PROSPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *prospect.*]

1. Viewing at a distance.

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious and *prospective* too in this affair. *Child.*

To **PRO'SPER.** *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *prosper* him. *Shakspeare.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design;
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

To **PRO'SPER.** *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereto I sent it. *Isaiah.*

They were increased by little and little, and things *prospered* with him more and more. *2 Maccabees.*

Since to *prosper*, than prosperity
Could have assur'd us. *Milton.*

2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*. *Cowley.*

She visits how they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, *prospers* well in these parts. *Brown.*

PROSPE'RITY. *n. s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat. *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *Hooker.*

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Latin.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave
And *prosperous*. *Shakspeare.*

Rather state to bear *prosperous* or adverse. *Milt.*

May he find
A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain, *prosperously* atchieved by Robert earl of Essex, in consort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are intitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits. *Wiseman.*

PRO'STETHIS. *n. s.* [προσθεσις.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*

To **PRO'STITUTE.** *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Leviticus.*

Marrying or *prostituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to their own sinister designs? *Decay of Piety.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

PRO'STITUTE. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] Vitious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Base *prostitute*! thus dost thou gain thy bread.
Dryden.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

2. [*prostibulum*, Lat.] A publick strumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome.
Dryden.

PROSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*prostitution*, Fr. from *prostitute.*]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by seducing others. *Spectator.*

PROSTRA'TE. *adj.* [*prostratus*, Latin. The accent was formerly on the first syllable. *Sidney* and *Spenser* seem to differ.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief clothing dressed. *Sidney.*

Before her Britomart she fell *prostrate*. *Spenser.*

He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *prostrate*. *Fairf.*

Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire.
Milton.

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shakspeare.*

At thy knees lie
Our *prostrate* bosomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hospitable right, or boone
Of other nature, such as have been wonne
By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning sound was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies *prostrate*, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To **PROSTRA'TE.** *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Latin. This was accented anciently on the first syllable.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward.*

2. [*se prosterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*prosternation*, Fr. from *prostrate.*]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Nor is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns and *prostrations*. *Stillingfleet.*

The truths, they had subscribed to in speculation, they reverted by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *South.*

2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *n. ſ.* [*proſtyle*, Fr. πρόστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm.*] A proſyllogiſm is when two or more ſyllogiſms are ſo connected together, that the concluſion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*protaſe*, Fr. πρότασις.]

1. A maxim or propoſition.
2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK. *adj.* [*protatique*, Fr. προτατικός.] Previous.

There are *protatick* perſons in the ancients, whom they uſe in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To **PROTE'CT.** *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin; *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakſ.*
Leave not the faithful ſide,
That gave thee being, ſtill ſhades thee and *protects.* *Milton.*

Full in the midſt of his own ſtrength he ſtands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His ſhade *protects* the plains. *Dryden.*

PROTE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defence; ſhelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou ſhalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.* *Shakſpeare.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with juſtice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted: as, *he had a* protection *during the rebellion.*

The law of the empire is my *protection.* *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protect.*] Defenſive; ſheltering.

The ſtately ſailing ſwan guards his oſier iſle,
Protective of his young. *Thomſon.*

PROTE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil or oppreſſion; guardian.

Hither th' oppreſſed ſhall henceforth reſort,
Juſtice to crave, and ſuccour at your court,
And then your highneſs, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* ſhall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addiſon.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he ſhall be *protector*?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakſpeare.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector.*] A woman that protects.

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign patroneſs and *protectreſs* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold thoſe arts with a propitious eye,
That ſuppliant to their great *protectreſs* fly. *Addiſon.*

To **PROTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth.

All ſtood with their *protended* ſpears prepar'd. *Dryden.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peeviſhneſs; petulance.

To **PROTE'ST.** *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Latin; *proteſter*, Fr.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for, I *proteſt*, mine never ſhall. *Shakſpeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had *proteſted* and ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakſpeare.*

I have long lov'd her, and I *proteſt* to you, beſtowed much on her, followed her with a doting obſervance. *Shakſpeare.*

He *proteſts* againſt your votes, and ſwears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*

The conſcience has power to diſapprove and to *proteſt* againſt the exorbitancies of the paſſions. *South.*

To **PROTE'ST.** *v. a.*

1. To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of. Not uſed.

Many unfought youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To call as a witneſs.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar,
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

PRO'TEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion commonly againſt ſomething: as, the lords publiſhed a *proteſt.*

PRO'TESTANT. *adj.* [from *proteſt.*] Belonging to proteſtants.

Since the ſpreading of the *proteſtant* religion, ſeveral nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addiſon.*

PRO'TESTANT. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the church of Rome.

This is the firſt example of any proteſtant ſubjects that have taken up arms againſt their king a *proteſtant.* *King Charles.*

PROTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtation*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *proteſtation* to them of Corinth, that the goſpel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the ſame goſpel taught by the reſt of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

But to your *proteſtation*; let me hear
What you proteſt. *Shakſpeare.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt them, ſome nobleman publiſhed a *proteſtation* againſt it. *Clarendon.*

I ſmiled at the ſolemn *proteſtation* of the poet in the firſt page, that he believes neither in the fates or deſtinies. *Addiſon.*

PROTE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *proteſt.*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

Did I uſe
To ſtale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *proteſter.* *Shakſpeare.*

What if he were one of the lateſt *proteſters* againſt popery? and but one among many, that ſet about the ſame work? *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *n. ſ.* [*protonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head regiſter.

Saginaeus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians profeſſing of obedience to the biſhop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

He had the *prothonotariſhip* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *n. ſ.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. πρωτόκολλον, from πρῶτος and κόλλη.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is ſtiled the *protocol*, or ſcriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the inſtrument, does not appear, the inſtrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυς.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλαστός.] Original; thing firſt formed as a copy to be followed afterward.

The conſumption was the primitive diſeaſe, which put a period to our *protoplaſts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact ſymmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two diſtinct things, and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To **PROTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen, to ſpin to length.

Where can they get victuals to ſupport ſuch a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war? *Knolles.*

He ſtrives this woman to her ſmock,
Elſe ne'er could he ſo long *protract* his ſpeech. *Shakſpeare.*

PROTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the preſence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that ſlowly ſeem'd to move
Their ſad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenſer.*

PROTRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Thoſe delays
And long *protraction*, which he muſt endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain traditions. *Hale.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length.

Our works are nought elſe
But the *protractive* tryals of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men. *Shakſpeare.*
He ſuffered their *protractive* arts,
And ſtrove by mildneſs to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTREPTICAL. *adj.* [προτρεπτικός.] Hortatory; ſuaſory.

The means uſed are partly didactical and *protreptical*, demonſtrating the truths of the goſpel, and then urging the profeſſors to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and beware of infidelity. *Ward.*

To **PROTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt forward.

When the ſtomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whoſe periſtaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. [illegible]

They were not left upon the ſeas being *protruded* forwards, and conſtrained to take [illegible] certain courſe by the [illegible] or earth, which [illegible] changed into [illegible] rivers. *Woodward.*

His left arm extended, and forefinger [illegible] *Garth.*

To **PROTRU'DE.** *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward.

If the ſpirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be continued, it followeth in putrefaction. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*protruſus*, Lat.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protruſion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilſt others are at reſt; then the place is deſerted, gives us the idea of pure ſpace without ſolidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either reſiſtance or *protruſion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages ſince have been levelled, and the ſuperficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTU'BERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and ſwelling out, another's more ſunk and depreſſed. *Glanv.*

Though the eye ſeems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, elſe the eye could not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a ſmall puncture with a lancet through the ſkin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia ſucceeding. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *adj.* [pꞃuꝺe, or pꞃuꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf.

The *proudeſt* admirer of his own parts might find it uſeful to conſult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himſelf: with *of* before the object.

If thou beeſt *proud*, be moſt inſtant in praying for humility. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that, with malicious joy,
Does man her ſlave oppreſs,
Proud of her office to deſtroy,
Is ſeldom pleas'd to bleſs. *Dryden.*

In vain *of* pompous chaſtity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryd.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herſelf, we could hardly take better means to raiſe this paſſion in her, than thoſe that are now uſed in their education. *Law.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in ſpirit is better than the *proud* in ſpirit. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

A foe ſo *proud* will not the weaker ſeek. *Milton.*

Proud Sparta with their wheels reſounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring; preſumptuous.

By his underſtanding he ſmiteth through the *proud*. *Job.*

The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The *proud* attempt thou haſt repell'd. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of perſon.

He like a *proud* ſteed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the ſaid country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, ſhipping and riches. *Bacon.*

Storms of ſtones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryd.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood. *Dryden.*

7. Oſtentatious; ſpecious; grand.

H[illegible] r brook the lots of brittle life,
Th[illegible] thoſe *proud* titles thou haſt won of me. *Shakſ.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, obſervation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*. *Brown.*

9. [pꞃyꝺe, Saxon, is ſwelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the veſſels are too lax, and do not ſufficiently reſiſt the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungous or *proud* fleſh. *Arbuthnot.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, called fungus or *proud* fleſh. *Sharp.*

PROU'DLY. *adv.* [from *proud.*]

1. Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner.

He bears himſelf more *proudly*
Even to my perſon, than I thought he would. *Shak.*

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain inſolence. *Addiſon.*

2. With loftineſs of mien.

The ſwan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows. *Milton.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouver*, French.]

1. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony.

Let the trumpet ſound:
If none appear to *prove* upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakſpeare.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day ſhall *prove*. *Milton.*

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is ſhorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it prove any thing, it can only *prove* againſt our author, that the aſſignment of dominion to the eldeſt is not by divine inſtitution. *Locke.*

In ſpite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the teſt.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reaſon *prove*?
Or ſpeak thoſe thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

3. To experience.

Thy overpraiſing leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee firſt *prov'd*. *Milt.*

4. To endure; to try by ſuffering or encountering.

Delay not the preſent, but
Filling the air with ſwords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakſpeare.*

Could ſenſe make Marius ſit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout? *Davies.*

Well I deſerv'd Evadne's ſcorn to *prove*,
That to ambition ſacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he diſdains to love. *Dryd*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The ſons prepare
Meeting like winds broke looſe upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whoſe fate it was to reign. *Dryd.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakſ.*

All eſculent and garden herbs, ſet upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though leſs eſculent. *Bacon.*

3. To ſucceed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beaſts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair bloſſom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The [illegible] ſubjects of [illegible] rage;
Hoping they [illegible] immortal *prove*,
Rew[illegible] love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the caſe *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Property, you ſee it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's ſhare,
Or in a jointure vaniſh from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *n. ſ.* [*proveditore*, Ital.]
PROVEDO'RE. } One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

The Jews, in thoſe ages, had the office of *provedore*. *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* the labouring horſes would have. *Tuſſer.*

I do appoint him ſtore of *provender*,
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakſpeare.*

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time, much like his maſter's aſs,
For nought but *provender*. *Shakſpeare.*

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, inſtead
Of paultry *provender* and bread. *Swift.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

PRO'VERB. *n. ſ.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage.

The ſum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the ſtudy of this practick wiſdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praiſe and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purſes: for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

The *proverb* ſays of the Genoeſe, that they have a ſea without fiſh, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addiſon.*

2. A word; a by-word; name or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

Thou haſt delivered us for a ſpoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tobit.*

To PRO'VERB. *v. a.* [from the noun. Not a good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not ſung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry ſtreet; do they not ſay, how well
Are come upon him his deſerts? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels;
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandſire phraſe;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, French; from *proverb.*]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In caſe of exceſſes, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the ſame beaſt, to be the worſt in the world; and the beſt, the monks diet, to eat till you are ſick, and faſt till you are well again. *Temple.*

2. Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obſcurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

3. Compriſed in a proverb.

Moral ſentences and *proverbial* ſpeeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* ſaid, formicæ ſua bilis ineſt, habet & muſca ſplenem; whereas theſe parts anatomy hath not diſcovered in inſects. *Brown.*

To PROVI'DE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himſelf a lamb for a burnt-offering.

Provide out of all [illegible] able men that fear G[illegible]
He [illegible]

2. To furnish; to supply: with *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton.

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, set the figure on its legs and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn *Arbuthnot.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift.*

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

To PROVIDE *against*. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided against* by laws. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* PROVIDE *for*. To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means. *Hooker.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for*. *Shakspeare.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Rul.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reversions, and *for* heirs *provide*. *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for*. *Addison.*

PROVIDED *that*. [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *addito hac fieri*.] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off the your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

I like your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages *Shakspeare.*

Provided that he let up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man. *L'Estrange.*

PROVIDENCE. *n. s.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

The only people, which as by their justice and providence have neither cause nor hope to them neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with false pride to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

From hence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around, it teaches rather than their own care and providence can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence.

He ordaineth unto them their kinds of workings, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself a way. *Spenser.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come, but is the cause of them so being, which predetermination is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide *Milton.*

Though the *providence* of God doth suffer many particular churches to erode, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish. *Perkins.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*. *More.*

3. Prudence, frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea. *Shaksp.*

We ourselves account such a man to be *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

Fruit crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands? *L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are their things less *providential*, because regular. *Tillotson.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of rains, would long been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care
Wychmore.

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

It happened, very *providentially* to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height *Addison.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, the *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Ray.*

PROVI'DER. *n. s.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shakspeare.*

PROVINCE. *n. s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shakspeare.*

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in wave,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*
Dryden.

Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *Young.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant, good or fair,
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bestow
True freedom. *Dryden.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in oeconomy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide *Milton.*

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into the provinces of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

He has ousted fortified towns and large provinces to be restored, which had been conquered before. *Davies.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare no more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own,
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of Spain, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions *Bacon.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the east,
They give the law to our *provincial* taste. *Dryden.*

A country 'squire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a town nor in his power to remedy, must marry a country wench. *Spectator.*

His mien was awkward; graces he had none
Provincial were his notions and his tone *Hawkesworth.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *n. s.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.] A spiritual governour.

Valgunius was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Spelman.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. Not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Drusus, though offered the crown, would not accept of it. *Bacon.*

To PROVI'NE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a flock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION. *n. s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that *provision* is the soul of hospitality, and that the jewel of liberality is *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world.

He preserved all points of humanity, in order and making *provision* for the relief of the distressed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

5. Accumulation of flores beforehand; flock collected.

Mendo advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in *Clarendon.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*

Under whose chin nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a store house; for in this having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davies.*

PROVI'SIONAL. *adj.* [*provisionnel*, Fr. from *provision.*] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commenda semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisional.*] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him to untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISO. n. s. [Lat. as, *provisio rem ita fi habiturum esse.*] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *proviso* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law. *Shakspeare.*

PROVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*provocatio*, Latin; *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *South.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked, a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*.

He like effects may grow in all towards their God, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, glorifications, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

PROVO'CATIVE. *n. s.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other Gods. *Jeremiah.*

Neither to *provoke*, nor dread
New war *provok'd*. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage provoke. *Dryden.*

Ineither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Appollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakspeare.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore:
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deuteronomy.*

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *n. s.* [from *provoke.*]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Causer; promoter.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shakspeare.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he counselled his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PROVOST. *n. s.* [praepare, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Italian; *praepositus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provost *of a college.*

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hawkins.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Habington.*

PROW. *n. s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spanish, *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ship. *Peacham.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PRO'WESS. *n. s.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prowess*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them, for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowess* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth, by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shakspeare.*

Nor should thy *prowess* want praise and eke em,
But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakspeare.*

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prowess* eminent,
And great exploits, but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael! of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prowess* next,
Gabriel! *Milton.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prowess* I retain,
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowess* of the two last empires *Temple.*

PRO'WEST. *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prow*, adjective.]

1. Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard affray,
And eke of surest steel, that may be found,
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound, *Spenser.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *prowess.*]

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Casaubon* derives from προαλὴς, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proie*, a diminutive formed by himself from *proye*, to prey, French: perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*] To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, full in new colours dress'd,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie. *Tusser.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowling* vice-admiral or publick minister. *Raleigh.*

As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

PRO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave *Thomson.*

PRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate.*

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise author of all things. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY. *n. f.* [*proximité*; Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift.*

PRO'XY. *n. f.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]

1. The agency of another.
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy.* *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was said to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies,
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*

We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

PRUCE. *n. f.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruce.* *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *n. f.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one carelets thought intrudes,
Less modest than the speech of *prudes.* *Swift.*

PRU'DENCE. *n. f.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, fitting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

PRU'DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Latin.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Proverbs.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. 1 *Samuel.*

The monarch role preventing all reply,
Prudent, lest from his resolution rais'd
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *n. f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudent.*] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them whose cause he seems to take in hand,
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land.
Dryden.

PRU'DERY. *n. f.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *adj.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.
Garrick.

To PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair.
Davies.

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milton.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune.
Waller.

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Shakspeare.

Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breasts. *Drayton.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

The muse, whose early voice you taught to flow,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing.
Pope.

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face? *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n. f.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL. *n. f.* [*prunella.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *n. f.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello.* *Pope.*

2. [*prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'NER *n. f.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

Lest thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner*'s hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts retrench.
Denham.

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum-bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *n. f.* A hook or knife
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruninghook*,
And crop luxuriant straggling. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden.*

The cyder land obsequious still to throws,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]
PRU'RIENCY. } An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*

PRURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on every side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads.
Shakspeare.

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakspeare.*

We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict abstinence;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakspeare.*

He that *prieth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors. *Ecclesiasticus.*

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in every shape,
Lest hid in some th' arch-hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*

I walk'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd every tree, and *pry'd* on every flow'r,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others,

they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

All theſe I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying?*
Addiſon.

PSALM. *n. ſ.* [*pſalme, pſeaume*, Fr. ψαλμος.] A holy ſong.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *pſalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

Sir Ruhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *pſalms* into verſe. *Peacham.*

Thoſe juſt ſpirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy *pſalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*

In another *pſalm*, he ſpeaks of the wiſdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet.*

She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *pſalms*, and other devotions, and ſpend the reſt of their time in ſuch good works, and innocent diverſions, as render them fit to return to their *pſalms* and prayers. *Law.*

PSA'LMIST. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmiſte*, French; from *pſalm.*] A writer of holy ſongs.

How much more rational is this ſyſtem of the *pſalmiſt*, than the pagans ſcheme in Virgil, where one deity is repreſented as raiſing a ſtorm, and another as laying it? *Addiſon.*

PSA'LMODY. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμωδια.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ψαλμος and γραφω.] The act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*pſautier*, Fr. ψαλτηριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalm-book.

PSA'LTERY. *n. ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, *pſalteries*, and fifes
Make the ſun dance. *Shakſpeare.*

Praiſe with trumpets, pierce the ſkies,
Praiſe with harps and *pſalteries*. *Sandys.*

The ſweet finger of Iſrael with his *pſaltery*, loudly reſounded the benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought ſhall the *pſalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

PSEU'DO. *n. ſ.* [from ψευδω.] A prefix, which being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit: as, *pſeudoapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* Falſe writing.

I will not purſue the many *pſeudographies* in this, but ſhew of how great concern the emphaſis were, if rightly uſed. *Holder.*

PSEU'DOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [ψευδολογια.] Falſehood of ſpeech.

It is not according to the ſound rules of *pſeudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deſerve it. *Arbuthnot.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

A peeviſh fellow has ſome reaſon for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore diſturbs all with piſhes and *pſhaws*. *Spectator.*

PTI'SAN. *n. ſ.* [*ptiſanne*, Fr. πτισανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and licorice.

Thrice happy were thoſe golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptiſans* ſold;
When patients choſe to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

To fevers the ailments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were *ptiſans* and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*

PTY'ALISM. *n. ſ.* [*ptyaliſme*, Fr. πτυαλισμος.] Salivation; effuſion of ſpittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [πτυσμα and αγω.] A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle. *Dict.*

PUBE'RTY. *n. ſ.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

The cauſe of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* ſeemeth to be, for that when much of the moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the ſpermatical veſſels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before theſe children that eſcaped could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pubeſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries; in the firſt is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the ſecond *pubeſcence*. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *pubeſcens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menſtruent, and the men *pubeſcent* at the year of twice ſeven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jeſus ſat at meat, many *publicans* and ſinners came and ſat down with him. *Matthew.*

2. A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment. In low language.

PUBLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the inſtruction of all men to eternal life, it is neceſſary that the ſacred and ſaving truth of God be openly publiſhed unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly myſteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookſeller, you conſented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*

The *publication* of theſe papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

PU'BLICK. *adj.* [*public, publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reaſon, where the law of *publick* ſhould take place, they breed diſturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* ſervice of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the ſtate;
Our hopes, our wiſhes, all our paſſions try'd
For *publick* uſe, the ſlaves of others pride.
Granville.

Have we not able counſellors hourly watching over the *publick* weal! *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joſeph being a juſt man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew.*

3. General; done by many.

A diſmal, univerſal hiſs, the ſound
Of *publick* ſcorn. *Milton.*

4. Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community.

They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, ſo they gave up all their time to their country's ſervice, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did ſo merely by the *publick* mindedneſs of particular perſons. *South.*

A good magiſtrate muſt be endued with a *publick* ſpirit, that is, with ſuch an excellent temper, as ſets him looſe from all ſelfiſh views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raiſed on ſuch as have money to ſpend at taverns and *publick* houſes. *Addiſon.*

PU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people.

Thoſe nations are moſt liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the *publick* is poor. *Davenant.*

The *publick* is more diſpoſed to cenſure than to praiſe. *Addiſon.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philoſophy, though it likes not a gaudy dreſs, yet, when it appears in *publick*, muſt have ſo much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary faſhion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careleſs ſcorn;
In *publick* ſeem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

In *publick* 'tis they hate,
Where none diſtinguiſh. *Pope.*

PU'BLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been ſo ſenſibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its ſupply. *Addiſon.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes alſo it may be private, communicating to the judges ſome things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private ſhare, nor does the *publickneſs* of it leſſen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

2. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *adj.* [*publick* and *ſpirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honeſt purpoſes, to kill all generous and *publickſpirited* motions in the conception. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe were the *publickſpirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own intereſt. *Dryden.*

Another *publickſpirited* project, which the common enemy could not foreſee, might ſet king Charles on the throne. *Addiſon.*

It was generous and *publickſpirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's ſide in this diſpute, by ſhewing, without reſerve, your diſapprobation of Wood's deſign. *Swift.*

To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Latin.]

1. To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *publiſhed* me? *Shakſpeare.*

His commiſſion from God and his doctrine tend to the impreſſing the neceſſity of that reformation, which he came to *publiſh*. *Hammond.*

Suppoſe he ſhould relent,
And *publiſh* grace to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied ſun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r diſplay,
And *publiſhes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent *publiſhing* it, I ſhould have kept it by me. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *publiſh.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publiſher* of this preſence. *Shakſp.*

The apoſtle doth not ſpeak as a *publiſher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his lord and maſter had taught before. *Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary ſufferings of the *publiſhers* of this religion, and the ſurpaſſing excellence of that doctrine which they publiſhed
Atterbury.

2. One who puts out a book into the world.
A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCELAGE. n.f. [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*

PUCK. *n.f.* [perhaps the same with *pug.*] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.
O gentle *puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shakf.*
Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, or *puckfist. n.f.* [from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

To PU'CKER. *v.a.* [from *puck* the fairy: as *elflock*, from *elf*; or from *pouk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were funk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*
A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*

PU'DDER. *n.f.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See POTHER. This is most probably derived by *Lye* from *pudur*, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.
Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shakspeare.*
What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v.n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle.
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and letting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v.a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.
He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *n.f.* [*potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French; *puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar,
And it I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Tritons fight. *Prior.*
2. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspeare.*
As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shakf.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
4. A proverbial name for victuals.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PU'DDING-GROSS. *n.f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.

PU'DDINGPIE. *n.f.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it.
Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *n.f.* [*pudding* and *time.*]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Mars that sufl protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *n.f.* [from *putcolus*, Latin, *Skinner*; from *pool*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *pool.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Hall.*
Thou dirt drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare.*
A physician cured madness thus; they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to their wits *L'Estrange.*
Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up, and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison.*

To PU'DDLE. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.
As I drew my fan-tune in a *puddled* water, I cried out of modesty but Mopsa. *Sidney.*
Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit, and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object *Shakspeare.*
His beard they sing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair.
Shakspeare
The noblest blood of Mark
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is *puddl'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

PU'DDLY. *adj.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK, or *purrock*, *n.f.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*

PU'DENCY. *n.f.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A *pudency* to rely, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakspeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *n.f.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Dict.*

PUEFE'LLOW. *n.f.* A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan.
Shakspeare.

PU'ERILE. *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements. *Pope*

PUERI'LITY. *n.f.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness.
A retrieve of *puerility* not shaken off from school *Brown.*
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*. *Dryden.*

PU'FET. *n.f.* [*upupa.*] A kind of water-fowl.
Among the first sort are coots, sanderlings and *pewets*. *Carew*
These fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant, and the *puet*. *Walton.*

PUFF. *n.f.* [*pof*, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden *puff* of wind flooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh*
The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise
Flatman.
A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig.
L'Estrange
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away *Dryd.*
With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A fungous ball filled with dust.
4. Any thing light and porous; as, *puff paste.*
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

To PUFF. *v.n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain? *Shakspeare.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare*
3. To blow with scornfulness.
Some *puff* at these instances, as being such as were under a different œconomy of religion, and consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South.*
It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Seldshown flowers,
Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspeare.*
The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase. *L'Estrange.*
A true son of the church
Came *puffing* with his greasy bald-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.
More unconstant than the wind, who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South.
Shakspeare
Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind or air.
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unless the *puffed* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle*

To PUFF. *v.a.*
1. To inflate or make swell as with wind it has *up* intensive.
Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat *Shakspeare.*
Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puff* him *up* with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Denham*
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them *up* with self conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Bacon.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *puff'd* his own brother. *Shakspeare.*
Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
When the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*
Why must the winds all hold their tongue
If they a little breath should raise;
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath forcibly.
I can enjoy her while she's kind,
But when she dances in the wind,

And flakes her wings, and will not ſtay,
I *puff* the proſtitute away;
The little or the much ſhe gave is quietly reſign'd.
Dryden.

4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juriſdiction, being truly paraſiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court *up* beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*

5. To ſwell or elate with pride.
His looke like a coxcombe *up puffed* with pride. *Tuſſer.*

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whoſe ſpirit with divine ambition *puffs*,
Makes mouths at the inviſible event *Shakſpeare.*

Puffe not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed up* one againſt another. 1 *Corinthians.*

Your anceſtors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*

Who ſtands ſafeſt? tell me, is it he
That ſpreads and ſwells in *puff'd* proſperity? *Pope.*

The Phyſicians were ſo *puffed up* with their [illegible] that they thought nothing impoſſible. *Broome.*

PUFFER. *n. ſ.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

PUFFIN. *n. ſ.* [*puffino*, Italian; *mergus.*]
1. A waterfowl.
Among the firſt ſort, we reckon the dipchuck, moorhens, coots, curlews and *puffins.* *Carew.*
2. A kind of fiſh.
3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PU'FFINAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

PU'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *puffing.*]
1. Tumidly; with ſwell.
2. With ſhortneſs of breath.

PU'FFY. *adj.* [from *puff.*]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphyſematous is a light *puffy* tumour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of your fingers, and ariſeth again as the inſtant you take them off. *Wiſeman.*
2. Tumid, turgid.
An unlucky poet, who aims at loftineſs, runs into the ſwelling *puffy* ſtile, becauſe it looks like greatneſs *Dryden.*

PUG. *n. ſ.* [pixa, Sax. a girl. *Skinner.*] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon ſetting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Spectator.*

PUGGERED. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other paſſage.
Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excreſcency that hangs down over his bill, when he ſwells with pride. *More.*

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the ſound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL. *n. ſ.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers *Dict.*
Take violets, and infuſe a good *pugil* of them in a pint of vinegar. *Bacon.*

PUGNA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

PUISNE. *adj.* [*puis ne*, Fr. It is commonly ſpoken and written *puny.* See PUNY.]
1. Young; younger; later in time.
If he undergo any alteration, it muſt be in time, or of a *puiſne* date to eternity. *Hale.*
2. Inferior: lower in rank.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puiſne* judge, who hath approved himſelf deſerving, ſhould be preferred. *Bacon.*
3. Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall.
A *puiſne* tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakſp.*

PUI'SSANCE. *n. ſ.* [*puiſſance*, Fr. This word ſeems to have been pronounced with only two ſyllables.] Power; ſtrength; force.
The chariots were drawn not by the ſtrength of horſes, but by the *puiſſance* of men. *Deſtruction of Troy.*
Grandſires, babies and old women:
Or paſt, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puiſſance.* *Shakſpeare.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and *puiſſance* of the king. *Shakſpeare.*
Our *puiſſance* is our own, our own right hand
Shall teach us higheſt deeds. *Milton.*

PUI'SSANT. *adj.* [*puiſſant*, Fr.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.
The queen is coming with a *puiſſant* hoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
Told the moſt piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puiſſant*, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. *Shakſpeare.*
For piety renown'd and *puiſſant* deeds. *Milton.*
The climate of Syria, the far diſtance from the ſtrength of chriſtendom, and the near neighbourhood of thoſe that were moſt *puiſſant* among the mahometans, cauſed that famous enterpriſe, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Raleigh*

PUI'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *puiſſant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.]
1. Vomit.
2. Medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit.
The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurſe's arms. *Shakſp.*

PU'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *puke.*] A medicine cauſing vomit.
The *puker* rue,
The ſweetner ſaſſafras are added too. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handſomeneſs; quality oppoſite to deformity.
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude.* *Brown.*
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward ſenſes unto the ſoul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *More.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
That there is a great *pulchritude* and comelineſs of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants, is atteſted by the general verdict of mankind. *Ray.*

To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.]
1. To cry like a chicken.
Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chappings or *pulings*; let the maiden likewiſe be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.
To ſpeak *puling* like a beggar at hallmaſs. *Shakſpeare.*
To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortunes tender,
To ſuffer, I'll not wed. *Shakſpeare.*
Weak *puling* things unable to ſuſtain
Their ſhare of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs, and when he began this cuſtom, was *puling* and tender. *Locke.*
This *puling* whining hackt rules his reaſon,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's baſtard brood. *Rowe.*

PU'LICK. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PU'LICOSE. *adj.* [*pulicoſus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LIOL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Sax.]
1. To draw violently toward one: oppoſed to *puſh*, which is to drive from one.
What they ſeem to offer us with the one hand, the ſame with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*
He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Geneſis.*
His hand which he put forth dried up, ſo that he could not *pull* it in again. 1 *Kings.*
Pull them out like ſheep for the ſlaughter, and prepare them for the day of ſlaughter. *Jeremiah.*
They *pulled* away the ſhoulder, and ſtopped their ears. *Zechariah.*
Ill fortune never cruſhed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counſelled my friends to place all things the gave them ſo as ſhe might take them from them, not *pull* them. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To draw forcibly: commonly with *on* or *off*, or ſome other particle.
He was not ſo deſirous of wars, as without juſt cauſe of his own to *pull* them *upon* him. *Hayward.*
A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots. *Swift.*
3. To pluck; to gather.
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*
Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and ſtronger than if let ſtand till the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend.
He hath turn'd aſide my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me deſolate. *Lamentations.*
5. *To* PULL *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh.
Although it was judged in form of a ſtatute, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated, and his houſes *pulled down*, yet his cauſe even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far eaſier to *pull down* than build up; for that ſtructure, which was above ten ſummers a-building, and that by no mean artiſts, was deſtroyed in a moment. *Howel.*
When God is ſaid to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be underſtood of an houſe; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burnet.*
6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade.
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel, to raiſe the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roſcommon.*
What tide has thus queen Lut lawleſs force?
And force muſt *pull* her *down.* *Dryden*
They may be afraid to *pull down* miniſters and favourites grown formidable. *Davenant.*
7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate.
What cenſure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deſerve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell, I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays the true foundations ſure. *Locke*

PULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of pulling.
I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was faſtened at the top of my box. *Gulliver.*
2. Conteſt; ſtruggle.
This wreſtling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have betallen at Dover. *Carew.*
3. Pluck; violence ſuffered.
Duke of Glo'ſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once;
His lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off. *Sha'ſpeare*

PU'LLER *n. ſ.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls.
Shameleſs Warwick, peace!
Proud ſetter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shakſp.*

PU'LLEN. *n. ſ.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*

PU'LLET. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of fack finely.
—With eggs, fir?
—Simple of itfelf; I'll no *pullet* fperm in my brewage. *Shakfpeare.*

I felt a hard tumour on the right fide, the bignefs of a *pullet's* egg. *Wifeman.*

They died not becaufe the *pullets* would not feed; but becaufe the devil forefaw their death, he contrived that abftinence in them. *Brown.*

PU'LLEY. *n. f.* [*poulie*, French.] A fmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outfide in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the ftrongeft men were employed to draw up thefe cords by many *pulleys* faftened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raifed and flung into the engine. *Swift.*

Here *pullies* make the pond'rous oak afcend. *Gay.*

To **PU'LLULATE.** *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY. *n. f.* [*pulmonaire*, French; *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainfworth.*

PU'LMONARY. } *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.]
PULMO'NICK. } Belonging to the lungs.

Often thefe unhappy fufferers, for want of fufficient vigour and fpirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* confumption. *Blackmore.*

An ulcer of the lungs may be a caufe of *pulmonick* confumption, or confumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the furface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all forts of *pulmonick* confumptions. *Arbuthnot.*

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but fmall in refpect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP. *n. f.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any foft mafs.

The jaw bones have no marrow fevered, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffufed. *Bacon.*

2. The foft part of fruit; the part of fruit diftinct from the feeds and rind.

The favoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirfted, fcoop the brimming ftream. *Milton.*

Befides this ufe of the *pulp* or pericarpium for the guard of the feed, it ferves alfo by a fecondary intenfion for the fuftenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobferv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her fecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceafelefs. *Philips.*

PU'LPIT. *n. f.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raifed on high, where a fpeaker ftands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakfpeare.*

2. The higher defk in the church where the fermon is pronounced, diftinct from the lower defk where prayers are read.

We fee on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument againft the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handfome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Spectator.*

Bifhops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their facred fatire learn'd to fpare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'rer there. *Pope.*

PU'LPOUS. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

The redftreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermillion fhines. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard fhell, within which is the feed. *Ray.*

Putrefaction deftroys the fpecifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* fubftance of an animal nature. *Arbuthnot.*

PULSA'TION. *n. f.* [*pulfation*, Fr. *pulfatio*, from *pulfo*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick ftrokes againft any thing oppofing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulfation* of the great artery. *Brown.*

Thefe commotions of the mind and body opprefs the heart, whereby it is choaked and obftructed in its *pulfation*. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *pulfo*, Lat.] A ftriker; a beater.

PULSE. *n. f.* [*pulfus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulfe is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thruft forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewife dilated, when the impetus of the blood againft the fides of the artery ceafes; that is, when the left ventricle ceafes to contract, then the fpiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elafticity, return again to their former ftate, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diaftole of the heart; this diaftole of the artery is called its *pulfe*, and the time the fpiral fibres are returning to their natural ftate, is the diftance between two *pulfes*: this *pulfe* is in all the arteries of the body at the fame time; an high *pulfe* is either vehement or ftrong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rife to its ufual height, it is called a low or weak *pulfe*; but if between its dilatations there paffes more time than ufual, it is called a flow *pulfe*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than ufual from any caufe whatfoever, it is called an hard *pulfe*; but if by any contrary caufe they are fofter, then it is called a foft *pulfe*. *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the fhears of deftiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulfe* of life? *Shakf.*

The profperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulfe* of ftates, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all difeafes free;
My temp'rate *pulfe* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulfe*, thofe, in many *pulfes*, will grow to a confiderable mafs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Ofcillation; vibration; alternate expanfion and contraction; alternate approach and receffion.

The vibrations or *pulfes* of this medium, that they may caufe the alternate fits of eafy tranfmiffion and eafy reflection, muft be fwifter than light, and by confequence above feven hundred thoufand times fwifter than founds. *Newton.*

3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a gueft with Daniel at his *pulfe*. *Milton.*

Mortals, from your fellows blood abftain!
While corn and *pulfe* by nature are beftow'd. *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulfe*. *Mortimer.*

To **PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulfe.

The heart, when feparated wholly from the body in fome animals, continues ftill to *pulfe* for a confiderable time. *Ray.*

PU'LSION. *n. f.* [from *pulfus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppofition to *fuction* or *traction*.

Admit it might ufe the motion of *pulfion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More.*

By attraction we do not here underftand what is improperly called fo, in the operations of drawing, fucking, and pumping, which is really *pulfion* and trufion. *Bentley.*

PU'LVERABLE. *adj.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Poffible to be reduced to duft.

In making the firft ink, I could by filtration feparate a pretty ftore of a black *pulverable* fubftance that remained in the fire. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *pulverize*.] The act of powdering; reduction to duft or powder.

To **PU'LVERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin; *pulverifer*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duft.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will fhoot into fine cryftals, that feem to be of an uniform fubftance, and are confiftent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and fifted. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE. *n. f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duftinefs; abundance of duft.

PU'LVIL. *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet fcented powder.

The toilette, nurfery of charms,
Completely furnifh'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To **PU'LVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and poftilion, that they may not ftink of the ftable? *Congreve.*

PU'MICE. *n. f.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.] A flag or cinder of fome foffil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this ftate by fire: it is a lax and fpungy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitifh, grey colour. the pumice is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

So long I fhot, that all was fpent,
Though *pumice* ftones I haftily hent,
And threw; but nought availed. *Spenfer.*

Etna and Vefuvius, which confift upon fulphur, fhoot forth fmoke, afhes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of fulphur raife a ftifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* fweat. *Addifon.*

PU'MMEL. *n. f.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *n. f.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preffure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unlefs you pour a little water into it firft. *More.*

In the framing that great fhip built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this inftrument as being ufed of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might eafily draw out the water, though very deep. *Wilkins.*

Pumps may be made fingle with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

2. A fhoe with a thin fole and low heel.

Get good ftrings to your beads, new ribbands to your *pumps*. *Shakfpeare.*

Follow me this jeft, now, till thou haft worn out the *pump*, that when the fingle fole of it is worn, the jeft may remain fingular. *Shakfpeare.*

Thalia's [illegible] fhews her prerogative over comical poefy, her [illegible], mantle, and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the ftage. *Peacham.*

[illegible] water and fweat
Splifh fplafh in their *pumps*. *Swift.*

To **PUMP.** *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

The ftory of bim, who [illegible] very laborioufly at a fhip, yet neglects to ftop the leak [illegible]

To **PUMP.** *v. a.*

1. To raife or throw out as by means of a pump.

Not finding fufficient room, it breaks a veffel to force its paffage, and rufhing through a larger chafm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is pumped up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by fly interrogatories, fo as to draw out any fecrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, feek out,
And pump them what they come about. *Hudibras.*
Afk him what paffes
Amongft his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you,
But pump not me for politicks. *Otway.*

PU'MPER. *n. f.* [from *pump.*] The perfon or the inftrument that pumps.

The flame lafted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION. *n. f.* [*pepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

We'll ufe this grofs watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakfpeare.*

PUN. *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *peftle*; can *pun* mean an empty found, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, feems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expreffion where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may ftand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine. A *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be tranflated. *Addifon.*

But fill their purfe, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun.* *Pope.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to ufe the fame word at once in different fenfes.

The hand and head were never loft, of thofe
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in profe. *Dryd.*

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Triftram. *Tatler.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a fharp inftrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakf.*

By reafon of its conftitution it continued open, as I have feen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wifem.*

Your work will fometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you muft then make a fteel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and fharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the fkin of the eruca, and caft her eggs into her body. *Ray.*

PUNCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed inftrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often ufed of an inftrument which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The fhank of a key the *punch* cannot ftrike, becaufe the fhank is not forged with fubftance fufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Mox.*

2. A liquor made by mixing fpirit with water, fugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with fpice.

Punch is an Indian word expreffing the number of ingredients. *Fryer.*

The Weft India dry gripes are occafioned by lime juice in *punch.* *Arbuthnot.*

No brute can endure the tafte of ftrong liquor, and confequently it is againft all the rules of hieroglyph to affign thofe animals as patrons of *punch.* *Swift.*

3. [*puncinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-fhow.

Of rareefhows he fung, and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horfe that is well fet and well knit, having a fhort back and thin fhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flefh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*pumilio obefus*, Latin.] In contempt or ridicule, a fhort fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON. *n. f.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An inftrument driven fo as to make a hole or impreffion.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one ftaple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camden.*

2. A meafure of liquids.

PU'NCHER. *n. f.* [from *punch.*] An inftrument that makes an impreffion or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incifors or cutters, but thick *punchers.* *Grew.*

PUNCTI'LIO. *n. f.* A fmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactnefs.

If their caufe is bad, they ufe delays to tire out their adverfaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themfelves, and infift on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettlewel.*

Common people are much aftonifhed, when they hear of thofe folemn contefts which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addifon.*

Punctilio is out of doors the moment a daughter clandeftinely quits her father's houfe. *Clariffa.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to fuperftition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* obfervance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual tranfgreffion of the reft. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactnefs of behaviour.

PU'NCTO. *n. f.* [*punto*, Spanifh.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conqueft of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando difplayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were obferved in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
—To fee thee here, to fee thee there, to fee thee pafs thy *puncto.* *Shakfpeare.*

PU'NCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprifed in a point; confifting in a point.

This earth a fpot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd ftars, that feem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenfible; for fuch
Their diftance argues, and their fwift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* fpot. *Milt.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would fay of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This miftake to avoid, we muft obferve the *punctual* differences of time, and to diftinguifh thereof, as not to confound or lofe the one in the other. *Brown.*

That the women are menftruent, and the men pubefcent at the year of twice feven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and juft in all his dealings. *Atter.*

The correfpondence of the death and fufferings of our Lord is fo *punctual* and exact, that they feem rather like a hiftory of events paft, than a prophecy of fuch as were to come. *Rogers.*

PUNCTUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; fcrupulous exactnefs.

For the encouragement of thofe that hereafter fhould ferve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might fet down his own conditions. *Howel.*

His memory was ferviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and bufinefs, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Fell.*

Though fome of thefe *punctualities* did not fo much conduce to preferve the text, yet all of them fhew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no miftake in a fingle letter. *Grew.*

PU'NCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; fcrupuloufly.

There were no ufe at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himfelf and were withal fo *punctually* juft as to perform what he knew requifite, and to reft contented with his own. *Raleigh.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is fo much exactnefs in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the fame periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray.*

I freely urge what Mofes hath related to the teft, comparing it with things as now they ftand, and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctual.*] Exactnefs; nicety.

The moft literal tranflation of the fcriptures, in the moft natural fignification of the words, is generally the beft; and the fame *punctualnefs* which debafeth other writings, preferveth the fpirit and majefty of the facred text. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *n. f.* [*punctum*, Latin.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation.* *Addifon.*

To PU'NCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with fmall fpots.

The ftuds have their furface *punctulated*, as if fet all over with other ftuds infinitely leffer. *Woodw.*

PU'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A fmall prick; a hole made with a fharp point.

With the loadftone of Laurentius Guafeus, whatfoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown.*

Nerves may be wounded by fection or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a fharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wifeman.*

PU'NDLE. *n. f.* [*mulier pumila et obefa*, Lat.] A fhort and fat woman. *Ainfw.*

PU'NGAR. *n. f.* [*pagurus*, Latin.] A fifh. *Ainfw.*

PU'NGENCY. *n. f.* [from *pungent.*]

1. Power of pricking.

Any fubftance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as fteel and hartfhorn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridnefs.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the fuccefsfulnefs of the work is as neceffary to found a purpofe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the perfuafivenefs of promifes, *pungency* of menaces, or profpect of mifchiefs upon neglect can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimonioufnefs; keennefs.

When he hath confidered the force and *pungency* of thefe expreffions applied to the fathers of that Nicene fynod by the weftern fathers, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PU'NGENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Juft where the breath of life his noftrils drew,
A charge of fnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juft,
The *pungent* grains of titillating duft. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the fharp and *pungent* taftes of acids arife from the ftrong attraction, whereby the acid particles rufh upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue? *Newton.*

3. Piercing; fharp.

Thou can'ft fet him on the rack,
Inclofe him in a wooden towr,
With *pungent* pains on ev'ry fide;
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of prefent or impending judgments, but in the common fervice of the church. *Fell.*

It conſiſts chiefly of a ſharp and *pungent* manner of ſpeech, but partly in a facetious way of jeſting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE. *n. ſ.* [*cimex*, Lat.] A wall-louſe; a bug. *Hudibras. Ainſworth.*

PUNI'CEOUS. *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

PU'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puny*.] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To PU'NISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches
Are *puniſhed* with. *Shakſpeare.*

If you will not hearken, I will *puniſh* you ſeven times more for your ſins. *Leviticus.*

A greater pow'r
Now rul'd him, *puniſh'd* in the ſhape he ſinn'd. *Milton.*

Will he draw out,
For anger's ſake, finite to infinite
In *puniſh'd* man? *Milton.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

I will *puniſh* your offences with the rod, and your ſin with ſcourges. *Bible.*

PU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*puniſſible*, Fr. from *puniſh*.] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment.

Theft is naturally *puniſhable*, but the kind of puniſhment is poſitive, and ſuch lawful, as men ſhall think with diſcretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker.*

Sith creatures, which have no underſtanding, can ſhew no will; and where no will is, there is no ſin; and only that which ſinneth, is ſubject to puniſhment; which way ſhould any ſuch creature be *puniſhable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is leſs *puniſhable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Taylor.*

PU'NISHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſhable*.] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PU'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſh*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *puniſher*; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milt.*

PU'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*puniſſiment*, French.] Any infliction or pain impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

The houſe of endleſs pain is built thereby,
In which ten thouſand ſorts of *puniſhments*
The curſed creatures do eternally torment. *Spenſer.*

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *puniſhment*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, ſhalt receive juſt *puniſhment* for thy pride. *2 Maccabees.*

Is not deſtruction to the wicked? and a ſtrange *puniſhment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job.*

He that doubts, whether or no he ſhould honour his parents, wants not reaſon, but *puniſhment*. *Hold.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *puniſhments* thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Becauſe that which is neceſſary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial conſideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or diſbelief of thoſe things is a proper ſubject for rewards and *puniſhments*. *Wilkins.*

The rewards and *puniſhments* of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, againſt whatever pleaſure or pain this life can ſhew. *Locke.*

PUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Puniſhment. *Ainſw.*

PU'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with ſin, whether by God or men, nor any *puniſhive* law enacted by either againſt its rolling down the hill. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY. *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

PUNK. *n. ſ.* A whore; a common proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shakſpeare.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*

Near theſe a nuntery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryd.*

PU'NSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was coufin to Mr. Swan, gameſter and *punſter* of London. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at baſſet and ombre.

One is for ſetting up an aſſembly for baſſet, where none ſhall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addiſon.*

When a duke to Janſen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himſelf feels far leſs joy than they. *Pope.*

PU'NY. *adj.* [*puis ne*, French.]

1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* ſubject ſtrikes
At thy great glory. *Shakſpeare.*

Know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with ſpits, and boys with ſtones,
In *puny* battle ſlay me. *Shakſpeare.*

Drive
The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

This friendſhip is of that ſtrength, as to remain unſhaken by ſuch aſſaults, which yet are ſtrong enough to ſhake down and annihilate the friendſhip of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head aſcending from the ſea,
A ſhoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

PU'NY. *n. ſ.* A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

Tenderneſs of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this ſin; it ſpoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South.*

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppa*.] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *n. ſ.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glaſs, when you ſhut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* ſhall contract itſelf very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been ſome time in the dark, a bright light is ſuddenly brought in and ſet before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at ſeveral parts of the *pupil*, have ſeveral obliquities to the glaſſes. *Newton.*

2. [*pupille*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My maſter ſues to her, and he hath taught her ſuitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakſp.*

One of my father's ſervants,
With ſtore of tears this treaſon 'gan unfold,
And bad my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his breaſt any remorſe, any fear of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath no great regard of men's ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*

Tutors ſhould behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The great work of a governor is, to ſettle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake ſo young, ſo vaſt a care? *Dryden.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the ſkies;
Through the new *pupil* ſoft'ning juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

PU'PILAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a ſcholar.

The excellent doctor moſt readily received this votary and proſelyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for ſeveral years. *Fell.*

The ſeverity of the father's brow, whilſt they are under the diſcipline of *pupilage*, ſhould be relaxed as faſt as their age, diſcretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardſhip; minority.

Three ſons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;
Which the infants tutors gathering to fear,
Them cloſely unto Armorick did bear. *Spenſer.*

PU'PILARY. *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not ſtir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whoſe motion ſtood only upon her pleaſure, Baſilius with ſerviceable ſteps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houſes certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot.*

His laſt wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and complaiſance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot.*

As the pipes of ſome carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* ſqueaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, ſhalt be ſhewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet*! *Shak.*

PU'PPETMAN. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *man*.] Maſter of a puppetſhow.

Why is a handſome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* inquire,
Who wiſely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

PU'PPETSHOW. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taſte I know,
And often ſee a *puppetſhow*. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetſhow*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A preſident of the council will make no more impreſſion upon my mind, than the ſight of a *puppetſhow*. *Pope.*

PU'PPY. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakſpeare.*

The rogues fleighted me into the river with as little remorſe, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' th' litter. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſaw ſays to the bitch, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nature does the *puppy*'s eyelids cloſe,
Till the bright ſun has nine times ſet and roſe *Gay.*

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I ſhall laugh myſelf to death at this *puppy* headed monſter; a moſt ſcurvy monſter! *Shakſpeare.*

Thus much I have added, becauſe there are ſome *puppies* which have given it out. *Raleigh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward *puppy*, with a money bag under each arm. *Addiſon.*

To PU'PPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *pore-blind*, which is ſtill uſed in Scotland; *pore* and *blind*.] Nearſighted; ſhort-ſighted.

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakſpeare.*
'Tis known to ſeveral
Of head piece extraordinary; lower meſſes
Perchance, are to this buſineſs *purblind*. *Shakſp.*

Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they ſhun. *Drummond.*

Darkneſs, that here ſurrounded our *purblind* underſtandings, will vaniſh at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*

Dropt in blear thickſighted eyes,
They'd make them ſee in darkeſt night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*
Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the neareſt links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poiſes all above. *Dryden and Lee.*

PURBLI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *purblind*.] Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchaſe*.] That may be purchaſed, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaſable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, ſo much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To PU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchas'd* ſlave,
Which like your aſſes, and your dogs, and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakſpeare.*

His ſons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchaſed* of the ſons of Heth. *Geneſis.*

3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.

A world who would not *purchaſe* with a bruiſe? *Milton.*

4. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuſes,
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* out abuſes;
Therefore uſe none. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*pourchas*, old French; from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.

He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better *purchaſe* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke.*

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchaſe* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty waining and diſtreſſed widow
Made prize and *purchaſe* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakſpeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes poſſeſſion of his ſtores; but he had little joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'RCHASER. *n. ſ.* [from *purchaſe*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaſer* is to paſs both licence, fine, and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the *purchaſers* of church lands, that, though in ſuch purchaſes men have uſually the cheapeſt pennyworths, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*

Moſt of the old ſtatues may be well ſuppoſed to have been cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern *purchaſer*. *Addiſon.*

PURE. *adj.* [*pur, pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *pureſt* ſtone, whoſe pureneſs doth preſent
My pureſt mind. *Sidney.*

He ſhewed a *pure* river of water. *Revelations.*

2. Not filthy; not ſullied; clean from moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not waſhed from their filthineſs. *Proverbs.*

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Habakkuk.*

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures.

An alabaſter box of *pure* nard. *Milton.*

What philoſophy ſhall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled ſorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his ſoul with ſhame and ſorrow, which are to laſt eternally. *Taylor.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much the ſame with ſimple and compound; ſo a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no allay. *Watts.*

4. Genuine; real, unadulterated.

Pure religion before God and the Father is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf unſpotted from the world. *James.*

5. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks.

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abſtract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. *Wilkins.*

When a propoſition expreſſes that the predicate is connected with the ſubject, it is called a *pure* propoſition; as every true chriſtian is an honeſt man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can ſay, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my ſin? *Proverbs.*

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent.

No hand of ſtrife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

O welcome, *pure* ey'd faith,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her guiltleſs glory juſt Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech.

As oft as I read thoſe comedies, ſo oft doth ſound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſcham.*

10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Latin.

The lord of the caſtle was a young man of ſpirit, but had lately, out of *pure* wearineſs of the fatigue, and having ſpent moſt of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, ſend their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. Chaſte; modeſt: as, *a* pure *virgin*.

12. Clean; free from moral turpitude. Uſed of men and things.

Keep thyſelf *pure*. *Titus.*

Hypocrites auſterely talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to ſome, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the paſſover. *Ezra.*

[illegible] from childbed ſtain. *Milton.*

PU'RELY. *adv.* [from *pure*.]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy droſs, and take away all thy ſin. *Iſaiah.*

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely; completely; totally.

Tranquillitie
So *purely* ſate there; that waves great, nor ſmall,
Did ever riſe to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raiſe an army, and conducting it to fight againſt the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*

Upon the particular obſervations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural hiſtory of thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

I converſe in full freedom with men of both parties, and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one miniſtry than another. *Swift.*

PU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.

They came to the river ſide, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureneſs* and ſweetneſs, in ſo much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healtful. *Sidney.*

No circumſtances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureneſs* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government. *Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition.

An eſſence eternal and ſpiritual, of abſolute *pureneſs* and ſimplicity. *Raleigh.*

My love was ſuch,
It could, though he ſupply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itſelf, like elemental fire,
Whoſe *pureneſs* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

May we evermore ſerve thee in holineſs and *pureneſs* of living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vicious modes of ſpeech.

In all this good propriety of words and *pureneſs* of phraſes in Terence, you muſt not follow him always in placing of them. *Aſcham.*

PU'RFILE. *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinſel and thread; called alſo bobbin work. *Bailey.*

To PU'RFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in ſcarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich aſſay. *Spenſer.*

Emerald tuſts, flow'rs *purfled* blue and white,
Like ſapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakſpeare.*

Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her *purfled* ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and ſleeves the ſame, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

PU'RFLE. } *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr. from the
PU'RFLEW. } verb.] A border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*purgation*, French; *purgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures.

We do not ſuppoſe the ſeparation finiſhed, before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet.*

2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation.

Let the phyſician apply himſelf more to *purgation* than to alteration, becauſe the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shakſpeare.*

Proceed in juſtice, which ſhall have due courſe,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuation downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine ſpirit, they endure not boiling without loſs of virtue. *Bacon.*

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*
Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours.
Wiseman.

PU'RGATORY. *n. s.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Thou thy folly, through pains of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy lord. *Spenser.*
In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*. *Sanderson.*

To PURGE. *v.* [*purger*, French; *purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the fishpool of Lerna, to separate from superstitious observations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*

2. To clear from impurities: with *of*.
To this English court assemble now
From every region apes of idleness;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your scum.
Shakspeare.
Air ventilates and cools the mass and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*

3. To clear from guilt: with *from*.
Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' Olden time
Ere human statute *purg'd* the gentle weal. *Shakf.*
My soul is *purg'd from* grudging hate;
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love.
Shakspeare.
The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works to serve God. *Hebrews.*
Sylvax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation.
Addison.

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.
He, I accuse,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* him self with words. *Shakspeare.*
Marquis Dorset was halting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities.
I will *purge* out from among you the rebels.
Ezekiel.
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may purge out every prejudice and passion.
Decay of Piety.

6. To evacuate the body by stool.
Sir Philip Calthorpe *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour.
Camden.
The frequent and wise use of evacuating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*
If he was not cured he *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE. *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.

2. To have frequent stools.

PURGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shakspeare.*
Pills not laxatives like;
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryd.*
He was no great friend to purges and clysters, he was for moving these with all *purges*. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RGER. *n. s.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.
He shall make
Our purposes necessary, and not envious,
We shall be called *purgers*, not murtherers. *Shakf.*

2. Purge; cathartick.
It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon.*

PURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.
I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

2. The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution.
The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign. *Taylor.*

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE. } *adj.* [from *purify*.] Having power or tendency
PU'RIFICATORY. } to make pure.

PU'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.
He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver.
Malachi.

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.
If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it.
Bacon.
The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*. *Burnet.*
By chace our long liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood.
Dryden.

3. To make clear.
It runs upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more with the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river.
Sidney.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.
He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Titus.*
If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the understanding. *South.*
This makes Ouranius exceeding studious of christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, *purifying* his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life.
Law.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.
There were set six water pots of stone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *John.*

6. To clear from barbarisms or impropriety.
He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*.
Spratt.

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.
We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly unlike, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time, *Burnet.*

PU'RIST. *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PU'RITAN. *n. s.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.
The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves. *Sanderson.*

PURITA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.
Such guides set over the several congregations will misteach them, by imbibing into them *puritanical* and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterian tyranny. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM. *n. s.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.
A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

PU'RITY. *n. s.* [*pureté*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.
Is it the *purity* of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? *Hooker.*
Her arm
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*
The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which, mingling with the blood, corrupt its *purity*. *Blackmore.*
From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.
Death sets us lately on shore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortality secure our innocence and happiness for ever. *Hale.*
Every thing about her resembles the *purity* of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within. *Law.*

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.
Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage-vow.
Shakspeare.

PURL. *n. s.* [This is justly supposed by *Minsheu* to be contracted from *purfle*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.
Hamlet came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Stanyhurst.*
The jagging of punks is like the mendality of oak leaves; but they seldom have any small *purls*.
Bacon.

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To PURL. *v. n.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification. if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purl*, *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the use of authors seems to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *purla*, Swedish, to *murmur*, according to *Lye*.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.
Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as those of other sounds, as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees. *Bacon.*
Instruments that have returns, as trumpets, or flexions, as cornets, or are drawn up, and put from, as lachets, have a *purling* sound, but the recorder or flute, that have none of these motions, give a clear sound. *Locke.*
Ad ish from lea or shore,
Freshet, or *purling* brook, or shell, or fin. *Milton.*
My flowery theme,
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*
Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* and flows
The vocal grove, now trembling o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.
When was old Sherewood's head more queintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*
Ben Jonson.

PU'RLIEU. *n. s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district.
In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakf.*
Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Estrange.*
To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and

to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glitt'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

PU'RLINS. *n. s.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLO'IN. *v. a.* [This word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. *Lye* from [illegible], Sax. to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arimaspian by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treason to it, and debase the coin. *Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And hurry 'em purloining like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Etheridge dost transfuse to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hogwash. *Arbuthnot.*

From thence once this chain *purloin'd*,
Dissolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

PURLO'INER. *n. s.* [from *purloin.*] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange.*

PU'RPARTY. *n. s.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE. *adj.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Latin.]

1. Red tinctured with blue. It was among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love sick with 'em. *Shakspeare.*

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown? *Wotton.*

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward.*

2. In poetry, red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson.*

To PU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reek and smoak,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

Cruel and suddain, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*

Not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*

Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied show'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Reclining soft in blissful bow'rs,
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

PU'RPLE. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Melibœan, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

May be it has been sometimes thought hard in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors, but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation. *Davenant.*

PU'RPLES. *n. s.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT. *n. s.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *n. s.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Latin.]

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course. *Shakspeare.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakspeare.*

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward, he might in the streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Knolles.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him farther yet. *Milton.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and *purposes*, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*. *Burnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse with the most learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash, the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbuthnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.

To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to *purpose* that year. *Bacon.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power. *L'Estrange.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakspeare.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*

Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design.

I am *purposed*, that my mouth shall not transgress. *Psalms.*

This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth. *Isaiah.*

Paul *purposed* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem. *Acts.*

The christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

PU'RPOSELY. *adv.* [from *purpose.*] By design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learn'd by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PU'RPRISE. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*, law Lat.] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.

The place of prince is hallowed, and therefore not only the bench but the foot pace and precincts, and *purprise* ought to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon.*

PURR. *n. s.* [*alauda marina.*] A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

To PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *purs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purse* too, she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purses*? *Shakspeare.*

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled with their *purses* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Addison.*

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

I am spell caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

2. To contract as a *purse*.

Thou cry'd'st
And did'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RSENET. *n. s.* [*purse* and *net.*] A net

of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

Conies are taken by *purſuers* in their burrows *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPROUD. *adj.* [*purſe* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

PU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *purſe.*] The pay-maſter of a ſhip.

PU'RSINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *purſy.*]
PU'RSIVENESS. } Shortneſs of breath.

PU'RSLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*portulaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminiſh the milk, are lettuce, *purſlain* and endive. *Hiſeman.*

PU'RSLAIN-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *purſlain* and *tree*; *halimus*, Lat.] A ſhrub proper to hedge with.

PURSUABLE. *adj.* [from *purſue.*] What may be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue.*] Proſecution; proceſs.

PURSU'ANT. *adj.* [from *purſue.*] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSUE. *v. n.* [*pourſuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility.

Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love *purſues*;
Purſuing that that flies, and flying what *purſues*. *Shakſpeare.*

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained ſervants, and *purſued*. *Genеſis.*

To thy ſpeed add wings,
Left with a whip of ſcorpions I *purſue*
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

2. To proſecute; to continue.

As right outlaſts tendeth to bite; ſo he that *purſueth* evil, *purſueth* it to his own death. *Proverbs.*

Inſtitute to *purſue*
Vain war with heaven. *Milton.*

I will *purſue*
This ancient ſtory, whether falſe or true. *Dryden.*

When men *purſue* their thoughts of ſpace, they ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *purſue*,
And ſtand a blameleſs pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *purſue*
A ſplendid vaſſalage. *Milton.*

We happineſs *purſue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the purſuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

What nature has deny'd fools will *purſue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two *Young.*

To PURSU'E. *v. a.* To go on; to proceed. A galliciſm.

I have, *purſues* Carneades, wondered why mills ſhould not conſider. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue.*] One who follows in hoſtility.

Fled with the reſt,
And falling from a hill, he was ſo bruiſ'd,
That the *purſuer* took him. *Shakſpeare.*

His ſwift *purſuers* from heav'n's gates diſcern
Th' advantage, and deſcending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton.*

Like a declining ſtateſman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *purſuers* ſcorn. *Denham.*

PURSU'IT. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hoſtile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will love us long *purſuit*. *Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *purſuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

His honours and vanities are continually paſſing before him, and inviting his *purſuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a ſecret pleaſure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *purſuit* after knowledge, and engage us to ſearch into the wonders of his creation. *Addiſon.*

The will, free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the *purſuit* of nearer ſatisfaction; and to the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Proſecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with ſighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more preſs him to give his conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *purſuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying *purſuivant*. *Spenſer.*

Theſe grey locks, the *purſuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakſpeare.*

Send out a *purſuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before ſun riſing. *Shakſpeare.*

For helmets, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, Jon Ferne, and Joh. Guillim Portſmouth, *purſuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden.*

The *purſuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his ſcutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

PU'RSY. *adj.* [*pouſſif*, French.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatneſs of theſe *purſy* times,
Virtue muſt of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakſpeare.*

Now breathleſs wrong
Shall ſit and pant in your great chairs of eaſe,
And *purſy* inſolence ſhall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakſpeare.*

An hoſteſs dowager,
Grown fat and *purſy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras.*

By theſe, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purſy* men. *Temple.*

PU'RTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appurtenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roaſt the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Exodus.*

The ſhaft againſt a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. This ſenſe is now not in uſe.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourſelf of ſword before that bloody day. *Spenſer.*

His houſe with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The reſt he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmoſt land and ſea *purvey'd*,
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomſon.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions.

I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well this day thou haſt *purvey'd*. *Milton.*

PURVE'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey.*]

1. Proviſion.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all that royal princes court became. *Spenſer.*

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of proviſions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or becauſe of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey.*]

1. One that provides victuals.

And wing'd *purveyors* bid ſharp hunger feed
With frugal ſcraps of fleſh, and maſhy bread. *Harte.*

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

The women are ſuch cunning *purveyors*
Mark where their appetites have once been ſerved,
The ſame reſemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the ſame pleaſures
Dryden.

The ſtranger, raviſhed at his good fortune, is introduced to ſome imaginary title, for the *purveyor* has her repreſentatives of ſome of the ladies. *Addiſon.*

3. An officer who exacted proviſion for the king's followers.

PU'RVIEW. *n. ſ.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Proviſion; providing clauſe.

Though the petition expreſſes only treaſon and felony, yet the act is general againſt all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale.*

PU'RULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *purulent.*]
PU'RULENCY. } Generation of puſs or matter.

Conſumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viſcera. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of puſs or the running of wounds.

A carcaſe of man is more infectious and odious than, and *purulent* matter of wounds to ſound ſores. *Bacon.*

It is no eaſy thing always to diſcern, whether the ſuſpected matter expectorated by a cough be really *purulent*, that is, ſuch as comes from an ulcer *Blackmore.*

It ſpews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leproſy. *Swift.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, ſtagnating in ſome organ, is more eaſily depoſited upon them than any other part. *Arbuthnot.*

PUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digeſted ſore.

Acrid ſubſtances break the veſſels, and produce an ichor inſtead of laudable *pus*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſtrike with a thruſt.

If the ox *puſh* a man-ſervant, he ſhall be ſtoned. *Exodus.*

2. To force or drive by impulſe.

The youth *puſh* away my feet. *Job.*

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *puſh* deſtruction and perpetual ſhame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakſpeare.*

Through theſe will we *puſh* down our enemies *Pſalms.*

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *puſh'd* a mountain from his ſeat,
Half funk with all his pines. *Milton.*

This terrible ſcene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *puſhed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To preſs forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *puſh* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With ſuch impudence did he *puſh* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addiſon.*

Arts and ſciences, in one and the ſame century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder; ſince every age has a kind of univerſal genius, which inclines thoſe that live in it to ſome particular ſtudies, the work then being *puſhed* on by many hands, muſt go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *puſhes* the ſoul to ſuch actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Spectator.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a concluſion.

We are *puſhed* for an anſwer, and are forced

had freely to confeſs, that the corruptions of the adminiſtration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to teaſe.

To Push. v. *n.*

1. To make a thruſt.

None ſtall dare
With ſhortned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
Nor *puſh* with biting point, but ſtrike at length.
Dryden

A calf will ſo manage his head, as though he would *puſh* with his horns even before they ſhoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never ſaw the actions of their ſpecies, *puſh* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addiſon.*

2. To make an effort.

War ſeem'd aſleep for nine long years; at length
Both ſides reſolv'd to *puſh*, we try'd our ſtrength.
Dryden.

3. To make an attack.

The king of the ſouth ſhall *puſh* at him, and the king of the north ſhall come againſt him. *Daniel.*

4. To burſt out with violence.

Push. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument.

He might his corſe be harmed
With dint of ſword or *puſh* of pointed ſpear.
Spenſer.

They, like reſolute men, ſtood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly ſhot and *puſh* of pike, in ſuch furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulſe; force impreſſed.

So great was the puiſſance of his *puſh*,
That from his ſaddle quite he did him bear. *Spenſer.*

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas,
To give it the firſt *puſh*, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt abyſs. *Addiſon.*

3 Aſſault; attack.

He gave his countenance againſt his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and ſtand the *puſh*
Of every beardleſs vain comparative. *Shakſpeare.*

When ſuch a reſiſtance is made, theſe bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *puſhes* againſt truth are repelled with puſhing and confidence *Watts.*

4. A forcible onſet; a ſtrong effort.

A ſudden *puſh* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Meſſala. *Shakſpeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *puſh*, ſtands the ſhock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their advanced poſts, and driven them into their laſt entrenchments: one vigorous *puſh*, one general aſſault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addiſon.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the preſent *puſh*.
Shakſpeare.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *puſh*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Eſtrange.*

The queſtion we would put, is not, whether the ſacrament of the maſs be as truly propitiatory, as it is under the law? but, whether it be as truly a ſacrifice as it is to, then it is a true proper ſacrifice, and is not only commemorative or repreſentative, as we are told at a *puſh*. *Atterbury.*

6. A ſudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Leſt they deſire, upon this *puſh*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakſpeare.*

7. [*puſtula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

He that was praiſed to his hurt, ſhould have a *puſh* riſe upon his noſe; as a blaſter will riſe upon one's tongue, that tells a lye. *Bacon.*

Pu'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *puſh*.] He who puſhes forward.

Pu'shing. *adj.* [from *puſh*.] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

Pu'shpin. *n. ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wiſdom out of the mouth of a philoſopher, deſerve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *puſhpin*, when they ſhould be learning. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pusillani'mity. *n. ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit.

The property of your excellent ſherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *puſillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakſpeare.*

The Chineſe tell where they will; which ſhews eth, that their law of keeping out ſtrangers is a law of *puſillanimity* and fear *Bacon.*

It is obvious, to diſtinguiſh between an act of courage and an act of raſhneſs, an act of *puſillanimity*, and an act of great modeſty or humility. *South.*

Pusilla'nimous. *adj.* [*puſillanime*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Mean-ſpirited; narrow-minded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeaſuring their forces they loſe themſelves in vain enterprizes; nor, by undervaluing them, deſcend to fearful and *puſillanimous* counſels. *Bacon.*

He became *puſillanimous*, and was eaſily ruffled with every little paſſion within; ſupine, and as openly expoſed to any temptation from without. *Woodward.*

What greater inſtance can there be of a weak *puſillanimous* temper, than for a man to paſs his whole life in oppoſition to his own ſentiments? *Spectator.*

Pusilla'nimousness. *n. ſ.* [from *puſillanimous*.] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

Puss. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived; *puſio*, Lat. is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble ſuit to Venus to turn *puſs* into a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let *puſs* practice what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my ſon to play at apodidraſcenda, which can be no other than our *puſs* in a corner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The ſportſman's term for a hare.

Poor honeſt *puſs*,
It grieves my heart to ſee thee thus;
Or bounds eat ſheep as well as hares. *Gay*

Pu'stule. *n. ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hemorrhages, *puſtules*, red, black, and gangrenous. *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'stulous. *adj.* [from *puſtule*.] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To Put. *v. a.* [Of this word, ſo common in the Engliſh language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Daniſh. *Junius.*]

1. To lay or repoſite in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* the man whom he had formed. *Geneſis*

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Exodus.*

If a man *put* in his beaſt, and feed in another man's field; of the beſt of his own ſhall he make reſtitution. *Exodus.*

In theſe he *put* two weights. *Milton*

Feed land with beaſts and horſes, and after both *put* in ſheep. *Mortimer.*

2. To place in a ſituation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mark.*

Four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding alchimy. *Milton.*

3. To place in any ſtate or condition.

Before we will lay by our juſt born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainſt whom theſe arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakſpeare.*

Put me in a ſtreight with thee. *Job.*

The ſtones he *put* for his pillows. *Geneſis.*

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job.*

As we were *put* in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God. 1 *Theſſ.*

They ſhall ride upon horſes, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle againſt thee. *Jer.*

He *put* them into ward three days *Geneſis.*

She ſhall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deuteronomy.*

Daniel ſaid, *put* theſe two aſide. *Suſannah.*

This queſtion aſk'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts, ſo ſoon we go aſtray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they pleaſe. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himſelf wholly into this ſtate of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a ſedate, ſettled deſign upon another man's life, *puts* him in a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you muſt conſider at what time your graſs will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his intereſt and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repoſe.

How wilt thou *put* thy truſt on Egypt for chariots? 2 *Kings.*

God was entreated of them, becauſe they *put* their truſt in him. 1 *Chronicles.*

5. To truſt; to give up: as, he *put* himſelf into the perſon's hands.

6. To expoſe; to apply to any thing.

A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, or the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robuſt employment. *Locke.*

7. To puſh into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well choſen, and *put* their beſt qualities forward, there may be any intercourſe of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodlieſt young men and aſſes he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Samuel.*

No man having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke.*

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttеſt* thine hands unto. *Deuteronomy.*

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philoſopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uſes, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different uſe they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler.*

9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

Put up your ſword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me
Shakeſpeare.

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Exodus.*

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is by the ſtomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's diſcourſes tedious. *Taylor.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom, when you thought it a yard off *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift.*

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chronicles.*

12. To add.

Whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecclesiasticus.*

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Cæsar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakspeare.*

This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shaksp.*

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Leviticus.*

With well-doing ye may put to silence foolish men. *1 Peter.*

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worst, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put to* to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task. *Boyle.*

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

When the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*

They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarendon.*

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are *put upon* changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others *upon* it. *Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation, I would fain have *put* him upon it. *Addison.*

This *put* me *upon* observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us *upon* so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us *upon* all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

17. To propose; to state.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chronicles.*

Put it thus—unfold to Staius straight,
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late:
He'll stare. *Dryden.*

The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate? *Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice? *Swift.*

I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spectator.*

18. To form; to regulate.

19. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Habakkuk.*

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace yard by might,
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke.*

21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

23. *To* PUT *by.* To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew.*

24. *To* PUT *by.* To thrust aside.

Fabius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put by* their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakspeare.*

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

25. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle; to repress; to crush.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down*!
Shakspeare.

26. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stir'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down*. *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jerusalem. *2 Chronicles.*

27. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the fashion of our blacks.
Dryden.

28. *To* PUT *down.* To confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*.
Shakspeare.

29. *To* PUT *forth.* To propose.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judges.*

30. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in.
Genesis.

31. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves, whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon.*

He said, let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

32. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert.

I *put* not *forth* my goodness. *Milton.*
In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength.
Taylor.

We should *put forth* all our strength, and without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

33. *To* PUT *in.* To interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

34. *To* PUT *in.* To drive to harbour.

No ties,
Halsers, or gables need, nor anchors cast,
Whom storms *put in* there, are with stay embrac'd.
Chapman.

35. *To* PUT *in practice.* To use; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put in practice* your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

36. *To* PUT *off.* To divest; to lay aside.

None of us *put off* our clothes, saving that every one *put* them *off* for washing. *Nehemiah.*

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back,
And is a swelling, and the last affection
A high mind can *put off*. *Ben Jonson.*

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth off* the old: so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wish'd. *Milton.*

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him lastly die. *Milton.*

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory will serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and stood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask appeared a smock-faced young fellow. *Addison.*

Homer says he *puts off* that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll. *Broome.*

37. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest, but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue.

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts* all with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old ſong. *More.*

Do men in good earneſt think that God will be *put off* ſo? or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a ſcoff? *South.*

This is a very unreaſonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this anſwer, that there are ſeveral things which all men in their wits diſbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to diſprove. *Bentley.*

38. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate.

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never ſay, that he who neglects to ſecure his ſalvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He ſeems generally to prevail, perſuading them to a confidence in ſome partial works of obedience, or elſe to *put off* the care of their ſalvation to ſome future opportunities. *Rogers.*

39. *To* PUT *off.* To paſs fallaciouſly.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele ſhould take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popiſh ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

40. *To* PUT *off.* To diſcard.

Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakſp.*

41. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which paſs between the ſpirits and the tangible parts are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures; actions, and paſſions. *Bacon.*

42. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.

43 *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To inveſt with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely viſited people he cures,
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy pray'rs. *Shakſpeare.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the viſage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troubleſome. *Shakſp.*

So ſhall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntleſs ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakſpeare.*

It too I be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, then ſhall the Lord be my God. *Genеſis.*

She has
Very good ſuits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on*; ſhe knows not how
To wear a garment. *Ben Jonſon.*

Taking his cap from his head, he ſaid, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it muſt be tuned to one, and ſo *put it on* again. *Knolles.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit.
Decay of Piety.

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and ſo *put on* the ſhape of a man. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their coats, before they can *put* them *on*. *Locke.*

44. *To* PUT *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourſelf too late have ſpoke and done,
That you protect this courſe, and *put it on*
By your allowance. *Shakſpeare.*

Say you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on.* *Shakſpeare.*

Others envy to the ſtate draws, and *puts on*
Vain contumelies receiv'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

This came handſomely to *put on* the peace, becauſe it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon.*

As danger did approach, her ſpirits roſe,
And *putting on* the king ſtruck'd her foes. *Halifax.*

45. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impoſe; to inflict.

I have offended; that which thou *putteſt on* me, I will bear. 2 *Kings.*

He not only undermineth the baſe of religion, but *puts upon* us the groſſeſt error from truth. *Brown.*

The ſtork found he was *put upon*, but ſet a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourſelves, by taking words for things *Locke.*

Why are ſcripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of ſcripture examples which he croſs them? *Atterbury.*

46. *To* PUT *on.* To allure; to take.

The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court.
Shakſpeare.

Wiſe men love you, in their own deſpight,
And, finding in their native wit no bait,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to plead. *Dryden.*

There is no quality ſo contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occaſion, in order to ſerve an intereſt. *Swift.*

47. *To* PUT *over.* To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heav'n, and to my mother.
Shakſpeare.

48. *To* PUT *out.* To place at uſury.

Lord, who ſhall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to uſury. *Pſalms.*

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon ſplit him on the former ſhelf,
He *put* it *out* again *Dryden.*

Money at uſe, when returned into the hands of the owner, uſually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*

An old uſurer, charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, in order to make a purchaſe, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again. *Addiſon.*

One hundred pounds only, *put out* at intereſt at ten per cent. doth in ſeventy years encreaſe to above one hundred thouſand pounds. *Child.*

49. *To* PUT *out.* To extinguiſh.

The Philiſtines *put out* his eyes. *Judges.*

Whereſoever the wax floated, the flame forſook it, till at laſt it ſpread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out*. *Bacon.*

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out*.
Milton.

In places that abound with mines, when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly ariſe a cert in ſteam, which they call a damp, fo groſs and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles.
Boyle.

This barbarous inſtance of a wild unreaſonable paſſion, quite *put out* thoſe little remains of affection the laſt had for her lord. *Addiſon.*

50. *To* PUT *out.* To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the ſun, forſake their firſt root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon.*

51. *To* PUT *out.* To extend; to protrude.

When the travailed, the one *put out* his hand
Geneſis.

52. *To* PUT *out.* To expel; to drive from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finiſhed, ſhall they themſelves be *put out?*
Spenſer.

I am reſolved, that when I am *put out* of the ſtewardſhip, they may receive me in to their houſes.
Luke.

The nobility of Caſtile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon.*

53. *To* PUT *out.* To make publick.

You tell us, that you ſhall be forced to leave off your modeſty; you mean that little which is in it; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal
Dryden.

When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious ſtamps of the ſeveral edifices, moſt famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addiſon.*

54. *To* PUT *out.* To diſconcert.

There is no affectation in paſſion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new caſe their cuſtom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

55. *To* PUT *to.* To kill by; to puniſh by.

From Ireland am I come,
To ſignify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Engliſhmen *unto* the ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and ſend them away by ſcu, they were *put all to* the ſword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either ſide, were *put to* the ſword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. *To* PUT *to.* To refer to; to expoſe.

Having loſt two of their braveſt commanders at ſea, they durſt not *put* it *to* a battle at ſea, and ſet up their reſt wholly upon the land enterprize. *Bacon.*

It is to be *put to* queſtion in general, whether it be lawful for chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war, ſimply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our univerſal ſtate
Was *put* to hazard, and the giant race
Our captive lives were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. *To* PUT *to it.* To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard.

What would ſt thou write of me, if thou ſhould'ſt praiſe me?
—O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakſpeare.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his abſence;
He *puts* tranſgreſſion *to't.* *Shakſpeare.*

They have a leader,
Fulles Auſidius, that will *put* you *to't.* *Shakſpeare.*

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither *Addiſon.*

The figures and letters were ſo mingled, that the coiner was hard *put to it* on what part of the money to beſtow the inſcription. *Addiſon.*

I ſhall be hard *put to it*, to bring myſelf off.
Addiſon.

58. *To* PUT *to.* To aſſiſt with.

Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but ſhe was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenters being ſet to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

59. *To* PUT *to death.* To kill.

It was ſpread abroad that the king had a purpoſe to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower.
Bacon.

One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Iceni *put to death* one of the Roman ambaſſadors, ſhe was obliged, by a ſucceſsful war, which the Romans made, to conſent to give up all the ſea coaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

60. *To* PUT *together.* To accumulate into one ſum or maſs.

Put all your other ſubjects *together*; they have not taken half the pains for your majeſty's ſervice that I have. *L'Eſtrange.*

This laſt age has made a greater progreſs, than all ages before *put together.* *Burnet.*

61. *To* PUT *up.* To paſs unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it, nor am I yet perſuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly ſuffered. *Shakſpeare.*

It is prudence, in many caſes, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the diſgraceful character of a tyrant. *L'Eſtrange.*

How many indignities does he paſs by, and how many affronts does he *put up* at every ſally, becauſe his love is invincible. *South.*

The Canaanitiſh woman muſt *put up* a refuſal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly uſed by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*

Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worſhipful on floor his blade. *Hudibras.*

For reparation only of lewd ſongs, which cannot counterpoiſe the evil and hazard of a fact, but ought to exerciſe our patience and forgiveneſs, and ſo be *put up* without recourſe to judicature. *Kettlewell.*

Such immoral injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below reſentment. *Addiſon.*

62. *To* PUT *up.* To exalt; to cauſe to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

63. *To* PUT *up.* To expose publickly: as, *these goods are* put up *to sale.*

64. *To* PUT *up.* To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Spectator.*

65. *To* PUT *up.* To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend dean to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

66. *To* PUT *up.* To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter? *Shakspeare.*

67. *To* PUT *upon.* To impose; to lay upon.

When in swinish sleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakspeare.*

68. *To* PUT *upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all *to* life, and then they shall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgment. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUT. *v. n.*

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

2. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea. *Addison.*

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land,
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon.*

4. *To* PUT forth. To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* PUT *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakspeare.*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Canticles.*

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any thing of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it flock gillflowers. *Bacon.*

Hirsute roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon.*

6. *To* PUT *in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

7. *To* PUT *in.* To offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed, they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put in* for them. *Shakspeare.*

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such confectation. *Brown.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor. *Collier.*

8. *To* PUT *in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is to grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

9. *To* PUT *off.* To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend
My friends and soldiers, to *put off* and lend
Way to our ship. *Chapman.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy, desiring to be taken in, was refused. *Addison.*

10. *To* PUT *over.* To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over*, and took it. *Abbot.*

11. *To* PUT *to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down, and to *put to sea.* *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store;
Consult our safety, and *put off to sea.* *Pope.*

12. *To* PUT *up.* To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up.* *L'Estrange.*

13. *To* PUT *up.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twitch'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

14. *To* PUT *up with.* To suffer without resentment.

15. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one found in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shown by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonymes or been easily paraphrased, yet without synonymes or paraphrase how can they be explained!

PUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress.

The king's was a force'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Estrange.*

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Brunswick.*

3. A game at cards.

4. PUT *off.* Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estrange.*

PU'TAGE. *n. s.* [*putain*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

PU'TANISM. *n. s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

PU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *adj.* [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and servile. *L'Estrange.*

PU'TIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putid.*] Meanness; vileness.

PU'TLOG. *n. s.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTRE'DINOUS. *adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Latin.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into more inequality. *Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid fleecorraceous taste and odour. *Arbuthnot.*

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and burning excludes its *putrefaction.* *Blackmore.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions. *Bacon.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* humour will diffuse over it. *Wiseman.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakspeare.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the public good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wiseman.*

A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores. *Isaiah.*

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watery substances are more apt to *putrify* than oily. *Bacon.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part *putrefied.* *Wiseman.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readily mount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation. *Brown.*

PUTRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*putrescens*, Latin.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRID. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows *Wiseman.*

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink nothing but her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn putrid and smell like urine. *Arbuthnot.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulative motion, that they fall into an intestine one, called *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*

PU'TRIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenness.

Nidorous rustus depend on the fœtid sputa by the *fermient*, and the *putridness* of the meat *Floyer.*

PU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *put.*]

1. One who puts.

The moſt wretched ſort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. PU'TTER *on.* Inciter; inſtigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of late exactions. *Shakſpeare.*

You are abus'd, and by ſome *putter on*,
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *n. ſ.*

In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *putting ſtones*, for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Minſhew*, from *luteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead? *Shakſp.*

The next are thoſe, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground.

An object glaſs of a fourteen foot teleſcope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended conſiderably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very eaſily in the grinding, leſt the *putty* ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [for *poſſle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner.*]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaſe.

Your preſence needs muſt *puzzle* Antony.
Shakſpeare.

I ſay there is no darkneſs but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog *Shakſpeare.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon.*

A very ſhrewd diſputant in thoſe points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thoroughpaced ſpeculators in thoſe great theorems. *More.*

I ſhall purpoſely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not ſo eaſily intelligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuſe, than to convince. *Wilkins.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidſt his own blunders, and miſtakes the ſenſe of thoſe he would confute. *Addiſon.*

Perſons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themſelves with conjectural ones. *Clariſſa.*

She ſtrikes each point with native force of mind,
While *puzzled* learning blunders far behind.
Young.

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error.
Addiſon.

Theſe, as my guide informed me, were men of ſubtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would ſupply the place of real wiſdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler.*

I did not indeed at firſt imagine there was in it ſuch a jargon of ideas, ſuch an inconſiſtency of notions, ſuch a confuſion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the ſenſe, which in ſome places he ſeems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer peruſal of it. *Addiſon.*

To PU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

The ſervant is a *puzzling* fool, that needs nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Embarraſſment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are ſtrangers to themſelves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of buſineſs, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

PY'GMEAN. *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pigmy.

They, lets than ſmalleſt dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberleſs like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *n. ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes. Any thing little.

If they deny the preſent ſpontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet ſurely in ſuch a ſuppoſed univerſal decay of nature, even mankind itſelf that is now nouriſhed, though not produced, by the earth, muſt have degenerated in ſtature and ſtrength in every generation. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS. *n. ſ.* [πυλωρός.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID. *n. ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις, from πῦρ, fire; becauſe fire always aſcends in the figure of a cone.] A ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, ſir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakſpeare.*

An hollow cryſtal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is ſhot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodward.*

PYRA'MIDAL. } *adj.* [from *pyramid*.]
PYRAMI'DICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid.

Of which ſort likewiſe are the gems or ſtones, that are here ſhot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occaſion of the candles, is what is in queſtion. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidical*.] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largeſt, and therefore he makes it the baſis upon which Oſſa ſtands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the leaſt, is placed above Oſſa, and thus they ſtile *pyramidically*. *Browne.*

PY'RAMIS. *n. ſ.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we uſually ſee, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the ſides of the flame, cauſeth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itſelf it would be round, and therefore imoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reverſed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the ſmoke. *Bacon.*

PYRE. *n. ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave ſon upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He ſaw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous ſighs to raiſe the fire.
Pope.

PYRI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone.

Pyrites contains ſulphur, ſometimes arſenick, always iron, and ſometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PY'ROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Perſians, and is ſeldom or never taken in a good ſenſe: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *n. ſ.* [πῦρ and τεχνὴ.] The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY. *n. ſ.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire.

Great diſcoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymiſtry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale.*

PY'RRHONISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſkeptick.] Skepticiſm; univerſal doubt.

PYX. *n. ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q, Is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally uſed *cp*, *cw*; a cpellan or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in Engliſh, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw*; as *quad*, *quench*; except *quoit*, which is ſpoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *n. ſ.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a gooſe.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to repreſent the ſound better.

Wild ducks *quack* where graſſhoppers did ſing.
King.

2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly.

Believe mechanick virtuoſi
Can raiſe them mountains in Potoſi,
Seek out for plants with ſignatures,
To *quack* of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand.

The change, ſchools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen maſters of the languages, before they can be maſters of common ſenſe. *Felton.*

2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the firſt appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publiſhing with a ſhrill voice, "My maſter cures all ſorts of diſtempers," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child ſays true." *Addiſon.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

Deſpairing *quacks* with curſes fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in phyſick; falſe pretenſions to any art.

QUA'CKSALVER. *n. ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve*.] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan.

Saltimbancoes, *quackſalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æſop alive, the Piazza and the Pont Neut could ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their ſhifts; to turn mountebanks, *quackſalvers* and empiricks. *Barton.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent; uſed in lent.

I have compoſed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadrageſimal*, paſchal, or pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

QUADRANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakſpeare*

The eternal hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Hacket*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

Common ſalt ſhooteth into cubick cryſtals, coming near to a cube, ſometimes into ſquare plates, ſometimes into ſhort *quadrangular* priſms. *Grew.*

Each enamoured with a rib, conforming itſelf to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Wotton reſ.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, oppoſite to the moſt beauteous. *Spectator.*

QUADRANT. *n. ſ.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In ſixty three years may be loſt fourteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for the *quadrant* of ſix hours ſupernumerary. *Bacon*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diverſe aſcenſions of the ſun's right aſcenſions, which ſtudy their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, ariſing from the excentricity, makes their quarterly and becoming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder.*

3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compaſſes, others *quadrants*. *Tatler.*
Thin taper ſticks muſt from one center part;
Let theſe into the *quadrant*'s form divide *Gay*

QUADRA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that ſpace of dilating, proceed in ſtreight lines, and diſpoſe of thoſe lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* ſpace, there appears but one way poſſible; to form all the interſections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.

2. Diviſible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us that the years Moſes ſpeaks of were ſomewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-ſix days, which is a number *quadrate* *Hakewill*

3. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word conſumption, being applicable to a proper or improper conſumption, requires a generical deſcription, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey*

QUA'DRATE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted, made a goodly diapaſe.
Spenſer.

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long ſquare be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant
That ſtood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irreſiſtible, mov'd on
In ſilence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our underſtanding a *quadrate*, whoſe diagonal is commenſurate to one of the ſides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

2. [*quadrat*, Fr.] In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other ninety degrees, and the ſame with quartile. *Dict.*

To **QUA'DRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated.

Ariſtotle's rules for epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be ſuppoſed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made ſince his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been ſtill more perfect, could he have peruſed the Æneid. *Addiſon.*

QUADRATICK. *adj.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare. *Dict.*

QUADRA'TICK *equations.* In algebra, are ſuch as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root or the number ſought; and are of two ſorts; firſt, ſimple quadraticks, where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number given; ſecondly, affected quadraticks, which are ſuch as have, between the higheſt power of the unknown number and the abſolute number given, ſome intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *n. ſ.* [*quadrature*, French, *quadratura*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſquaring.

The ſpecioſa of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves, ſhould not intrench upon our fixed rules of morality. *Watts*

2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon.

In the full moon, when the earth being between the ſun and moon, we ſee all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the ſun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we ſee but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.]

1. Comprifing four years.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Latin.] That may be ſquared.

Sir Iſaac Newton diſcovered a way of meaſuring the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically by his method of fluxions, ſome time before the year 1680. *Derham*

QUADRI'FID. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Latin] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four ſides.

Tin incorporated with cryſtal, diſpoſed to ſhoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, ſometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* baſe or column. *Woodward*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined ſides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards. *Dict.*

QUA'DRIN. *n. ſ.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Conſiſting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. *adv.* [from *quadripartite*.] In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* A diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME. *n. ſ.* [*quadriremis*, Lat] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable*.] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*. Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Latin] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED. *n. ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts.

The different texture and order of the joints is not diſpoſed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. *Grew.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of ſome *quadrupeds*. *Woodward*

Moſt *quadrupedes*, that live upon herbs, have moſtly teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

QUADRU'PED. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts*

QUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, French, *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* reſtitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itſelf continueth *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longeſt times of the firſt age. *Locke.*

Fat refreſhes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and ſome animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuthnot*

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity.

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence appear, the accuſer is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent perſon is *quadruply* recompenſed. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Lat.] Enquire; ſeek: a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry.

Quære, if 'tis ſteeped in the ſame liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer.*

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his uſual idleneſs of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κυαφίζειν in the Eolick dialect uſed for κυαθίζειν. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *guoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coeffer*, French, to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard carouſing to his mates
After a ſtorm, *quaffs* off the muſcadel,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakſp.*
I found the prince,
With ſuch a deep demeanor in great ſorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quaff'd* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eye-drops. *Shakſpeare.*
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion ſweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakſp.*

Belſhazzer, *quaffing* in the ſacred veſſels of the temple, ſees his fatal ſentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their ſolemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameleſs Ethiops in the deep. *Dry.*

QUA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. n.* [A low word, I ſuppoſe, formed by chance.] To feel out. This ſeems to be the meaning.

Ducks having larger nerves that come into their bills than geeſe, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the moſt. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Ainſw.* This word is ſomewhere in *Clariſſa*.

QUA'GMIRE. *n. ſ.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, ſo marſh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*
Your hearts I'll ſtamp out with my horſe's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shak.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shakſp.*

The wet particles might have eaſily ever mingled with the dry, and ſo all had either been ſea or *quagmire*. *More.*

The brain is of ſuch a clammy conſiſtence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Glan.*

QUAID. *part.* [Of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenſer*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed.

Therewith his ſturdy courage ſoon was *quaid*,
And all his ſenſes were with ſudden dread diſmaid.
Spenſer.

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languiſh; to ſink into dejection; to loſe ſpirit. *Spenſer.* Not in uſe.

He writes there is no *quailing* now;
Becauſe the king is certainly poſſeſt
Of all our purpoſes. *Shakſpeare.*

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakſpeare.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain beſieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, ſo that he was upon point to have raiſed his ſiege. *Knolles.*

While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou canſt not ſhrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall diſband,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*
When Dido's ghoſt appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail*. *Wan. Pr. of Tr.*
At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleaveland.*

2. To fade; to decline.

To paſs the *quailing* and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the reacceſs of the ſun, the ſap in trees preciſely follows the motion of the ſun. *Hakewill.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell; to depreſs; to ſink; to overpower. Not uſed.

To drive him to deſpair, and quite to *quail*,
He ſhewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghoſts. *Spenſer.*
Three, with fiery courage, he aſſails;
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wiſe:
And each ſucceſſive after other *quails*,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe.
Daniel.

QUAIL. *n. ſ.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine. *Shakſpeare.*

Hen birds have a peculiar ſort of voice, when they would call the male, which is ſo eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, eaſily draw the cocks into their ſnares. *Ray.*

A freſher gale
Sweeping with ſhadowy guſt the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate.
Thomſon.

QUA'ILPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A diſh of wild fowl furniſhed converſation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*. *Addiſon.*

QUAINT. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear ſucks up the words a true love ſcattereth,
And plain ſpeech oft, than *quaint* phraſe framed is.
Sidney.
You were glad to be employ'd,
To ſhew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſpends ſome pages about two ſimilitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stilling.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obſolete.

As clerkes been full ſubtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cauſe of a king? ſurely a *quaint* queſtion! Yet a queſtion that has been moved. *Holyday.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent faſhion, your's is worth ten on't. *Shakſpeare.*

Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakſpeare.
I never ſaw a better faſhion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleaſing, nor more commendable. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun.

I'll ſpeak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies ſought my love,
Which I denying, they fell ſick and died. *Shakſp.*
He his fabrick of the heav'ns
Hath left to their diſputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton.*

5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenſer*, quailed; depreſſed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity.

With ſuch fair ſlight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the laſt, all breathleſs, weary and faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh onſet he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming *quaint*,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Spenſer.*

6. Affected; foppiſh. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* ſeems not to have well underſtood.

To this we owe thoſe monſtrous productions, which under the name of trips, ſpies, amuſements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us, and I wiſh I could ſay, thoſe *quaint* fopperies were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint.*]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or Nature's cradle more enchas'd and purl'd. *Ben J.*

2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults ſo *quaintly*,
That they ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakſp.*

3. Ingeniouſly with ſucceſs. This is not the true ſenſe.

As my Buxoma
With gentle finger ſtroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* ſtole a kiſs. *Gay.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majeſty in ſimplicity, which is far above all the *quaintneſs* of wit. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where ſhe ſtood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to ſeize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakſpeare.*

Do ſuch buſineſs as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakſpeare.*
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakſp.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his preſence. *Nahum.*

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulneſs. *Ezekiel.*

The *quaking* pow'rs of night ſtood in amaze.
Cowley.
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noiſe of war their ſouls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets ſound.
Dryden.

2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm.

Next Smedley div'd; ſlow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may ſometimes ſhake,
For winds ſhut up will cauſe a *quake*;
So often jealouſly and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cauſe tremblings there. *Suckl.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*phalaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify.*]

1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the faſhion, if he would make them neceſſary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

2. Accompliſhment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magiſtrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick eſteem of him. *Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infuſed ſuch an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh.*

To QUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them ſuch governors, as may be *qualified* in ſuch manner as may govern the place. *Bacon.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the ſum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a ſurgeon. *Swift.*

2. To furniſh with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in; and the beſt of me is diligence. *Shakſp.*

She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside to *qualified*, as may beseem
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.

4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.

I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rash'ous wrath. *Shakspeare.*

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakspeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was carefully *qualified* too, and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakspeare.*

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Attersbury.*

5. To ease; to assuage.

He balms and herbs there to apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualify'd*,
And him restor'd to health that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *n. f.* [*qualitas*, Latin; *qualité*, French.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be inhesident in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our imagination, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakspeare.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men, their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

The matters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant. This is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be to entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakf.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [pealm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakspeare.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies,
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Rose.*

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Est.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite. *Dryden.*

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Cato.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUA'LMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakspeare.*

You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *n. f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUA'NTITIVE. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Latin.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *n. f.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Latin.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be encreased or diminished. *Cha.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure; as, the metals were in different *quantities*.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unkill'd in hellebore, if thou 'dst try
To mix it and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites faces as Master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. A large portion. This is not in use.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in great *quantities*, will occasion sinking breasts, and corruption of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying full their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures meet. *Dryden.*

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Harris.*

QUA'NTUM. n. f. [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *n. f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.]
QUA'RANTINE. } The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUARRE. *n. f.* A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarre* they stand. *Drayton.*

QUA'RREL. *n. f.* [*querelle*, French.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as either of us shall think profitable, without any the least beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that will competently be removed from such, as of which you cannot hope to see an end. *Hammond.*

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog. *Shakspeare.*

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part which in this present *quarrel* stood against the current and stream of laws, was not while nothing feared. *Hooker.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alledged by the worthies of our church. *Haywood.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate:
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And force imprison'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakspeare.*

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought
So fair a princess should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack his. *Holinshed.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon.*

6. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *Mark.*

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton.*

In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's sev'ring. *Henry VIII.*

[from *quadreu*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the string, outflew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*querceller*, French.] To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakspeare.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set *quarrelling* Upon the head of valour. *Shakspeare.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of mind with brawling and *quarelling*. *Tectus.*

Beasts called focuable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust, and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple.*

To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
The people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakspeare.*

To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight,
Confess'd their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest. *Dryden.*

To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, to make ourselves ridiculous.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they would first with the officers, and then with the state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by him. *Dryden.*

To disagree; to have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind, The forepart lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUA'RRELLER. *n. s.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, French.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, fancy, and *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Shakspeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant.

Choleric and *quarrelsome* persons will engage into their quarrels. *Bacon.*

Fewel needs no more to the setting of the whole city a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome.*] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *quarrelsome.*] Cholerickness; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *n. s.* [*quarré*, French.] A square.

Take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre, fodder, and, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a *Mortimer.*

2. [*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [from *querir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps, any thing chased.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the *quarry* of these murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakspeare.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dip't above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

4. [*quarrure*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lye*; *craigge*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon.*

Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the soften'd *quarry* would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard an unrelenting foe,
As the new-crusted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures? *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly beat
In eastern *quarries*, ripening precious dew *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *n. s.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. s.* [*quart*, French.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakspeare.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift.*

3. [*quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*. *Shakspeare.*

QUA'RTAN. *n. s.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth-day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with one fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*

Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; to that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.
—I must first have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know,
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton.*

When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be said of the populousness of their cousins and *quarters* there. *Abbot.*

No leaven shall be seen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus.*

They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and *quarters* of this spacious continent. *Heylin.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Spratt.*

A bungling cobler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unless I have mista'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shaksp.*

Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the several chiefs they show'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station.

They do well, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and never shuffle off from their serious affairs. *Bacon.*

Swift to their several *quarters* hasten then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the caſtle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they muſt never expect better *quarter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Diſcover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truth; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow no hope to comfort you. *Dryd.*

7. Treatment ſhewn by an enemy.

To the young [illegible] you indulge their idleneſs and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected ſome hundreds of the biſhop's miſtakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordſhip. *Swift.*

8. Friendſhip; amity; concord. Not now in uſe.

Friends all but now,
In *quarter* and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and thund'ring one at other's breaſts. *Shak.*

9. A meaſure of eight buſhels.

The ſoil ſo fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 buſhels or 25 *quarter* of corn. *Heylin.*

10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inſide of it, that being the weakeſt and thinneſt part.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To divide; to break by force

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* ſteel, and climbing fire.
Shakſpeare.

Mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shak.*

3. To divide into diſtinct regions.

Then ſailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers.

When they hear the Roman horſes neigh,
Behold them *quarter'd* fires,
They will waſte their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakſpeare.*

Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?
—His regiment lies half a mile ſouth. *Shakſpeare.*

They o'er the barren ſhore purſue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thraſians lay. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*.
Shakſpeare.

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingſgate. *Spect.*

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when theſe fail'd, he'd ſuck his claws,
And *quarter* himſelf upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The firſt being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerſet, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford.
Peacham.

QUA'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hindring juſtice or maintaining,
To many a worſe gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid.

However rarely his own rent dayes occurred, the indigent had two and fifty *quarter days* returning in his year. *Fell.*

The uſurer would be very well ſatisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the preſent moment and next *quarter-day*. *Spectator.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* ſeaſons with her little year or month of confection. *Holder.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator ariſe the diurnal differences of the ſun's riſing and aſcenſion, which finiſh their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes theſe *quarterly* and increasingly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUA'RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter*.] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

The *quartermaſter* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Tatler.*

QUA'RTERN. *n. ſ.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtaff of defence: ſo called, I believe, from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarter-ſtaff*, which he could ne'er forſake,
Hung halt before, and halt behind his back.
Dryden.

Immenſe riches he ſquandered away at *quarter-ſtaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'RTILE. *n. ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □. *Harris.*

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealouſy for Anet's love. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTO. *n. ſ.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems, then folio's and *quarto's* were the faſhionable ſizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch; *ſquaccare*, Italian; *quaſſo*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze.

The whales
Againſt ſharp rocks, like reeling veſſels *quaſh'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces daſh'd.
Waller.

2. To ſubdue ſuddenly.

'Twas not the ſpawn of ſuch as theſe,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And *quaſh'd* the fierce Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

Our the confederates keep pace with us in *quaſhing* the rebellion, which had begun to ſpread itſelf among part of the fair ſex. *Addiſon.*

3. [*caſſus*, Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quaſhed.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

A thin and fine membrane ſtrait and cloſely adhering to keep it from *quaſhing* and ſhaking. *Ray.*

The water in this dropſy, by a ſudden jirk, may be heard to *quaſh*. *Sharp.*

QUASH. *n. ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſw.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. As *they are not* quater-coufins, as it is commonly ſpoken *cater-couſins, plus ne ſont pas de quatre couſins*, they are not of the four firſt degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends.
Skinner.

QUATE'RNARY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.

The objections againſt the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be oppoſed ſo much againſt the doctrines themſelves. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *n. ſ.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great Maker ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*

I have not in this volume of theſe nine parts of contonants, diſtinct known characters, whereby to expreſs them, but muſt repeat the [illegible]. *Locke.*

QUATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four.

The number of four ſtands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUATRA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*quatrain*, French.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Say, Stella, what is love, whoſe fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddeſs in a luckleſs hour
Diſclos'd to light the miſchief-making boy? *Mrs. Manley.*

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or ſtanzas of four alternate rhyme, becauſe I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the ſound and number than any other verſe in uſe. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice.

Milo ſitting on the ground with her knees upright, her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice and many a *quavering* cough, thus diſcourſed. *Sandys.*

The diviſion and *quavering*, which please ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Now ſportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with ſuiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*

We ſhall hear her *quavering* them half a mile after us, to ſome ſprightly airs of the opera. *Addiſon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, ſtretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulſe of the ſound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, the colours vaniſh in a ſecond minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion they appear again. *Newton.*

QUAY. *n. ſ.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE'ACHY. *adj.* [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quaſhy*.] Unſolid; unſound, boggy. Not in uſe.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below
Goodwin's *queachy* ſand.

QUEAN. *n. ſ.* [cpean, Sax. a barren cow; ſometimes in the laws of Canute, a ſtrumpet.] A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a ſcolding quean to a wrangling knave. *Shakſpeare.*

This well they underſtand like cunning queans,
And hide their naſtineſs behind the ſcenes. *Dryden.*

Such is that ſprinkling, which ſome careleſs quean
Flirts on you from her mop.

QUE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queaſy*.] Sickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY. *adj.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nauſea.

He, *queaſy* with his inſolence, already
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakſpeare.*

Whether a rotten ſtate and hope of gain,
Or to diſuſe me from the *queaſy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out puſh me firſt.

2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh.

I, with your two helps, will ſo practiſe on

did, that, in despight of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the title of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown.*

Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*

Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*

3. Causing nauseousness.

I have one thing of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shakspeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to shew pain; perhaps to complain. Not in use.

The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars, without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. s.* [cpen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother *Shakspeare.*

2. A woman who is a sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryd.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A three pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakspeare.*

Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But walk my ewes and weep. *Shakspeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. s.* A species of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,
As ora like new out of bed,
Or like the fresh *queen-apple*'s side,
Blushing at sight of Phœbus' pride. *Sydney.*

QUEENING. *n. s.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mort.*

QUEER. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quære* to his name in a bill.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity. *Spectator.*

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *n. s.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEEST. *n. s.* [from *quæstus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subduce, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton.*

Compassion *quell'd*
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milt.*

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,
That once disdaining, she might be disdain'd. *Dryd.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed by strain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon
His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*? *Shakspeare.*

QUELLER. *n. s.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.

Hail son of the most high,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter. *Milton.*

QUELQUECHOSE. *n. s.* [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From a country gentleman to combatures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cpeman, Saxon.] To please. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire.

Since fire, air, land, mine eyes and ears conspire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire? *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shakspeare.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakspeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wisdom.*

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better. *Bacon.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hissing mass prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false,
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakspeare.*

Beseech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses? *Shakspeare.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakspeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crashaw.*

QUE'RELE. *n. s.* [*querela*, Latin; *querelle*, French.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *n. s.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin. Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *n. s.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spectator.*

The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd
By some intracted *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, strait became
A healing brook. *Swift.*

QUERN. *n. s.* [cpeopn, Sax.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn.
Shakspeare

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn.
Chapman.

QUE'RPO. *n. s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a caged rabit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry*, *n. s.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Murmuring; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howel.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUE'RULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querulous*.] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulously* shrill. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *n. s.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a further search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST. *n. s.* [*queste*, French.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Spenser.*

If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch?
Shakspeare

Fair filver-buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *queſt* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great miſtreſs of your princely ſhrine. *Milt.*

An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as ſeem'd, the *queſt* of ſome ſtray ewe.
Milton.

One for all
Myſelf expoſe, with lonely ſteps to tread
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immenſe
To ſearch with wand'ring *queſt* a place foretold
Should be *Milton.*

'Twould be not ſtrange, ſhould we find Paradiſe
at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather
note this, becauſe I ſee there are ſome ſo earneſt
in *queſt* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverſes our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In *queſt* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon.*

We ſee them active and vigilant in *queſt* of delight. *Spectator.*

2. [for *inqueſt*.] An empannell'd jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuſe me?
What lawful *queſt* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shakſpeare.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The ſenate ſent above three ſeveral *queſts*
To ſearch you out. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Inquiry; examination.

O place and greatneſs! millions of falſe eyes
Are ſtuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with theſe falſe and moſt contrarious *queſts*
Upon thy doings. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *queſt* and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *queſter*, French.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The braveſt *queſtant* ſhrinks, find what you ſeek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*queſtion*, Fr. *quæſtio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired.

Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk *queſtions*, it is more reaſon for the entertainment of the time, that ye aſk me *queſtions*, than that I aſk you. *Bacon.*

2. Inquiry; diſquiſition.

It is to be put to *queſtion*, whether it be lawful for chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war ſimply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate.

There aroſe a *queſtion* between ſome of John's diſciples and the Jews about purifying. *John*

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppoſe the *queſtion* not your own. *Swift.*

How eaſy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *queſtion*? *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confeſs much like the character:
But out of *queſtion* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis time for him to ſhew himſelf, when his very being is called in *queſtion*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotſon.*

The doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *queſtion*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and deſolate, without the benign influence of the ſolar rays, which without *queſtion* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley*

6. Judicial trial.

Whoſoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deſerved leaſt to be called in *queſtion* for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a preſumption is only ſufficient to put the perſon to the rack or *queſtion*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the ſubject of preſent inquiry.

If we being defendants do anſwer, that the ceremonies in *queſtion* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, then reply is childiſh and unorderly to ſay, that we demand the thing in *queſtion*, and ſhew the poverty of our cauſe, the goodneſs whereof we are fain to beg that our adverſaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchaſe ſix ſhillings and three-pence worth of money, he had proved the matter in *queſtion*. *Locke*

Nor are theſe aſſertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profeſs to ſtate the points in *queſtion*. *Atterbury.*

9. Endeavour; act of ſeeking. Not in uſe.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *queſtion* bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To inquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *queſtion'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenſer.*

He that *queſtioneth* much ſhall learn much, and content much; but eſpecially if he apply his queſtions to the ſkill of the perſons whom he aſketh. *Bacon.*

Unreaſonable fabulity will ſtill ſeem to be reaſoning; and at leaſt will *queſtion*, when it cannot anſwer. *Holyday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *queſtion* with a Jew;
You may as well uſe queſtion with a wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb.
Shakſpeare.

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by queſtions.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Hear your own dignity ſo much profan'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon *Shakſpeare.*

But hark you, Kate,
I muſt not have you henceforth *queſtion* me,
Whither I go. *Shakſpeare.*

This conſtruction is not ſo undubitably to be received as not at all to be *queſtioned*. *Brown.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent eſtate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does laſting doubt inſpire,
And moſt we *queſtion* what we moſt deſire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted.

Be a deſign never ſo artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by ſome croſs accident, the man is then run down, his counſels derided, his prudence *queſtioned*, and his perſon deſpited. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *queſtion*.]

1. Doubtful; diſputable.

Your accuſtomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of theſe my ſimple labours, beſtowed for the neceſſary juſtification of laws heretofore made *queſtionable*, becauſe not perfectly underſtood. *Hooker.*

That perſons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *queſtionable* determination, both in the time and cauſe. *Brown.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether the uſe of ſteel ſprings was known in thoſe ancient times. *Wilkins's Math.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether Galen ever ſaw the diſſection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion.

Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'ſt in ſuch a *queſtionable* ſhape,
That I will ſpeak to thee. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STIONARY. *adj.* [from *queſtion*.] Inquiring; aſking queſtions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes or no to *queſtionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion*.] The quality of being queſtionable.

QUE'STIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion*.] An inquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS. *adv.* [from *queſtion*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs.

Queſtionleſs hence it comes that many were miſtaken. *Raleigh.*

Queſtionleſs duty moves not ſo much upon command as promiſe; now that which propoſes the greateſt and moſt ſuitable rewards to obedience, and the greateſt puniſhments to diſobedience, doubtleſs is the moſt likely to inforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

QUE'STMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*queſt*, *man*, and
QUE'STMONGER. } *monger*,] Starter of lawſuits or proſecutions.

Their principle working was upon penal laws, wherein they ſpared none, great nor ſmall, but raked over all new and old ſtatutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *queſtmongers*, and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *queſt*.] Seeker; purſuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *queſtriſts* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STUARY. *adj.* [from *quæſtus*, Latin.] Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *queſtuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the ſtone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

QUIB. *n. ſ.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Anſw.* The ſame perhaps with *quip*.

QUIBBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A ſlight cavil; a low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun.

This may be of great uſe to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let poſterity ſee their forefathers were blockheads. *Addiſon.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully anſwered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I ſhould do it again and again. *Waterland.*

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words.

The firſt ſervice was neat's tongue ſliced, which the philoſophers took occaſion to diſcourſe and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quibble*.] A punſter.

QUICK. *adj.* [cpic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.

They ſwallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled againſt us. *Pſalms.*

If there be *quick* raw fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Leviticus.*

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the ſun makes; here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, ſome *quick*, ſome dead. *Dancet.*

Thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milton.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that *quick* and ſpeedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits to heaven. *Hooker.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Oft let to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; ſpritely; ready.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved to great a vigour of mind even to his death, when at an eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much quicker parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence, is a *quick* eyed, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew.*

QUICK. *adv.* Nimbly; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weazle. *Shakspeare.*

This shall your understanding clear,
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Concerning much the *quicker*. *Drayton.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

QUICK. *n. s.*

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not,
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat shot. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had all the better right, it was to teach all England to lay as much, and therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart *Dryden.*

The thought of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp.*

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree*. *n. s.* [*ornus.*]

Quickbeam or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [epiccan, Saxon.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own soul *Psalms.*

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious, but
The miseries which I serve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakspeare.*

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You give such lively life, such *quick'ning* pow'r,
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd* and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than to make him stand still. *Bacon.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already extinguished. *Tatler.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God had called them, by the gospel. *Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions which will here preserve it. *Swift.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.*

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus *Shakspeare.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys.*

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER. *n. s.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversation and fear, are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

QUI'CKGRASS. *n. s.* [*quick* and *grass*; *gramen canninum*, Latin.] Dog grass.

QUI'CKLIME. *n. s.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime*.] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *quick*.] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue: thy story *quickly*. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

QUI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *quick*.]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required: but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Wotton.*

The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal, that must lie still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a *quickness*; and, maturing time
But mellows what we write to the dull sweets of rhime. *Dryden.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSAND. *n. s.* [*quick* and *sand*.] Moving sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit? *Shakspeare.*

Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands*, they strake sail, and so were driven. *Acts.*

But when the vessel is on *quicksands* cast,
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, steers the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the *quicksands*. *Addison.*

I have marked out several of the shoals and *quicksands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *set*.] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and *quickset* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSET. *n. s.* [*quick* and *set*.] Living plant set to grow.

The batful pastures fenc'd, and most with *quick-set* mound. *Drayton.*

Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Evelyn.*

Nine in ten of the *quickset* hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift.*

QUICKSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*quick* and *sight*.] having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the *quicksighted* amongst them to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and *quicksighted* gentlemen can swallow down this sottish opinion about precipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *quicksighted*.] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the *quicksightedness* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSI'LVER. *n. s.* [*quick* and *silver*; *argentum vivum*, Lat.]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others. The specifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest; the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Lydia of bramstone and *quicksilver* burnt. *Peacham.*

Pleasures are few; and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like *quicksilver*, is bright and coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still.
If fo'z'd at last, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but real poison in your veins? *Young.*

QUICKSI'LVERED. *adj.* [from *quicksilver*.] Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass *quicksilvered* over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the foreside, and as much convex on the backside, and *quicksilvered* over on the convex side. *Newton.*

QUIDAM. f. [Latin.] Somebody. Not used.

For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe ſo many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANY. *n. ſ.* [*cydonium, cydoniatum*, Lat. *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI'DDIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A ſubtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddets* now? his quillets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'DDITY. *n. ſ.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.]

1. Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abſtracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*
The ghoſts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious queſtion. Not uſed.

Miſnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Latin.] Reſt; repoſe.

Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quieſcence*, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and trivolous. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcens*, Lat.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe.

Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as inſenſible as if it were *quieſcent*. *Glanville.*

The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more *quieſcent* ſide. *Brown.*

Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo *quieſcent* objects, which hearing does not. *Holder.*

If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part *quieſcent*, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*

Preſſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the *quieſcent* medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton.*

QUIET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.]

1. Still; free from diſturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And ſliding ſoft, as down to deep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Spenſer.*

This life is beſt,
If *quiet* life is beſt; ſweeter to you,
That have a ſharper known. *Shakſpeare.*

Juſtly thou abhor'ſt
That ſon, who on the *quiet* ſtate of man
Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* ſpirit. *1 Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo *quiet* and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt, repoſe; tranquility; freedom from diſturbance; peace ſecurity; ſtillneſs.

They came into Laiſh unto a people that were at *quiet* and ſecure. *Judges.*

The land
A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worſer far
Than arms, a fallen interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* ruſes. *Dryden.*

Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r ſerene,
Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt.

The loweſt degree of faith, that can *quiet* the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To ſtill.

Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an immaterial ſpirit. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*.] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*.] What is called by the poets tranquility or diſpaſſion, by the ſceptics in diſturbance, the Molinaſts *quietiſm*, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modeſtly, and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themſelves *quietly* and modeſtly by the way as they went, yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon.*

3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolneſs of temper.

Thy cruel *quietneſs* neither returning to miſlike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious ſtill after one manner. *Sidney.*

That which we move for our better inſtruction take, turn into anger and choler in them, they grow altogether out of *quietneſs* with it; they anſwer fumingly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effuſion of our chriſtian blood,
And ſtabliſh *quietneſs* on ev'ry ſide. *Shakſpeare.*

What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what *quietneſs* and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillneſs; calmneſs.

If we compare the *quietneſs* and chaſtity of the Bologneſe pencil to the buſtle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the leaſt attempt to intereſt the paſſions, their boaſted art will appear a mere ſtruggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed. Not in uſe.

Let the night be calm and *quietſome*,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*quietude*, French; from *quiet*.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. Not in common uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and ſerenitude in the affections. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *n. ſ.*

1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her nimble *quills* his ſoul doth ſeem to hover,
And eye the very pitch that lully bird did cover. *Drayton.*

Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their *quill*. *Bacon.*

2. The inſtrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own department in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my *quill*. *Wotton.*

Thoſe loves they fan'd to reſcue by their ſkill,
Their muſe would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*

From him whoſe *quills* ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dark of a porcupine.

Next theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the *quill*-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The preſumptuous damſel raſhly dar'd
The goddeſs' ſelf to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious ſkill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenſer.*

5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddets now? his *quillets*? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shakſpeare.*

A great ſoul weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too ſcrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudib.*

QUILT. *n. ſ.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita, culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing to helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongſt the richer ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

She on the *quilt* ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs and for ſhow. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

The harp'd ſteel arriving forc'bly
On his horſe neck before the *quilted* fell,
Then from the head the body ſundred quite. *Spenſer.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it dreſſeth too much. *Bacon.*

Entellus for the ſtrife prepares,
Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden.*

A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at eaſe reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY. *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been reſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr. *quitden*, Germ.]

1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked, the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is four and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the ſpecies are ſix. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and *quinces* in the paſtry. *Shakſpeare.*

A *quince*, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to be the ſame with *queech*, *winch*, and *quack*.] To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment or pain.

Reſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch ſort as I have, that no part of all that reabu ſhall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pent gonal or *quincuncial* diſpoſition, ſir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX. n. ſ. [Lat.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the

middle; which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys. Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the *quincunx*. *Ray.*

He whole lightnings pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Lat.] Quinquageſima ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove ſunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodward.*

Exactly round, or ſmately *quinquangular*, or having the ſides parallel. *More.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to fix more. *Sanderſon.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

The throttling *quinſy* 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatisms I tend to rack the joints *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and *quinſies*. *Arbuthnot.*

QUINT. *n. ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.

For ſhe has made a *quint*
Of generals he's liſted in't *Hudibras.*

QUI'NTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*centupondium*. Latin.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTESSENCE. *n. ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Latin.]

1. A fifth being.

From their groſs matter the abſtracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quinteſſence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quinteſſence* of heav'n
Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a *quinteſſence* or fifth ſort of body drawn from all theſe. *Watts.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

To me what is this *quinteſſence* of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakſpeare.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill,
The *quinteſſence* of theſe out of the mind? *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his heart he did expreſs,
A *quinteſſence* even from nothingneſs,
From dull privations and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſeparate the *quinteſſence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, firſt of things, *quinteſſence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and complacency upon the whole ſoul, infinitely beyond the greateſt bodily pleaſures, the higheſt *quinteſſence* and elixir of wordly delights. *South*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *quinteſſence*.] Conſiſting of quinteſſence.

Venturous affections as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, ſpecially conſidering that there is nothing contrary to the *quinteſſential* matter and circular figure of the heavens, ſo neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived: *Minſhew* deduces it from *quintus*, Latin, and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Latin, *Ainſworth*; *quintaine*, French.] An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin; at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag: the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by, before the ſand bag, coming round, ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his brida'tee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjoining to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonſon.*

QUI'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Five-fold.

In the country, the greateſt proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-ſix, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the leaſt. *Graunt*

QUIP. *n. ſ.* [derived by the etymologiſts, from *whip*.] A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Notwithſtanding all her ſudden *quips*,
The leaſt whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, ſpaniel like, the more ſhe ſpurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her ſtill. *Shakſ.*

If I ſent him word his beard was not well cut, he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: this is called the *quip* modeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Nymph bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms. *Ainſworth.*

QUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of ſingers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early bloſſoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did ſweetly ſing,
And told that garden's pleaſures in their carroling. *Spenſer.*

Myſelf have limn'd a buſh for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of ſuch enticing birds,
That the wild ſhall hearken to their lays. *Shakſp.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem ſung
To ſhepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Meſſiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worſhip thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*. *Milton.*

Begin the ſong, and ſtrike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come, a numerous and well fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my ſong with ſmooth and equal meaſures dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty ſhe ſurpaſs'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the reſt was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the lackeys in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Clevereland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play. *Dry.*

The ſox obſcene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the ſacred *quires*. *Pope.*

3. [*cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still *quiring* to the young ey'd cherubins. *Shakſp.*

My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lull aſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *quire*.] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

The coy *quiriſters*, that lodge within,
And prodigal of harmony *Thomſon.*

QUIRK. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit.

I've felt ſo many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart,
Can woman me unto 't. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purpoſely on others to taſte their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shakſpeare.*

I may chance to have ſome odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jeſts and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts.*

4. Flight of fancy. Not in uſe.

Moſt fortunately he hath atchiev'd a maid,
That paragons deſcription and wild fame,
One that excells the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shak.*

5. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction.

Let a lawyer tell them he has ſpied ſome defect in an entail, how tedious are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*. *Decay of Piety.*

There are a thouſand *quirks* to avoid the ſtroke of the law *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Looſe light tune.

Now the chapel's ſilver bell you hear,
That ſummons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light *quirks* of muſick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Ital. *quitar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou haſt made us to ſwear. *Joſhua.*

By this act, old tyrant,
I ſhall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a ſtranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denh.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publiſh it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit*. *Prior.*

2. To ſet free.

Thou art *quit* from a thouſand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which ſhould be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy ſadneſs when thou feeleſt any of them, do the ſame cure upon thy diſcontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*
Fierceſt and leaſt of this combrous charge. *Milt.*

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found ſo terrible in it? *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Dan.*

4. To clear himſelf of an affair: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Samſon hath *quit himſelf*
Like Samſon, and heroickly hath finiſh'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd, hath left them years of mourning.
Milton.

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Spenf.*

Enkindle all the ſparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments againſt us *quitted*.
Ben. Jonſon.

One ſtep higher
Would ſet me higheſt, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immenſe of endleſs gratitude. *Milton*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpoſe, and got not ſo much as to *quit* their charges; becauſe truth, which is the ſecret of the moſt high God, whoſe proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compaſſed with that wit and thoſe ſenſes which are our own. *Hooker*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the ſame time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* ſcores with all the elements in the noble fruits that iſſue from it? *South.*

Still I ſhall hear and never *quit* the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er.
Dryden.

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, ſo as to *quit* the coſt of the carriage. *Temple*

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To abſolve; to acquit.

Not further ſeek what their offences be,
Guiltleſs I *quit*, guilty I ſet them free. *Fanſax.*

9. To pay.

For other plaints, tears, and laments
The time, the place, and our eſtates require,
Think on thy ſins, which man's old foe preſents
Before that judge that *quits* each ſoul his hire.
Fanſax

10. To abandon; to forſake.

Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakſpeare.*

Honours are promiſ'd
To all will *quit* em, and rewards propoſ'd
Even to ſlaves that can detect their maſters. *B. Jon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding, ſuch a ſuperficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to ſerve our vanity. *Locke.*

11. To reſign; to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity ſaw the ill concealed charms,
Quitted his title to Campaſpe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

QUI'TCH-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*cpice*, Sax. *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-graſs.

They are the beſt corn to grow on grounds ſubject to *quitch-graſs* or other weeds. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *adv.* [This is derived, by the etymologiſts, from *quitte*, diſcharged, free, French; which, however at firſt appearance unlikely, is much favoured by the original uſe of the word, which was in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, *with a clean riddance*: its preſent ſignification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly; totally; throughly.

Thoſe latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unneceſſary. *Hooker*

He hath ſold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Geneſis.*

If ſome foreign ideas will offer themſelves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the ſubject in hand. *Locke*

The ſame actions may be aimed at different ends, and ariſe from *quite* contrary principles *Spectator*

QUI'TRENT. *n. ſ.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reſerved.

Such a tax would be inſenſible, and paſs but as a ſmall *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the ſeas. *Temple.*

My old maſter, a little before his death, wiſhed him joy of the eſtate which was falling to him, deſiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the eſtate. *Spectator.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*quitance*, French.]

1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he ſcorn'd at me!
But that's all one, omittance is no *quittance*.
Shakſpeare.

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes ſaw him in bloody ſtate,
Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakſpeare.*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his ſteward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itſelf; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All uſe of *quittance*. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſhall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of deſert and merit. *Shakſp.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence. Not uſed.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting beſt to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'TTER. *n. ſ.*

1. A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*

2. Scoria of tin. *Ainſworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *n. ſ.* A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows moſt commonly on the inſide of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. to *cover*.] A caſe or ſheath for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his ſhafts ſhe ſtole away,
And one of hers did ſtole convey
Into the other's ſtead;
With that love wounded my love's heart,
But Dianne healſ with Cupid's dart. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe works, with eaſe as much he did,
As you would ope and ſhut your *quiver*-lid. *Chapm*

Diana's nymphs ſhould be arrayed in white, their arms and ſhoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their ſides. *Peacham.*

Her ſounding *quiver* on her ſhoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

QUI'VER. *adj.* Nimble; active. Not in uſe.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shakſpeare*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every buſh,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind.
Shakſpeare.

O'er the pommel caſt the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryd.*

With what a ſpring his furious foal broke looſe,
And left the lambs ſtill *quivering* on the ground.
Addiſon.

Eurydice with *quiv'ring* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay.*

Dancing ſun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quiv'ring* ſhade. *Pope.*

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but ſhe was taken with ſuch a *quivering*, that ſhe thought it more wiſdom to lean herſelf to a tree and look on. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furniſhed with a quiver.

'Tis chaſtity:
She that has that, is clad in complete ſteel,
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous ſandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him who ſe quills ſtand *quiver'd* at his ear,
To him who notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope*

To QUOB. *v. n.* [A low word.] To move as the embrio does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUODLIBET. n. ſ. [Lat.] A nice point; a ſubtilty.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulſe and heat,
Swore he had never felt it beat. *Prior*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject; in the ſchools, theſes or problems, anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity or entertainment, were ſo called. *Dict.*

QUOIF. *n. ſ.* [*coiffe*, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence thou ſickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, fleſh'd with conqueſt, aim to hit
Shakſpeare.

2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. a.* [*coiffer*, Fr.] to cap, to dreſs with a headdreſs.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to ſhew that this animal is the breed of the country. *Addiſon.*

QUOI'FFURE. *n. ſ.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Headdreſs.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure* *Addiſon.*

QUOIL. *n. ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, French.]

1. Corner.

A ſudden tempeſt from the deſert flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew.
Then wheeling round, the *quoins* together ſtrook.
Sandys

Built brick houſes with ſtrong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end *Mortimer*

2. An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines. *Ainſworth.*

QUOIT. *n. ſ.* [*coite*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakſpeare.*

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and ſtockings. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of ſkill, the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits: to play at quoits. *Dryden* uſes it to throw the diſcus. See the noun.

Noble youths for maſterſhip ſhould ſtrive,
To *quoit*, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive
Dryden.

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw.

Quoit him down, Lardolph, like a ſhoe-groat ſhilling. *Shakſpeare.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's ſeize upon him.
Shakſpeare.

What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden*

QUOOK. The preterit of *quake*. Obsolete.
Freely up thoſe royal ſpoils he took,
Yet at the lion's ſkin he inly *quook*. *Spenſer*

QUORUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.
They were a parcel of mummers, and being himſelf one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon*

QUO'TA. *n. ſ.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each.
Scarce one in this hit but engages to ſupply a quota of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.]
1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration.
He, that has but ever ſo little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deſerve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke*
He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Pick'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author or paſſage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illuſtration the words of another.
The ſecond chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent. *Whitgift.*
St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this ſaying. *Stillingfleet.*
He changed his mind, ſay the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hoffman. *Atterbury.*
He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*
He will, in the middle of a ſeſſion, *quote* paſſages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift.*

QUO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.
I propoſed this paſſage entire, to take off the diſguiſe which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [This is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language. It is uſed by *Sidney* irregularly in the ſecond perſon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he.
Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney.*
Shall we, *quoth* he, ſo baſely brook
This paltry affs. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.
Quotidian things, and equidiſtant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne*
Nor was this a ſhort fit of ſickneſs, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increaſing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.
If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counſel; for he ſeems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quotiens*, Lat.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*
To make all the ſteps belonging to the ſame pair of ſtairs of an equal height, they conſider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whoſe product, with the number of odd inches, gives the ſum of the whole height in inches, which ſum they divide by the number of ſteps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* ſhall be the number of inches and parts that each ſtep ſhall be high. *Moxon.*

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh, ſuch as it has in other languages; as, *red*, *roſe*, *more*, *muratuck*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapſody*: *r* is never mute unleſs the ſecond *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are uſed; as *myrrh*.

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſworth.*

RA'BATO. *n. ſ.* A neckband; a ruff.
I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shakſp.*
Prick'd broad jeſts upon her narrow neck,
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and ſurvey'd her fleeve. *Old Comedy.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabattre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.
The rabbet plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board ſtraight or ſquare down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the ſame manner, may come into the ſquare of the firſt; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon.*
The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbeted* on its outſide about half an inch into the frame, and all theſe rabbets are grooved ſquare. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.
Having drove in the hooks, they ſet the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-poſt. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *n. ſ.* A doctor among the
RA'BBIN. } Jews.
Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your maſter, even Chriſt, and all ye are brethren *Matthew.*
The Hebrew *rabbins* ſay, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains*

RA'BBIT. *n. ſ.* [*rabbe*, *rabbekin*, Dut.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.
I knew a wench married, as ſhe went to the garden for parſly to ſtuff a *rabbit*. *Shakſpeare.*
A company of ſcholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he ſaw any, he ſhould be ſilent for fear of ſcaring of them; but he no ſooner eſpied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no ſooner ſaid, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, anſwered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* underſtood Latin? *Bacon.*

RA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*rabula*, Latin; *rabulari*, low Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people.
Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths? *Shakſp.*
Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shakſp.*
Of theſe has ſeveral ſwarms, to betrayings, and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*
The better ſort abhors ſcurrility,
And often cenſures what the *rabble* like. *Roſcommon*
That profane, atheiſtical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation ſo rings of, are not the wiſeſt men in the world. *South*
To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a ſhort *rabble* ſcene, becauſe the mob are repreſented by Pluturch and Polybius with the ſame character of baſeneſs and cowardice. *Dryden.*
In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppreſſors fate,
Do lov'reign juſtice and revenge the ſtate. *Dryden.*
His enemies have been only able to make ill impreſſions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addiſon.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people. Not in uſe.
A rude *rabblement*,
Whoſe like he never ſaw, he durſt not bide,
But got his ready ſteed, and faſt away 'gan ride. *Spenſer.*
The *rabblement* hooted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of ſtinking breath. *Shakſpeare.*
There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the ſame *rabblement*. *Camden.*

RA'BID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſworth.*

RACE. *n. ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]
1. A family deſcending.
2. Family deſcending.
He in a moment will create
Another world; out of one man a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*
Male he created thee, but thy conſort
Female for *race* *Milton.*
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden.*
Here the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dry.*
3. A generation; a collective family.
A *race* of youthful and unbridled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A particular breed.

The race of mules, fit for the plough is bred.
Chapman.

Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

If they are all debas'd and willing slaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,
Of such a *race* no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

5. RACK *of ginger.* [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others, but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*

7. [*ras*, Islandick.] Contest in running.

To describe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*

Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,
Or you the swiftest racers of the field;
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race*. *Pope.*

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

9. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples have taught them, never stopt his race till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milt.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though steep. *Milton.*

He safe return'd, the *race* of glory past,
Now to his friends embrace. *Pope.*

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the lots of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

RA'CEHORSE. *n. f.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *race horse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION. *n. f.* [*racemus*, Latin.] Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day terminate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER. *n. f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Dorset.*

A poet's form the plac'd before their eyes,
And had the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

RA'CINESS. *n. f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dut. from *racken*, to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* a Fact himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addison.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour sets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*

3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are used in others. *Wilkins.*

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rock*.

The fliers turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden*

5. [*racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *rack* dislimns, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakspeare.*

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the *rack* stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakspeare.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise. *Bacon.*

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their tides try;
They roar, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n *Dryd*

6. [hpaccu, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Islandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within. *May.*

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks*, because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full *racks* the gen'rous steeds retire. *Add.*

9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakspeare*

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortured me,
Their joints new set to be new *rack'd* again. *Cowley.*

Hold, O dreadful sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man. *Dry. and Lee.*

2. To torment; to harass.

Th' apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep despair. *Milt*

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spenser.*

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*

He took possession of his just estate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryd.*

4. To screw; to force to performance.

They *racking* and stretching scripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits, and cast about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage. *Tillotson.*

It was worth the while for the adversary to *rack* invention, and to call in all the succours of learning and critical skill to enlist them, if possible, and to wrest them out of our hands. *Waterland.*

5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity
To raise a present sum;
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That shall be *rack'd* even to the uttermost. *Shak.*

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinse*: this is perhaps of the same race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much sooner. *Bacon.*

Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days refortlement, *rack* it off. *Mortimer.*

RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift*

RACK-RENTER. *n. f.* [*rack* and *renter*.] One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation; *Casaubon* derives it, after his custom, from καχάζω, the dash of fluctuation against the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepest not *racket* there. *Shakspeare.*

2. A confused talk. In burlesque language.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and now the next door to faction, where they keep such *racket*, that the whole parish is disturbed and every night in an uproar *Swift.*

3. [*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.

When we have match'd our *rackets* to these balls,
We will in France play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakspeare.

The body, into which impression is made, either can yield backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the impression made is a motion, as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul*

He talks much of the motives to do not to torment, how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis ball, to be tossed to and fro by the *rackets* of the second causes.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

RA'CKING. *n. f.*

Racking pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it does not rid so much ground, yet is something easier. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON. *n. f.*

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep furr: it sleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea side, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish, a root.] Strong; savorous; tasting of the soil.

Rich *racy* verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon distil,
Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder of Kent is very luscious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer.*

The hospitable sage, in sigh
Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine,
Late from the mellowing cask rebor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*

RAD. The old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*

RAD, RED, and ROD. differing only in

dialect, signify counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skilful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor; *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel: *Eubulus* and *Thrasybulus* have almost the same sense. *Gibson.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock. n. s.* A bird; the redbreast.

The *raddock* would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakesp.*

RA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter.
RA'DIANCY. }

By the sacred *radiance* of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its natural *radiancy*, is not without just doubt, however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Son
Gat with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest *radiancy*. *Burnet.*

RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a fan of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is she alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

I see the warlike host of heaven,
Radiant in glitt'ring arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

Though with wit and parts their possessors could never engage God to send forth his light and his truth, yet now that revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect those scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Antonius. *Addison.*

RADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds subdue,
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound parelleleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things visible. *Bacon.*

RADICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary, and proceed from these *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by revelation. *Bentley.*

Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the *radical* moisture, and carrieth her company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moisture of gold were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms, thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminality of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part *Brown.*

These great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] The state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable confidence in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high perception *Brown.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of referring those atoms in the brain. *Glanville.*

RADICA'TION. *n. s.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act of taking root and fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits; and to teach of these some proper application was to be made to cure their souls. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *n. s.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *n. s.* [ræddic, Saxon; *radis*, *ratfort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

RADIUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. The semidiameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late institution there, under the name of a *raffling* shop. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *n. s.* [*rafle*, Fr. from the verb.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

RAFT. *n. s.* [probably from *ratis*, Lat.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*? *Shakesp.*

Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft* and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

RAFT. part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *n. s.* [ræfter, Saxon; *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says *Junius*, from *roof tree*.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being full with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which tide this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters*, than in tap'stry halls. *Milton.*

On them the Trojans cast
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Danaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Remesses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of cutting their narrow seas, but on beams or *rafters* tied to one another. *Heylin.*

From the East, a Belgian wind
His hostile breath through the dry *rafters* sent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift.*

RA'FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.

No *rafter'd* roofs with dance and tabor sound,
No noon tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAG. *n. s.* [hpacobe, torn, Sax. ῥάκος.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers torn,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind. *Shakspeare.*

They tooke from me
Both coate and cloake, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
These tatter'd *rags*. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm.
Dryden.

3. A fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *n. s.* [from *rag* and I know not what else.] A paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were peppered; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakspeare.*

Shall we brook that paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing? *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE. *n. s.* [*rage*, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find
The harm of unkind'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspeare.*

Desire not
T' allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reasons. *Shakspeare.*

Argument more heroick than the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia diſeſpous'd, *Milton.*
Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milt.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon.*
The *rage* of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt. *Pope.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; rapture.

Who brought green poeſy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.

You purchaſe pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*
Then inmy his ſoul its true-born *rage* enjoy,
Give deed to will, and every pow'r employ. *Harte*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger.

Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is *raging*; and whoſoever is deceived thereby, is not wiſe. *Proverbs.*
Why do the heathen *rage*? *Pſalms.*
At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury.

Heart-rending news,
That death ſhould ſo unkind have to *rage* among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

The chariots ſhall *rage* in the ſtreets, they ſhall juſtle one againſt another, ſeem like torches, and run like the lightenings. *Nahum*
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd* *Milton.*
After theſe waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to leſſen and ſhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet*

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.

This courteſy was worſe than a baſtinado to Zelmane, to that again with *rageful* eyes ſhe had him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would anſwer it. *Sidney*
A popular orator may repreſent vices in ſo formidable appearances, and ſet out each virtue in ſo amiable a form, that the covetous perſon ſhall ſcatter moſt liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* perſon ſhall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *adj.* [from *rag*.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,
The ſhurfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth the return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind.
Shakſpeare.
As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited.

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* ſtaff is yet to be ſeen pourtrayed in their church ſteeple. *Carew.*
That ſome whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging ſea. *Shakſpeare.*
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glaſs, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

3. Dreſſed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no ſupport,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not ſmooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a raw-boned carcaſe, for a ſmooth fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*
What ſhepherd owns thoſe *ragged* theep? *Dryd.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dreſſed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wherſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedneſs* defend you?
Shakſpeare.

RA'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.

RAGOU'T. n. ſ. [Fr.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

To the ſtage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt,
'Tis talk enough for thee t' expoſe a Roman feaſt.
Dryden.
No fiſh they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of ſnails. *Addiſon.*
When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricaſy.
King's Cookery.

RA'GSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone*.]

1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner.
Woodward on Foſſils.

2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant.
Miller.

RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts.

If you make another ſquare, and alſo a tennant on each untenanted end of the ſides, and another mortels on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together *Moxon.*

2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it.

A man upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon.*
A large ſquare table for the commiſſioners, one ſide being ſufficient for thoſe of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge and pheaſant. *Carew.*

4. [*pægle*, Sax.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail*.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with rails.

The hand is ſquare, with four rounds at the corners; this ſhould firſt have been planched over, and *railed* about with baliſters. *Carew.*
'As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, ſo it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe*
Sir Roger has given a handſome pulpit cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Spectator.*

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart, and were executed ſome at London, and the reſt at divers places.
Bacon.

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms: formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*.

Your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *rails* againſt all married mankind, curſes all Eve's daughters. *Shakſpeare.*
What a monſtrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail on* one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakſpeare.*
Till thou canſt *rail* the ſeals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud.
Shakſpeare.
He tript me behind; being down, inſulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakſpeare.*
Angels bring not *railing* accuſation againſt them. 2 *Peter.*
The plain the foreſts doth diſdain:
The foreſts *rail upon* the plain *Drayton.*
If any is angry, and *rails at* it, he may ſeem ſo. *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where Jonſon has no part,
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail at* arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*
Lethia for ever *on* me *rails*,
To talk of me ſhe never fails. *Swift*

RAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rail*.] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave
South's Sermons
Let no preſuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wiſdom. *Thomſon*

RAI'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Ben Jonſ.*
A quotation out of Hudibras ſhall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next. *Raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble
Addiſon
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is ſufficient to turn them into *raillery*
Addiſon
To theſe we are ſolicited by the arguments of ſubtile, and the *railleries* of the profane *Rogers*

RAI'MENT. *n. ſ.* [for *arrament*, from *array*.] Veſture; veſtment; dreſs; garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handſomeneſs by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney*
O Proteus, let this habit make thee bluſh!
Be thou aſham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodeſt *raiment*. *Shakſpeare.*
Living, both food and *raiment* the ſupplies of
You are to conſider them as the inſtruments and inſtruments of action, and ſo give them food, and reſt, and *raiment*, that they may be ſtrong and healthful to do the duties of a chriſtian, and pious life.

To RAIN. *v. n.* [renian, Sax. *regnen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* ſo faſt,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden*
The wind is ſouth-weſt, and the weather lowering, and like to *rain*.

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteneſs thereof, the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it.
They ſat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds roſe within

3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.

That which ſerves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

It *rain'd* down fortune, ſhow'ring on your head
Shakſpeare
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakſpeare*
Iſrael here had ſtarv'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton*

RAIN. *n. ſ.* [ren, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

When ſhall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain*? *Shakſpeare.*
With ſtrange *rains*, hails, and ſhowers were they perſecuted. *Wiſdom.*
The loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an uſeleſs ſhow'r,
And the vext ſailors curſe the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller*
Rain is water by the heat of the ſun divided into very ſmall parts aſcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condenſed into clouds and deſcends in drops. *Ray*

RAI'NBOW. *n. f.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

Calling of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the *rainbow*. *Shakſp.*

The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings displeased in the form of a semicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown.*

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the sun shine and may be made artificially by spouting up water, which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by reflection of the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*

Gay *rainbow* silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

RAI'NDEER. *n. f.* [hpanar, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAI'NINESS. *n. f.* [from *rainy.*] The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [*rain* and *water*] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakſpeare.*

We took distilled *rain-water*. *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water *Mortimer.*

RAI'NY. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field.
Shakſpeare

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Proverbs.*

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swedish; *reyſer*, Danish.]

1. To lift; to heave.

The elders went to *raiſe* him up from the earth. 2 *Samuel.*

Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raiſe*
Twelve starveling bards of these degenerate days. *Pope.*

2. To set upright: as, *he* raised *a maſt.*

3. To erect; to build up.

Take his carcase down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and *raiſe* thereon a heap of stones. *Joshua*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to *raiſe* and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*

Thou so pleas'd,
Canst *raiſe* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To *raiſe* my fortunes. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To increase in current value.

The plate pieces of eight were *raiſed* three-pence in the piece. *Temple.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.

The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, there thoughts were *rais'd*,
And soon they worshipp'd what at first they prais'd.
Prior.

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.

This gentleman came to be *raiſed* to great titles *Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action.

He *raiſeth* the stormy wind. *Pſalms.*

He might taint
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence *raiſe* distemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raiſing* his tempests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.

He first *rais'd* head against usurping Richard.
Shakſpeare.

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, nor here *raiſing* up the people. *Acts*

Æneas then composes his pains
In parts remote to *raiſe* the Lycian swains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouse; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raiſed* out of their sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *he* raised *the family.*

13. To bring into being.

One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raiſe*
New troubles. *Milton.*

God vouchsafes to *raiſe* another world
From him. *Milton*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.

The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices, were *raiſed*. *Sandy's Journey*

These are spectres the understanding *raiſes* to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.

He was delivered for our offences, and *raiſed* again for our justification. *Romans.*

It is sown in dishonour, it is *raiſed* in glory, it is sown in weakness, it is *raiſed* in power. 1 *Corinth.*

16. To occasion; to begin.

Raiſe not a false report. *Exodus.*

The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories *raiſed* after him. *Brown.*

Wantonness and pride
Raiſe out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly.

All gaze, and all admire, and *raiſe* a shouting sound. *Dryden.*

Soon as the prince appears, they *raiſe* a cry *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.

Britain, once despis'd, can *raiſe*
As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbuth*

I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raiſe* five pound *Gay*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.

He out of smallest things could without end
Have *rais'd* incessant armies. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to.

Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to *raiſe*
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as, *he* raised *sheep*; *he* raised *wheat where none grew before.*

22. *To raiſe* is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

23. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paste into pies without a dish.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raiſe paſte.*
Spectator.

RAI'SER, *n. f.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raises.

And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing
Raiſer of heards. *Chapman.*

Then shall stand up in his estate a *raiſer* of taxes *Daniel.*

They that are the first *raiſers* of their houses, are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and *raiſers* of a family, doth confess that he hath lets virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiſer of human kind! by nature call'd,
Naked and helpleſs. *Thomſon.*

RAI'SIN. *n. f.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.] *Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Dried grapes or *raiſins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being between distilled, affords an oil and spirit much like the *raiſins* themselves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. *n. f.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. race, Saxon; *rateche*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.

At midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*.
Tuſſer.

O that thy bounteous deity wou'd please
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking ground
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the stream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*

2. [*racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dut. a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.

The next came with her son, who was the greatest *rake* in the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addiſon.*

Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*

Men, some to business, some to pleasure take,
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*

The fire saw finding his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a *rake*. *Pope.*

To dance at public places, that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake.

Mow barley, and *rake* it, and set it on cocks. *Tuſſ.*

Harrows iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

If it be such a precious jewel as the World takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they *rake* the green appearing ground,
The ruffet hay-cock rifes. *Thomſon.*

3. To draw together by violence.

An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collectors pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together? *Shakſpeare.*

A sport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift.

5. To heap together and cover. To *rake* the fire is still used.

Here i' th' sands
Thee I'll *rake* up, the post unsanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakſpeare.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or naſtineſs.

If you hate the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it.
Shakſpeare.

It is as offenſive, as to *rake* into a dunghill.
South.

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the mals *Dryden.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when found or ſignificancy is wanting *Dryden.*

After having made eſſays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the moſt promiſing parts. *Addiſon.*

2. To paſs with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not ſtay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his firſt touching crown.
Sidney

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chain-guns through our herns they ſend
Dryden.

RA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow.

Out of the trie of theſe *rakehell* horſe boys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's ſiege of Exeter, ſaid in ſport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the Weſt, and that he hoped now to ſee him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whoſe character is ſet off with exceſſive prodigality, prophaneſs, intemperance, and luſt, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almoſt ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adj.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; diſſolute.

I ſcorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boaſt, without judgment jangle, and without reaſon rage and foam. *Spenſer.*

No breaking of windows or glaſſes for ſpight,
And ſpoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank
Ben Jonſon.

RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *rake*.] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute.

There ſeldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakiſh* heart. *Clariſſa.*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order.

With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Publick arguing ſerves to wet the wits of heretics, and by ſhewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their ſophiſtry to fortify them with fallacy. *Decay of Piety.*

Luther deters men from ſolitarineſs; but he does not mean from a ſober ſolitude, that *rallies* our ſcattered ſtrengths, and prepares us againſt any new encounters from without. *Atterbury.*

2. [*railler*, French.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

Honeycomb has not lived a month, for theſe forty years, out of the ſmoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourſelf in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I deſire you would throw it into the fire. *Addiſon.*

Strephon had long confeſs'd his anxious pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with diſdain. *Gay.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God ſhould ſhew this perverſe man a new heaven and a new earth, ſpringing out of nothing he might ſay, that innumerable parts of matter chanced juſt then to *rally* together, and to form themſelves into this new world. *Tillotſon.*

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden.*

3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM. *n. ſ.* [ram, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male ſheep; in ſome provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams*.
Shakſpeare.

An old ſheep-whiſtling rogue, a *ram* tender.
Shakſpeare.

Much like a well growne bel-weather or feltred *ram* he ſhews. *Chapman.*

You may draw the bones of a *ram*'s head hung with ſtrings of beads and ribbands. *Peacham*

A *ram* their offring, and a *ram* their meat.
Dryden.

2. Aries, the vernal ſign.

The *ram* having paſs'd the ſea, ſerenely ſhines,
And leads the year. *Creech.*

3. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue,
Which is ſet as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortreſs of it. *Shakſpeare.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did caſt down Jericho, gave a fierce aſſault againſt the walls. 2 *Maccabees.*

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakſpeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he let one of the gates on fire. *Bacon.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard ſtopped, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudneſs of the report. *Bacon.*

Here many poor people roll in vaſt balls of ſnow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the ſunſhine *Addiſon*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that deviliſh iron engine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and tram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill.
Spenſer.

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates againſt the world.
Shakſpeare.

They mind the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

Thus into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, ſhall ſend forth
Such implements of miſchief, as ſhall daſh
To pieces. *Milton.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with ſome ſound materials, and *rammed* to make the ſound more ſolid. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branches of trees.

To RA'MAGE. *v. a.* See *To* RUMMAGE.

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely in luſt; *ramb*, Swediſh, to rove.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contracts the ſpirits, fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and gathers the man into himſelf. *South.*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkneſs, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeaſurable length of verſe, notwithſtanding which, there is ſcarce any paraphraſe ſo looſe and *rambling* as his *Pope.*

Never aſk leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift*

O'er his ample ſides the *rambling* ſprays
Luxuriant ſhoot. *Thomſon.*

RA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, till very wearineſs brings us at laſt to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Coming home after a ſhort Chriſtmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of ſenſe
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the *rambler*, we muſt e'en beat it out
L'Eſtrange.

RA'MBOOZE. } *n. ſ.* A drink made of
RA'MBUSE. } wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar, and roſewater, in the ſummer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. } *n. ſ.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In
RA'MEQUINS. } cookery, ſmall diſhes of bread covered with a farce of cheeſe and eggs. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *n. ſ.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings, ſhavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.]

1. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profitable hiſtories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of ſome ſingle families to a vaſt extenſion may be preſerved. *Hale.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle paſs together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be ſtill more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and theſe again ſubdivided, the red and white liquors, as they paſs through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed, the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus*, and *facio*, Lat.] To ſeparate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick ſtalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it ſhot into the water, preſented a ſpectacle not unpleaſant to behold. *Bacon.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fœtid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they loſe this quality. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ram*.]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The maſter bricklayer muſt try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to ſee whether the foundations are ſound. *Moxon.*

2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun ſuddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and ſhot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiſeman.*

RA'MISH. *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong ſcented.

RA'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches.

Which vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be ſpringy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton.*

A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white ſpar, found hanging from a cruſt of like ſpar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward.*

To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr. *rampare*, Italian; pompen, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.

Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickeſt wood
A *ramping* lyon ruſhed ſuddenly,
Hunting full greedy after ſavage blood. *Spenſer.*

They gape upon me with their mouths, as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Pſalms.*

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and fein'd, and tugg'd. *Chapman.*

Spoiling the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

Furniſhed with claſpers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and ſo *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

RAMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your deſpight, upon your purſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The bold Alcalounte
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton.*

RAMPALLIAN. *n. ſ.* A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

Away you ſcullion, you *rampallian*, you ruſtilarian. *Shakſpeare.*

RAMPANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, ſo they have took ſome ſteps in the time, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RAMPANT. *adj.* [*rampant*, French; from *ramp*.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards perſons ſo unfit for the ſervice of God, can be nothing elſe but atheiſm; the growing *rampant* ſin of the times. *South.*

The ſeeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clariſſa.*

2. In heraldry.

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy. *Peacham*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* ſhakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

RAMPART. } RAMPIRE. } *n. ſ.* [*rempart*, French.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

Sure felt it, when paſt preventing, like a river, no *rampires* being built againſt it, till already it had overflowed. *Sidney.*

You have cut away for virtue, which our great men
Hold ſhut up, with all *ramparts*, for themſelves. *Ben Jonſon.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practiſes what he knows, has the equity of God to ſtand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The ſon of Thetis, *rampire* of our hoſt,
Is worth our care to keep. *Drydan.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* caſt,
And paliſades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No ſtandards, from the hoſtile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

To RAMPART. } To RAMPIRE. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. Not in uſe.

Set but thy foot
Againſt our *rampir'd* gates, and they ſhall ope. *Shakſpeare.*

The midſt the directed part of his forces to rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

RAMPION. *n. ſ.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whoſe tender roots are eaten in the ſpring, like thoſe of radiſhes. *Mortimer.*

RAMSONS. *n. ſ.* [*allium urſinum ſylveſtre*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

RAN. The preterit of *run*.

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addiſon.*

To RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper ſenſe, but, in *Dryden*, it ſeems to be to *tear*.

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And *ranch'd* his lips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen cathartick ſcour. *Garth.*

RANCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong ſcented.

The oil with which fiſhes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the ſtomach, and affects the very ſweat with a *rancid* ſmell. *Arbuthnot.*

RANCIDNESS. } RANCI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *rancid*; *rancor*, Lat.] Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe I cannot
Duck with French nods and ſpruſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt powerful of theſe were Phariſees and Sadducees; of whoſe chief doctrines no notice is taken by the evangeliſts, as well as of their *rancorous* oppoſition to the goſpel of Chriſt. *Weſt.*

RANCOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rancorous*.] Malignantly.

RANCOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rancour*, old French.]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate.

His breaſt full of *rancour* like canker to fret. *Taſſo.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he engaged found. *Spenſer.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and deſpite, in their return, they utterly conſumed and waſted whatſoever they had before left unſpoiled. *Spenſer.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I ſee thy fury. *Shakſpeare*

It iſſues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and moſt degen'rate traitor. *Shakſpeare.*

Such ambuſh
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who deal in political matters, which is juſtly incurred, conſidering that ſpirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addiſon*

Preſbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or ſuch who bear a perſonal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's iſſue, Duncan have I murther'd,
Put *rancour* in the veſſel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakſpeare.*

RAND. *n. ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam: as, *the* rand *of a woman's ſhoe*.

RANDOM. *n. ſ.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

For, not to ſpeake
At needy *random*; but my breath to breake
In ſacred oath, Ulyſſes ſhall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at *random* argue inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at *random* carleſsly diffus'd,
With languiſh'd head unpropt,
As one paſt hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

Fond love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing ſpringe from what he vows. *Waller.*

The ſtriker muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity: the angle, which the miſſive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furtheſt *random*, muſt be the half of a right one; and the figure of the miſſive muſt be ſuch, as may give ſcope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawleſs ſtate of anarchy; but in time they moved for the ſetting up of a king. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not caſt into a certain relation to ſome foregoing purpoſe to direct? *South.*

'Tis one thing when a perſon of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and perſuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeneſs. *Pope.*

RANDOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a *random* blow, 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praiſe. *Dryden.*

RANFORCE. *n. ſ.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG. The preterit of *ring*.

Complaints were ſent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew.*

To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welſh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went againſt Timotheus. *2 Maccabees.*

He ſaw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*. *Clarendon.*

Somewhat raſh'd
By falſe preſumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring each his ſeveral way
Purſues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they obſerve ſeveral individuals to agree, *range* them into ſorts for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accuſtomed ourſelves to *range* our ideas, may be beſt for us now, though not originally beſt in itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the copſe they leſſer ſpaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

To RANGE. *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæſar's ſpirit *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his ſide come hot from hell,
Shall in theſe confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havock, and let flip the dogs of war. *Shakſp.*

I ſaw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he ſingled Clifford forth. *Shakſpeare.*

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; ſo is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Proverbs.*

Other animals unactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my ſtars, I have not *rang'd* about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addiſon.*

2. To be placed in order, to be ranked properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of rum. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Direct my courſe to right, as with thy hand to ſhow,
Which way thy foreſts *range*, which way thy rivers flow. *Drayton.*

RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whoſe ſeveral *ranges*
Frighted each other.

The light, which paſſed through its ſeveral interſtices, painted ſo many *ranges* of colours, which were parrallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *ranges* of barren mountains, by condenſing the vapours, and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boaſt of. *Bentley.*

2. A claſs; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the ſenſible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excurſion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of ſea and vice, and center in its own breaſt. *South.*

4. Room for excurſion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own intereſt. *Addiſon*

5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order.

The *range* and compaſs of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The ſcale of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they ſtill take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practiſed in England, would kindle that jealouſy, as the prologue to that deſign, and as the firſt *range* of that ladder, which ſhould ſerve to mount over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenſer.*

The buttery muſt be viſible, and we need for our *ranges* a more ſpacious and luminous kitchen. *Walton.*

The inſtruments of the kitchen are ſpits, *ranges*, coburns, and pots. *Bacon.*

He was bid at his firſt coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Eſtrange*

8. A bolting ſieve to ſift meal. *Dict.*

RA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were wont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But pryvily prolling to and fro *Spenſer.*

Come, ſays the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by ſtaying *L. Eſtrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obſequious *ranger* ſearch around,
Nor will the roving ſpy deceit in vain,
But numerous eyes gratify thy pain. *Gay*

3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [ranc, Saxon.]

1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant.

Down with the graſſe,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo *ranke* and ſo ſtout *Tuſſer.*

Is not thilk ſame goteherd proud,
That fits in yonder bank,
Whole ſtraying heard themſelfe ſhrowde
Emong the buſhes *ranke*? *Spenſer.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved miſtreſs?

—That ſhould you, if I were your miſtreſs, or I ſhould think my honeſty *ranker* than my wit. *Shak.*

In which diſguiſe,
While other jeſts are ſomething *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender. *Shakſpeare.*

Team laſtly thither goin'n with water is ſo *rank*,
As though ſhe would contend with Sabryn. *Drayt.*

Hemp moſt hugely *rank*. *Drayton.*

Seven ears came up upon one ſtalk, *rank* and good. *Geneſis*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulſe, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulſe than the other. *Holder.*

The moſt plentiful ſeaſon, that gives birth to the fineſt flowers, produces alſo the *rankeſt* weeds. *Addiſon.*

2. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants.

Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thouſand camels his *rank* paſtures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to ſow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong ſcented; rancid.

Rank ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakſpeare.*

The cows, being *rank*,
In the end of Autumn, turned to the rams. *Shak.*

The drying marſhes ſuch a ſtench convey,
Such the *rank* fleams of rocking Albula. *Addiſon.*

Hircina, *rank* with ſweat, preſumes
To cenſure Phillis for perfumes *Swift.*

4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon fleſh, becauſe ſuch kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by ſwallowing the hair of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray.*

Divers ſea fowl taſte *rank* of the fiſh on which they feed *Bayle*

Bizantium's hot-bed better ſerv'd for uſe,
The ſoil leſs ſtubborn, and more *rank* the juice. *Harte.*

5. Rampant; highgrown; raiſed to a high degree.

For you, moſt wicked ſir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankeſt* faults. *Shakſpeare.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtineſs of ſoul,
The Romans call it fluxion *Addiſon*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankeſt* encroachment and the groſſeſt degeneracy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

6. Groſs; coarſe.

My wife's a hobby horſe, deſerves a name
As *rank* as any flax wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight *Shakſpeare.*

7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon.*

RANK. *n. ſ.* [*rang*, French.]

1. Line of men placed abreaſt.

Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and ſquadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſeen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shak.*

Is't not pity
That we, the ſons and children of this iſle,
Fill up her enemies *ranks*? *Shakſpeare.*

His horſe-troupes, that the vantgard had, he ſtrictly did command,
To ride their horſes temperatly, to keepe their *rankes*, and ſhun confuſion. *Chapman.*

2. A row.

Weſt of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſylvan ſcene, and as the *ranks* aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If ſhe walk, in even *ranks* they ſtand,
Like ſome well marſhall'd and obſequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through *ranks* of rum go,
With ſtorms above and rocks below. *Dryden.*

3. Range of ſubordination.

That ſtate, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmoſt perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happineſs of ſuch a thing. *Wilkins.*

The wiſdom and goodneſs of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this ſtupendous fabrick, by the ſeveral degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke*

4. Claſs; order.

The enchanting power of proſperity over private perſons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick bleſſings, equally join in ſpreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

Nor *rank* nor ſex eſcapes the general frown,
But ladies are ript up, and cits knock'd down. *Swift.*

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd eyes
In *rank* ſhall place me with the bleſs'd above *Dryden.*

Theſe all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Dryden.*

He found many of the chief *rank* and figure overwhelmed in publick and private vices. *Dan. Nevil.*

Lepidus's houſe, which in his conſulate was the fineſt in Rome, within thirty-five years was not the hundredth *rank*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of rank.*

To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French; from the noun.]

1. To place abreaſt.

In view ſtood *rank'd* of ſeraphim another row *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular claſs.

If four woe delights in fellowſhip,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs,
Why follow'd not, when the faid Iphis died,
Thy father or thy mother! *Shakſpeare.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever *ranking*
Himſelf with princes. *Shakſpeare.*

Hereſy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety*

I have *ranked* this diverſion of chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the claſs of philoſophers, and the ancients made uſe of them as preceptors in muſick and morality. *Broome.*

3. To arrange methodically.

Much is ſaid touching the *ranking* of dignities as well temporal as ſpiritual. *Selden.*

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or *rank*
Your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and ſpecial heads, renders the nature or uſes of a thing more eaſy to be found out, when we ſeek in what rank of being it lies. *Watts.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the reſt;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

From ſtraggling mountaineers, for publick uſe
Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood. *Dryden.*

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory ſides freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*

I little ſmart did feel;
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it feſtereth ſore. *Spenſer.*

That freſh bleeding wound
Whilome doth *rankle* in my raven breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death *Shak.*

The ſtorm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* ſting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou ſhalt feel, enrag'd with inward pain,
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Dryden.*

I have endur'd the rage of ſecret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

RA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarſely; groſsly.

'Tis given out, that, ſleeping in my garden,
A ſerpent ſtung me: ſo the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abus'd. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; fuperfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *ranknefs*, things lefs profitable, whereby that which principally it fhould yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourifhment, faileth. *Hooker.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyfick your *ranknefs*. *Shakfpeare.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am ftifled
With the mere *ranknefs* of their joy. *Shakfpeare.*

We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *ranknefs* and irregular courfe,
Stoop low within thofe bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakfpeare.*

The crane's pride is in the *ranknefs* of her wing. *L'Eftrange.*

He the ftubborn foil manur'd,
With rules of hufbandry the *ranknefs* cur'd;
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RA'NNY. *n. f.* The fhrewmoufe.

The mus araneus, the fhrewmoufe or *ranny.* *Brown.*

To RA'NSACK. *v. a.* [ran. Saxon, and *faka*, Swedifh, to fearch for or to feize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous fpirit,
Warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ranfack* did intend. *Spenfer.*

Their vow is made to *ranfack* Troy. *Shakfpeare.*

Men by his fuggeftion taught,
Ranfack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The *ranfack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden fpoils. *Dryden.*

The fpoils which they from *ranfack'd* houfes brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To fearch narrowly.

I *ranfack* the feveral caverns, and fearch into the ftore-houfes of water, to find out where that mighty mafs of water, which overflowed the earth, is beftowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflour.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort affail,
Whereof he weened poffeffed foon to be,
And with rich fpoil of *ranfacked* chaftity. *Spenfer.*

RA'NSOME. *n. f.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punifhment.

By his captivity in Auftria, and the heavy *ranfom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to purfue the conqueft of Ireland. *Davies.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the ftars of morn fhall fee him rife,
The *ranfom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton.*

Has the prince loft his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ranfom.* *Denham.*

To adore that great myftery of divine love, God's fending his only Son into this world to fave finners, and to give his life a *ranfom* for them, would be a noble exercife for the pens of the greateft wits. *Tillotfon.*

This as a *ranfom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of fo great a life. *Dryden.*

Th' avenging pow'r
Thus will perfift, relentlefs in his ire,
Till the fair flave be render'd to her fire,
And *ranfom* free reftor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To RA'NSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punifhment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
Condemning fome to death and fome to exile,
Ranfoming him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakfpeare.*

I will *ranfom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hofea.*

He'll dying rife, and rifing with him raife
His brethren, *ranfom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RA'NSOMELESS. *adj.* [from *ranfome.*] Free from ranfome.

Ranfomelefs here we fet our prifoners free. *Shakfp.*

Deliver him
Up to his pleafure *ranfomelefs* and free. *Shakfpeare.*

RA'NSOMER. *n. f.* [from *ranfome.*] One that redeems.

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch. to rave.] To rave in violent or high founding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* hoft of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purfe, when he looks fo merrily. *Shakfpeare.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shakfpeare.*

They have attack'd me, fome with piteous moans, others grinning and only fhewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others fcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High founding language unfupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himfelf, to pleafe a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment ftoop to rage;
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to cuftom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's fin,
Almanfor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a ftoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reafon of things. *Atterbury.*

RA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [This word is wantonly formed from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakifh. A low word.

What, at years of difcretion, and comport yourfelf at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve.*

To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldeft was a termagant imperious wench; fhe ufed to *rantipole* about the houfe, pinch the children, kick the fervants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A foft fwelling, poffeffing the falivals under the tongue: it is made by congeftion, and its progrefs filleth up the fpace between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wifeman.*

RANU'NCULUS. *n. f.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculufes excel all flowers in the richnefs of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

To RAP. *v. n.* [hræppan, Saxon.]

1. To ftrike with a quick fmart blow.

Knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakfpeare.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a vifiting day. *Prior.*

2. *To* RAP *out.* To utter with hafty violence.

He was provoked in the fpirit of magiftracy, upon difcovering a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addifon.*

To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra fe*, Latin.]

1. To affect with rapture; to ftrike with ecftacy; to hurry out of himfelf.

Thefe are fpeeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they defire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed blifs. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of fo great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave infeparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shakfpeare.*

The government I caft upon my brother,
And to my ftate grew ftranger, being tranfported
And *rapt* in fecret ftudies. *Shakfpeare.*

You're *rapt* in fome work, fome dedication. *Shakfpeare.*

Circled me
With all their welcomes, and as chearfully
Difpofed their *rapt* minds, as if there they faw
Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raife
To his *rapt* eye. *Chapman.*

I'm *rapt* with joy to fee my Marcia's tears. *Addifon.*

It is impoffible duly to confider thefe things, without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wifdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin fhall conceive, a virgin bear a fon! *Pope.*

Let heav'n feize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
Not touch'd, but *rapt*; not waken'd, but infpir'd. *Pope.*

2. To fnatch away.

He leaves the welkin way moft beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels inflames the fkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to fhyne. *Spenfer.*

Underneath a bright fea flow'd
Of jafper, or of liquid pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, failing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery fteeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*

3. To feize by violence.

Adult'rous Paris, the king of Mambrant, *rap'd*
Fair John's his dear to e *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

To RAP *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; hrapan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Iflandick, to plunder.] To feize by violence.

Their hufbands robb'd, and made hard fhifts
T' adminifter unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To fcraps and ends of gold and filver. *Hudibras.*

RAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick fmart blow.

How cameft thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers ends? *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; feizing by violence.

Well may thy lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *n. f.* [*rapacité*, French; *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, Latin.] Addictednefs to plunder; exercife of plunder; ravenoufnefs.

Any of thefe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them thofe fmall remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of fome ages has fcarce left to the church. *Spratt.*

RAPE. *n. f.* [*rapt*, French; *raptus*, Lat.]

1. Violent defloration of chaftity.

You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape.* *Shakfpeare.*

Rape call you it, to feize my own,
My true betrothed love? *Shakfpeare.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into poffeffion, howfoever afterwards affent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, becaufe the firft force drew on all the reft. *Bacon.*

Witnefs that night
In Gibeah, when the hofpitable door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worfe *rape.* *Milton.*

The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd fhape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape.* *Rofcommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman.*

3. Something snatched away.
Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphan's of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore!
Sandys.

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.
The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a veſſel, as from a vat, where they are bruiſed. *Ray.*

5. A diviſion of the county of Suſſex anſwering to a hundred in other counties.

6. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *adj.* [*rapide*, French; *rapidus*, Latin.] Quick; ſwift.
Part ſhun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*
While you to ſmoothly turn and rowl our ſphere,
That *rapid* motion does but reſt appear. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*rapidité*, French; *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Latin.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs.
Where the words are not monoſyllables, we make them ſo by our *rapidity* of pronouncation. *Spectator.*

RA'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *n. ſ.* [*râpiere*, French; ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.
I will turn thy falſehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point. *Shakſpeare.*
A ſoldier of far inferior ſtrength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms ſo expertly, as to be an over match for his adverſary. *Pope.*

RAPIER-FISH. *n. ſ.* The ſwordfiſh.
The *rapier-fiſh*, called xiphias, grows ſometimes to the length of five yards: the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is here about a yard long, at the baſis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fiſhes, having firſt ſtabbed them with this ſword. *Grew.*

RA'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*rapina*, Latin; *rapine*, French.]
1. The act of plundering.
If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuſe the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *K. Charles.*
The logick of a conquering ſword may ſilence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds averſion and abhorrence of that religion, whoſe firſt addreſs is in blood and *rapine*. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Violence; force.
Her leaſt action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* ſweet bereav'd
His fierceneſs of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *n. ſ.* [*rappat*, French.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, *Temple*, but not copied by others.
'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this muſt make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* [This word is uſed by *Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted.*] To ravith; to put in ecſtacy.
You may ſafe approve,
How ſtrong in inſtigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Odyſſey.*

RAPT. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtacy.

RA'PTURE. *n. ſ.*
1. Violent ſeizure.
And thicke into our ſhip, he threw his flaſh:
That 'gainſt a rocke, or flat, her keele, did daſh
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*
2. Ecſtacy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion; enthuſiaſm; uncommon heat of imagination.
Could virtue be ſeen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture*. *Holyday.*
Muſick, when thus applied, raiſes in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it ſtrengthens devotion, and advances praiſe into *rapture*. *Spectator.*
You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope.
3. Rapidity; haſte.
The watry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If ſteep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft ebbing; nor withſtood them rock or hill.
Milton.

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word.
He drew
Such madning draughts of beauty to the ſoul,
As for a while cancell'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomſon.*

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick; tranſporting.
Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgment of the infinite wiſdom and contrivance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore.*
Are the pleaſures of it ſo inviting and *rapturous*? is a man bound to look out ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Latin; *rare*, French; in all the ſenſes but the laſt.]
1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.
Live to be the ſhew and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee, as our *rarer* monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found.
Thus jealouſy
Is for a precious creature; as ſhe's *rare*,
Muſt it be great; and as his perſon's mighty,
Muſt it be violent. *Shakſpeare.*
On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.
Cowley.
Above the reſt I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*
3. Thinly ſcattered.
The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Thoſe *rare* and ſolitary, theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung.
Milton.
4. Thin; ſubtle; not denſe.
They are of ſo tender and weak a nature, as they affect only ſuch a *rare* and attenuate ſubſtance, as the ſpirit of living creatures. *Bacon.*
So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, rough, denſe, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way.
Milton.
The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the *rare* and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt inſenſible. *Newton.*
Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is ſo *rare*, as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the magnetic effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton.*
5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear.*
New-laid eggs, with Bances' buſy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted *rare*. *Dryden.*

RA'REEHOW. *n. ſ.* [This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhow.*] A ſhow carried in a box.
The faſhions of the town affect as juſt like a *rareeſhow*, we have the curioſity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*
Of *rareeſhows* he ſung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*rarefaction*, French; from *rarefy.*] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: contrary to *condenſation.*
The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* reſolved into wind, will force up the [illegible]
When exhalations, ſhut up in the caverns of earth by *rarefaction* or compreſſion, come to be ſtraitened, they ſtrive every way to ſet themſelves at liberty. *Bacon.*

RA'REFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French, *rarus* and *facio*, Latin; *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to *condenſe.*
To the hot equator crowding faſt,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their ſteam. *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin.
Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The ſubtil dew in air begins to ſoar. *Dryden.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from *rare.*]
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
His temperance in ſleep reſembled that of [illegible] ments; midnight being the uſual time of his [illegible] to reſt, and four or five, and very *rarely* [illegible] hour of his riſing. *Temple.*
Rarely they riſe by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpleſs poverty. *Denham.*
Vaneſſa in her bloom,
Advance'd like Atalanta's ſtar,
But *rarely* ſeen, and ſeen from far. *Swift.*
2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now ſeldom uſed but ironically.
How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rare.*]
1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency.
Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes, and ſides: the cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin, joined with the *rareneſs* of being touched there. For tickling is a light motion of the ſpirits, which the thinneſs of the ſkin, the ſuddenneſs and *rareneſs* of touch, doth further. *Bacon.*
For the *rareneſs* and rare effect of that picture I'll infert it as preſented. *Clarendon.*
Of my he art I now a preſent make;
Accept it as when early fruit we ſend,
And let the *rareneſs* the ſmall gift commend. *Dryden.*
2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity.
Roſes ſet in a pool, ſupported with [illegible] is matter of *rareneſs* and pleaſures though [illegible] uſe.
To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*
3. Thinneſs; tenuity.
4. Diſtance from each other; thinneſs.

RA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*rarité*, French; *raritas*, Latin.]
1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency.
Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleaſes me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*
2. A thing valued for its ſcarcity.
Sorrow would be a *rarity* moſt belov'd,
If all could ſo become it. *Shakſpeare.*
It would be a *rarity* worth the ſeeing, could any one ſhew us ſuch a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *Sprat.*
I ſaw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleaſed me more than any other ſhews of the kind. *Addiſon.*
3. Thinneſs, ſubtilty: the contrary to *denſity.*

Bodies, under the ſame outward bulk, have a greater thinneſs and expanſion, or thickneſs and ſolidity, which terms, in Engliſh, do not ſignify fully thoſe differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and denſity. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument againſt them from the univerſal reſt or accurately equal diffuſion of matter, but only that I may better deconſtrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *n. ſ.* [*naſcal*, Saxon, a lean beaſt.]

1. A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel; a ſorry wretch.

For the *raſcal* commons, leſt he cared. *Spenſer.*

And when him liſt the *raſcal* routs appal,
Men into ſtones therewith he could tranſmew. *Spenſer.*

When Marcus Brutus grow ſo covetous
To lock ſuch *raſcal* counters from his friends?
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

The *raſcal* people, thirſting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakſpeare.*

But for our gentlemen,
The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did budge
From *raſcals* worſe than they. *Shakſpeare.*

I am accurſt to rob in that thief's company; the *raſcal* hath removed my horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Scoundrels are inſolent to their ſuperiors; but it does not become a man of honour to conteſt with mean *raſcals*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Did I not ſee you, *raſcal*, did I not?
When you lay ſnug to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have ſenſe, to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a *raſcal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *raſcal*. *Swift.*

2. RASCAL deer, are ſtill mentioned for lean deer.

RASCA'LION. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal*.] One of the loweſt people.

That proud dame
Us'd him ſo like a baſe *raſcallion*,
That old Pig—what d'ye call him—malion,
That cut his miſtreſs out of ſtone,
Had not ſo hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal*.] The low mean people.

Pretended philoſophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *raſcality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide prieſts; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commiſſion, for the approving, trying, and admitting the *raſcality* and loweſt of the people to miniſter in that ſervice. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *adj.* [from *raſcal*.] Mean; worthleſs.

Would'ſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly *raſcally* ſheepbiter come by ſome notable ſhame? *Shakſpeare.*

Our *raſcally* porter is fallen faſt aſleep with the black cloth and ſconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [This word is written *raſe* or *raze*: I would write *raſe*, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly, *perſtringere*; and *raze*, when it ſignifies to ruin, *delere*; *raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface.

He ceaſes your lordſhip, that this night
He dreamt the boar had *raſed* off his helm. *Shakſp.*

Was he not in the neareſt neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *raſed* his cheek, have gone into his head. *South.*

1. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *raſe* ſome city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *raſed*. *Milton.*

RASE. *n. ſ.* [from *To raſe*.]

1. A cancel.

2. A ſlight wound.

RASH. *adj.* [*raſch*, Dutch.]

1. Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without ſhame, *raſh* without ſkill, full of words without wit. *Aſcham.*

Blaſt her pride, O ye bleſt gods! ſo will you wiſh on me, when the *raſh* mood is on me. *Shakſpeare.*

Be not *raſh* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be haſty to utter any thing before God, for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Her *raſh* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, ſhe pluck'd, ſhe eat. *Milton.*

2. Haſty; requiring haſte. Not in uſe.

I have ſcarce leiſure to ſalute you,
My matter is ſo *raſh*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Quick; ſudden: as, *raſh* gunpowder. Out of uſe.

RASH. *n. ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]

1. Sattin. *Minſheu.*

2. [corrupted probably from *riſh*.] An efflorescence of the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*raſura lardi*, Lat.] A thin ſlice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we ſhall not ſhortly have a *raſher* on the coals for money. *Shakſpeare.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *raſhers* of ſing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*

Quenches his thirſt with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the haſty *raſher* from the coals. *King.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *raſh*.] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *raſhly* plotted. *Shakſpeare.*

Men are not *raſhly* to take that for done, which is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *raſhly*, muſt do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Eſtrange.*

Declare the ſecret villain,
The wretch ſo meanly baſe to injure Phædra,
So *raſhly* brave to dare the ſword of Theſeus. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raſh*.] Fooliſh contempt of danger; inconſiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who ſeeth not what ſentence it ſhall enforce us to give againſt all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things eſtabliſhed in it, which though the ſcripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *raſhneſs*. *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *raſhneſs* doth diſpence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In ſo ſpeaking, we offend indeed againſt truth; yet we offend not properly by falſhood, which is a ſpeaking againſt our thoughts; but by *raſhneſs*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have ſufficiently informed ourſelves. *South.*

The vain Morat by his own *raſhneſs* wrought,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, becauſe I ſpoke him fair. *Dryden.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [*raſpo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry.

Set ſorrel amongſt *raſps*, and the *raſps* will be the ſmaller. *Bacon.*

Now will the corinths, now the *raſps* ſupply
Delicious draughts, when preſt to wines. *Philips.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dut. *raſper*, Fr.] *raſpare*, Ital.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have adviſed the *raſping* of theſe bones; but in this caſe it is needleſs. *Wiſeman.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *raſping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file commonly uſed to wear away wood. Caſe-hardening is uſed by file-cutters, when they make coarſe files, and generally moſt *raſps* have formerly been made of iron and caſe-hardened. *Moxon.*

RA'SPATORY. *n. ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, Fr. from *raſp*.] A chirurgeon's raſp.

I put into his mouth a *raſpatory*, and pulled away the corrupt fleſh, and with cauteries burnt it to a cruſt. *Wiſeman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry*. *n. ſ.* A kind of berry.

Raſpberries are of three ſorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raſpberry*, which is one of the pleaſanteſt of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer.*

RASPBERRY-BUSH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.

2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *raſure*. *Ayliffe.*

RAT. *n. ſ.* [*ratte*, Dut. *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Span.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips.

Our natures do purſue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakſ.*

Make you ready your ſtiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakſ.*

I have ſeen the time, with my long ſword I would have made you four tall fellows ſkip like *rats*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus horſes will gnable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown.*

If in deſpair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a doſe of arſenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion, as the cat by the ſcent of a rat; to ſuſpect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *ſmell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou doſt prevaricate. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abbey-book of Burton, that twenty ore were, *ratable* to two marks of ſilver. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of ſhot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*

RATAFI'A. *n. ſ.* A liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *n. ſ.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

RATCH. *n. ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *n. ſ.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, becauſe they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected! *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preſerv'd a ſtate,
To buy an empire at ſo baſe a *rate*. *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, the ſeveral changes have been made in the *rate* of intereſt by law, nor now that the *rate* of intereſt is by law the ſame, is the price of land every where the ſame. *Locke.*

2. Allowance ſettled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. 2 *Kings.*

They obliged themſelves to remit after the *rate* of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a ſpirit of no common *rate*;
The ſummer ſtill doth tend upon my ſtate. *Shakſp.*

In this did his holineſs and godlineſs appear above the *rate* and pitch of other mens, in that he was ſo infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

To which relation whatſoever is done agreeably, is morally and eſſentially good; and whatſoever is done otherwiſe, is at the ſame *rate* morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity aſſignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thouſand. *Shakſp.*

5. That which ſets value; principle on which value is ſet.

Heretofore the *rate* and ſtandard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for ſpeaking ſuch things, as deſerved to have the tongue cut out. *South.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous chriſtian. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have diſhabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From ſuch a noble *rate*. *Shakſpeare.*

Many of the horſe could not march at that *rate*, nor come up ſoon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hinting his diſlike of ſome trifle his miſtreſs had ſaid, ſhe aſked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before? *Addiſ.*

7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh.

They paid the church and pariſh *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myſelf as nothing, you ſhall ſee
How much I was a braggart. *Shakſpeare.*

We may there be inſtructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by thoſe that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You ſeem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You ſtand indebted a vaſt ſum to fate,
And ſhould large thanks for the great bleſſing pay. *Dryden.*

2. [*reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud inſulting boy;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign? *Shakſpeare.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the ſtreet about you, ſir. *Shakſpeare.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converſe, comparable to what he feels for one hour when his conſcience ſhall take him aſide and *rate* him by himſelf? *South.*

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill or unbecomingneſs of the faults, rather than a haſty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

To RATE. *v. n.* To make an eſtimate.

In *rating* when things are thus little and frivolous, we muſt not judge by our own pride and paſſions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize every affront or injury that is done to ourſelves. *Kettlewell.*

RATH. *n. ſ.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great uſe among the Iriſh, to make great aſſemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townſhips or private perſons. *Spenſer.*

RATH. *adj.* [nað, Sax. quickly.] Early; coming before the uſual time.

Thus is my ſummer worn away and waſted,
Thus is my harveſt haſten'd all to *rathe*,
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to ſcathe. *Spenſer.*

Rath ripe are ſome, and ſome of later kind,
Of golden ſome, and ſome of purple rind. *May.*

Bring the *rath* primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

RA'THER. *adv.* [This is a comparative from *rath*; nað, Sax. ſoon. Now out of uſe. One may ſtill ſay, by the ſame form of ſpeaking, *I will* ſooner *do this than that*; that is, *I like better to do this.*]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but *rather* that he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live. *Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better reaſon.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe.

He fought through the world, but fought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her ſlain. *Dryd.*

4. More properly.

Thus is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itſelf is nature. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Eſpecially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have ſome ſport in hand. *Shakſp.*

6. *To have* RATHER. [This is, I think, a barbarous expreſſion of late intruſion into our language, for which it is better to ſay *will rather*.] To deſire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the diſcipline of ſeverity; he *had rather* mankind ſhould adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ratify*.] The perſon or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chuſe we Lucrece for our king:"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakſpeare.*

To RATIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occaſion requireth, no leſs to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of theſe, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakſp.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judea. 1 *Maccabees.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment brought down upon the head of him whom they prayed againſt. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence haſt thou the ſkill,
So nicely to diſtinguiſh good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*

RATIO. n. ſ. [Lat.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the ſine of the angle of incidence of every ray, conſidered apart, ſhall have to the ſine of the angle of refraction a conſtant *ratio*. *Cheyne.*

To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

In ſimple terms, expreſſing the open notions of things, which the ſecond act of reaſon compoundeth into propoſitions, and the laſt into ſyllogiſms and forms of *argumentation*. *Brown.*

The diſcovering of that connexion or dependence which there is between ſeveral propoſitions, whereby we are enabled to infer one propoſition from another, which is called *ratiocination* or diſcourſe. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Chriſt all the marks of the Meſſiah, and yet deny him to be the Meſſiah? *South.*

Such an inſcription would be ſelf-evident without any *ratiocination* or ſtudy, and could not fail conſtantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIO'CINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe.

Some conſecutions are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained quaſi per ſaltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* proceſs, even as the eye ſees his object immediately, and without any previous diſcourſe. *Hale.*

RATIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reaſoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitneſs to promote the welfare of many conſidered as a ſenſitive being, is ſtiled natural good; ſo that which hath a fitneſs to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational*, voluntary and free agent, is ſtiled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happineſs to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wiſdom and reaſon, that is capable of imitating the divine nature, then it muſt be our glory and happineſs to improve our reaſon and wiſdom, to act up to the excellency of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmoſt of our power. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reaſon.

What higher in her ſociety thou find'ſt
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love ſtill. *Milton.*

When the concluſion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we ſay the inference is *rational*. *Glanville*

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the ſubject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part ſwallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*

3. Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man.*

RATIONA'LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reaſons: as, *Dr. Sparrow's* Rationale *of the Common Prayer.*

RA'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

He often uſed this compariſon; the empirical philoſophers are like to piſmires; they only lay up and uſe their ſtore: the *rationaliſts* are like to ſpiders; they ſpin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philoſopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digeſting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.]

1. The power of reaſoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inheritance? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reaſonableneſs.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whoſe *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reaſonably; with reaſon.

Upon the propoſal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuſe it. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *n. ſ.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

He would throw *ratſbane* up and down a houſe, where children might come at it. *L'Eſtrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unleſs the new-found poiſoning trick of France.
And when their art of *ratſbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll ſend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poiſoned, but ſuch might do it, though *ratſbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TTEEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff.

We'll rig in Meath-ſtreet Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony ſhall court her in *rattees*. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous: when bodies are ſonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver *rattleth* againſt him. *Job.*

The noiſe of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of prancing horſes, and of the jumping chariots. *Nahum.*

They had, to affright the enemies horſes, big rattles covered with parchment, and ſmall ſtones within; but the *rattling* of ſhot might have done better ſervice. *Hayward.*

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*

There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempeſt forms. *Addiſ*

2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe hath ſeen
Whiſp'ring with Jove the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleaſure, and a free-thinker; he is an aſſertor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out againſt popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe.

Her chains ſhe *rattles*, and her whip ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden*

2. To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe.

Sound but another, and another ſhall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder *Shakſpeare.*

He ſhould be well enough able to ſcatter the Iriſh as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this ſwarm of bees with their king. *Bacon.*

3 To ſcold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Æſop had been beforehand, he ſent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thouſand traitors and villains for robbing his houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

She that would ſometimes *rattle* off her ſervants ſharply, now if ſhe ſaw them drunk, never took notice *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*
Of thoſe confounded drums. *Prior.*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill.*

3. An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe.

The *rattles* of Iſis and the cymbals of Braſilea nearly enough reſemble each other. *Raleigh.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reaſons have outgrown them. *Glanville.*

They want no *rattles* for their froward mood,
Nor nurſe to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewel then verſe, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care, for this is all. *Pope.*

A plant. [*criſta galli*, Latin.] An herb reſembling a cock's comb; louſewort.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not ſteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſerpent.

The *rattleſnake* is ſo called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew.*

She loſes her being at the very ſight of him, and hops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattleſnake*. *Moore.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root*. *n. ſ.*

Rattleſnake root, called alſo ſeneka, belongs to a claſs, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake. *Hill.*

RAVAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Cæſar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and ſees
Mankind grown thin by his deſtructive ſword. *Add.*
His blaſts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The ſhatter'd foreſt, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomſ.*

RA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waſte.

Some cruel pleaſure will from thence ariſe,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*

Would one think 'twere poſſible for love
To make ſuch *ravage* in a noble ſoul! *Addiſon.*

Thoſe ſavages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual ſociety, with out arms of offence, without houſes or fortifications, an obvious and expoſed prey to the *ravage* and devouring beaſts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; ſpoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vaſt ſums of money were buried to eſcape the plundering of the conquerors, and what remained was carried off by thoſe *ravagers*. *Swift.*

RAU'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe.

Inequality not ſtayed upon, but paſſing, is rather an encreaſe of ſweetneſs; as in the purling of a wreathed firing, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dut. *rêver*, Fr.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with ſuch. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It ſoon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving*. *Wiſeman.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words diſjointed.
Sometimes ſhe *raves* for muſick, light, and air;
Nor air, nor light, nor muſick calm her pains. *Smith.*

2. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall theſe wild diſtempers of thy mind,
This tempeſt of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No oppoſition? *Sandys.*

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows ſhot up into the air, at no mark, and ſo to no purpoſe. *Temple.*

Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cauſe to *rave*, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and run diſtracted? *Addiſon.*

Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the ſtreets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern.*

He ſwore he could not leave me,
With ten thouſand *ravings*. *Rowe.*

3. To be unreaſonably fond: with *upon* before the object of fondneſs. A colloquial and improper ſenſe.

Another partiality is as fantaſtical and wild, attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: thus *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily expoſed in one of his ſatires. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

If then ſuch praiſe the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that cou'd divide
Such *ravel'd* int'reſts, has the knot unty'd,
And without ſtroke to ſmooth a paſſage made,
Where craft and malice ſuch obſtructions laid? *Waller.*

2. To unweave; to unknit: as, *to* ravel *out a twiſt or piece of knit work.*

Let him for a pair of reechy kiſſes,
Or padling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakſpeare.*
Sleep, that knits up the *ravel'd* ſleeve of care. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To hurry over in confuſion. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Digby*.

They but *ravel* it over looſely, and pitch upon diſputing againſt particular concluſions, that at the firſt encounter of them ſingle, ſeem harſh to them. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL. *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confuſion.

As you unwind her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould *ravel*, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to bottom it on me. *Shakſpeare.*

Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardleſs of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf ſatisfying ſolution. *Milton.*

2. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

It will be needleſs to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will ſuggeſt many pertinent inſtances. *Decay of Piety*

The humour of *ravelling* into all theſe myſtical or intangled matters, mingling with the intereſt and paſſions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite diſputes. *Temple.*

RAVELIN. n. ſ. [Fr.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers: it is raiſed before the courtines or counterſcarps. *Dict.*

RA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [hpæfn, Saxon.] A large black fowl, whoſe cry is ſuppoſed ominous.

The *raven* himſelf is hoarſe,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakſpeare.*

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than new upon a *raven's* back. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſeen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Bayle.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On ſev'ral parts a ſev'ral praiſe beſtows,
The ruby lips, and well proportion'd noſe,
The ſnowy ſkin, the *raven* gloſſy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden.*

The *raven* once in ſnowy plumes was dreſt,
White as the whiteſt dove's unſully'd breaſt,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To footy blackneſs from the pureſt white. *Addiſon.*

Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcaſſes of wit. *Young.*

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [hæfnan, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

Thriftleſs ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakſpeare.*

Our natures do purſue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirſty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakſp.*

The cloyed will
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfied deſire, that tub
Both filled and running, *ravening* firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakſpeare.*

There is a conſpiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. *Ezekiel.*

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin ſhall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at night he ſhall divide the ſpoil. *Geneſis.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion. *Pſalms.*

The more they fed, they *raven'd* ſtill for more,
They dram'd from Dan, and left Beerſheba poor;
But when ſome lay preferment fell by chance,
The Commands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Convulſions ſtruck man's nerves and curs'd his breaſt,
His flying life is chas'd by *raving* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

RA'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *raven*.] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and *ravenous*. *Shakſp.*
As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With ſcent of living carcaſſes. *Milton.*
What! the kind Iſmena,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my ſickneſs! oh, ſhe
watch'd me,
As *rav'nous* vultures watch the dying hon. *Smith.*

RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ravenous*.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenouſneſs* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their miſſion upon an extraordinary occaſion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. The old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach*. Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was ſtretched out in wondrous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it *raught*,
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenſer.

In like delights of bloody game
He trained was till riper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilſt any beaſt of name
Walk'd in that foreſt. *Spenſer.*
This ſtaff of honour *raught*, there let it ſtand,
Where beſt it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakſp.*
The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakſpeare.*
Orittus furiouſly running in upon Schendin, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of fables, and with his horſemen took him. *Knolles.*

RA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [from *raven*: this were better written *raven*.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion ſtrangled for his houſeſſes, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. *Nahum.*
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n;
There beſt, where moſt with *ravin* I may meet.
Milton.

2. Rapine; rapaciouſneſs.

They might not lie in a condition expoſed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to eſcape. *Ray.*

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With frenzy; with diſtraction.

In this depth of muſes and divers ſorts of diſcourſes, would ſhe *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]

1. To conſtuprate by force; to deflour by violence.

They *raviſh'd* the women and maids. *Lamentat.*
They cut thy ſiſter's tongue, and *raviſh'd* her.
Shakſpeare.

2. To take away by violence.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt *raviſh* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakſpeare.*
Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy, within whoſe ſtrong immures
The *raviſh'd* Helen ſleeps. *Shakſpeare.*
His ſhe appear'd;
And all his praiſe, to every ſyllable heard;
But then a rocke, in ſize more amplified,
Then firſt he *raviſh't* to him. *Chapman.*
I owe myſelf the cure,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy deſpite,
This hand ſhall *raviſh* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rupture; to tranſport.

Thou haſt *raviſhed* my heart. *Canticles.*
Be thou *raviſhed* always with her love. *Proverbs.*

RA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, French; from *raviſh*.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *raviſhers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenſer.*
A *raviſher* muſt repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if ſhe deſire it. *Taylor.*

Turn hence thoſe pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath thoſe circles riſe,
So weak my virtue, they ſo ſtrong appear,
I ſhall turn *raviſher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *raviſher* diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies ſtare? *Pope.*

RA'VISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *raviſhing*.] To extremity of pleaſure.

As all the houſewiferies of deities are
To hearc a voice ſo *raviſhingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſement*, French; from *raviſh*.]

1. Violation; forcible conſtupration.

Of his ſeveral *raviſhments*, betrayings and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables of his tranſformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*
Tell them ancient ſtories of the *raviſhment* of chaſte maidens.
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *raviſhment*. *Dryden.*

2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtacy; pleaſing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *raviſhment*
Attracted by thy beauty ſtill to gaze. *Milton.*
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe ſuch divine enchanting *raviſhment*! *Milton.*
What a *raviſhment* was that, when having found out the way to meaſure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were ſuddenly poſſeſt, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins.*

RAW. *adj.* [hpeap, Saxon; *raa*, Daniſh; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſubdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of fleſh, and gobbets *raw*.
Spenſer.

2. Not covered with the ſkin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parſon's ſaw;
And birds ſit brooding in the ſnow,
And Marian's noſe looks red and *raw*. *Shakſpeare.*
If there be quick *raw* fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Leviticus.*

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his limews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long inpationment. *Spenſer.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of deſert are held back and unpreferred.
Raleigh.

People, while young and *raw*, and ſoft natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a fare price of another man's, but when experience ſhall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God *South.*
Sails were ſpread to every wind that blew,
Raw were the ſailors, and the depths were new. *Dry.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryd.*

6. New. This ſeems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thouſand *raw* tricks of theſe bragging jacks.
Shakſpeare.

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as their houſe, their bed, and their garment; and coming luſtly into Ireland, they found there more ſpecial uſe thereof, by reaſon of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenſer.*
Youthful ſtill in your doublet and hoſe, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakſpeare.*
Once upon a *raw* and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakſ.*

8. Not decocted.

Diſtilled waters will laſt longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon.

9. Not ſpun or twiſted: as, *raw* ſilk.

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

Lean rawboned raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage? *Shakſpeare.*
The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcaſe for a ſmooth and fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*raw* and *head*.] The name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the ſtage permit
Rawheads and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouſts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt. *Dryden.*
Servants awe children, and keep them in ſubjection, by telling them of *rawheads* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *raw*.]

1. In a raw manner.

2. Unſkilfully; without experience.

3. Newly.

Some crying for a ſurgeon, ſome upon the debts they owe, ſome upon their children *rawly* left.
Shakſpeare.

RA'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raw*.]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, ſo it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawneſs* of the water.
Bacon.

2. Unſkilfulneſs.

Charles v. conſidering the *rawneſs* of his ſeamen, eſtabliſhed a pilot major for their examination
Hakewil.

3. Haſty manner. This ſeems to be the meaning in this obſcure paſſage.

Why in that *rawneſs* left he wife and children
Without leave taking? *Shakſpeare.*

RAY. *n. ſ.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]

1. A beam of light.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Milton.*
The leaſt light, or part of light, which may be ſtopt alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, while the reſt of the light doth not or ſuffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*
Sol through white curtains ſhot a timorous *ray*,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Pope.*

2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual.

The air ſharpen'd his viſual *ray*. *Milton.*
He now, obſervant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm ſunſet of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*raye*, French; *raia*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Amſworth.*

4. [*lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Amſworth.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſtreak; to mark in long lines. A old word.

Beſide a bubbling fountain low he lay,
Which he increaſed with his bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did ray
Spenſer.
His horſe is *raied* with the yellows. *Shakſpeare.*
Was ever man ſo beaten? was ever man *raied*? was ever man ſo weary? *Shakſpeare.*

RAY, for *array*. *Spenſer.*

RAZE. *n. ſ.* [*rayz*, a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but leſs properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat. See RASE.

1. To overthrow: to ruin; to ſubvert.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*?
He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Raſeth your cities, and ſubverts your towns.
It grieved the tyrant, that ſo baſe a town held ſo long hold out, ſo that he would threaten to *race* it.
Shed chriſtian blood, and populous cities *raze*
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome diff'rent phraſe.
We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy.
The place would be *razed* to the ground, and the foundations ſown with ſalt.

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakspeare.*
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakſ.*
He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*.
Quite out their native language; and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate.
I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their factions and their family. *Shakſp.*

RAZOR. *n. ſ.* [*raſor*, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.
Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor* with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*
These words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakſpeare.*
Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* best subdued. *Milton.*
Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the *razor*. *Moxon.*
As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. *Young*

RAZORS *of a boar*. A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.
New born chins be rough and *razorable*. *Shakſp.*

RA'ZORFISH. *n. ſ.*
The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſure*, F. *raſura*, Lat.] Act of erasing.
O! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion *Shakſpeare.*

RE. is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back: reciprocation, as, to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

REACCESS. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs*.] Visit renewed.
Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the *reacceſs* and their reviving by the *reacceſs* of the sun. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterit *raught*. [ræcan, Saxon.]
1. To touch with the hand extended.
Round the tree
They flinging stood, but could not *reach*. *Milton.*
What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
Of sceptres, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd? *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.
The coast so long desir'd
Thy troops shall *reach*, and having *reach'd*, repent. *Dryden.*
What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke.*
It must fail perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.
O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast! *Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.
He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Eſdras.*

5. To bring forward from a distant place.
Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands, and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *John.*

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.
These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.
The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Cheyne*

8. To transfer.
Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man. *Rowe.*

9. To penetrate to.
Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke*

10. To be adequate to.
The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money *Locke*
If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

11. To extend to.
Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame *Milton*
Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death. *Addiſon*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.
Trees *reach'd* too far then pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

13. To take in the hand.
Lest he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended.
We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws, doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*
The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*
When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*
If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Addiſon.*
The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reason. *Swift*

2. To be extended far.
Great men have *reaching* hands *Shakſpeare.*

3. To penetrate.
He hath delivered the mist to your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. 2 *Chronicles*
We *reach* forward into futurity, and range up to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of time. *Addiſon*

4. To make efforts to attain.
Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, *reaching* after a positive idea of infinity. *Locke*

REACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.
There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*
3. Power of attainment or management.
In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke*
4. Power; limit of faculties.
Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* some of the most remote parts of the universe. *Addiſon.*
Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope*
5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.
Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*
Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and make themselves admired for profound *reaches*. *Howel.*
6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.
The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*
7. Tendency to distant consequences.
Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*,
Than to suspicion. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Extent.
The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world, and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton*

To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or impression.
The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be *reacted* upon as strongly. *Arbuthnot.*
Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the foul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift.*

REA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.
Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and *reaction* of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain degree of heat, such as is that of the sun? *Newton.*
Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ. *n. ſ.* [næb, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]
1. Counsel.
The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear *Sternhold.*
2. Saying; saw. This word is in both senses obsolete.
This *reade* is rife that oftentime
Great chambers fall unsoft,
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trade is not so tickle. *Spenſer*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [næb, Saxon.]
1. To peruse any thing written.
I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards seal it. *Shakſpeare.*
The passage you must have *read*, though since slipt out of your memory. *Pope.*
If we have not leisure to *read* over the book it self regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse several sections. *Watts.*
2. To discover by characters or marks.
An armed knight that lye
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenſer*
3. To learn by observation.
Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To know fully.
O most delicate fiend!
Who is't can *read* a woman *Shakſpeare*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.
   It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To be studious in books.
   'Tis sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*
3. To know by reading.
   I have *read* of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.
   Virgil's shepherds are too well *read* in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*
   We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime. *Addison.*

READ'ING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
1. Study in books; perusal of books.
   Though *reading* and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment. *Watts.*
   Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
   Less human genius than God gives an ape,
   Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*
2. A lecture; a prelection.
3. Publick recital.
   The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*
   Give attention to *reading*, exhortation and doctrine. 1 *Timothy.*
4. Variation of copies.
   That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity *Arbuth.*

READEPTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining.
   Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

READ'ER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
1. One that peruses any thing written.
   As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or *readers* want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *Ben Jonson*
2. One studious in books.
   Basiris' alters and the dire decrees
   Of hard Eurestheus, ev'ry *reader* sees *Dryden*
3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.
   He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a parish church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift*

READ'ERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.
   When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a *readership*. *Swift.*

READ'ILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.
   My tongue obey'd, and readily could name
   Whate'er I saw. *Milton*
   Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*
   I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*
   Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily*, that the mind is imposed upon. *Spect.*

READ'INESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]
1. Expeditenes; promptitude.
   He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*
   He opens himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting *readiness* of desire. *South.*
2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.
   Have you an army *ready*?
   —The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
   —I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*. *Shakspeare.*
   They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend to the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*
3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.
   Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech. *Holder.*
4. State of being willing or prepared.
   A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*
   Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

READMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again.
   In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.
   Those evils I deserve,
   Yet despair not of his final pardon,
   Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
   Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*
   After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck anew.
   The streams now change their languid blue,
   Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
   With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

READ'Y. *adj.* [næd, Saxon; *redo*, Swedish; hnade, nimble, Saxon.]
1. Prompt; not delayed.
   These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad *Temple.*
   He overlook'd his hinds; their pay was just
   And *ready*: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*
2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.
   All things are *ready*, if our minds be so,
   Perish the man whose mind is backward now!
   Shakspeare.
   Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
   Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*
   One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,
   And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*
   The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
   The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
   The streaming blood. *Dryden.*
3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.
   Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job.*
   Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*
   The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
   If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke. *Dryden.*
   The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*
4. Willing; eager; quick.
   Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser.*
   A cloud that is more slow than moisture; a cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*
   They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to set a foot frugality. *Davenant.*
5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.
   He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job.*
   Satan *ready* now
   To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
   On this world. *Milton.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand.
   A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
   The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden*
7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.
   Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker.*
   The race elect,
   Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
   Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milt.*
   Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
   They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way. *Dryden.*
   The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spectator.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation.
   A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarissa*
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed, not slow.
   Those who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all *Watts*
   For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *Locke*
10. *To make* READY. An elliptick expression for, *to make* things *ready*. To make preparations.
   He will shew you a large upper room; there make *ready* for us. *Mark.*

READ'Y. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.
   We will go *ready* armed before the house of Israel. *Numbers.*

READ'Y. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.
   Lord Strut was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *n. f.* [*re* and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation.
   Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of the wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a petition therein without revocation of his error, or a re *affirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *adj.* [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.
   Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business, which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.
   We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the *real* one. *Glanville.*
   When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real*. *Addison*
   Imaginary distempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore*
   The whole strength of the Arian cause, *real* or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Waterland.*
3. [In law.] Consisting of things immoveable, as land.
   I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into *real*. *Clelia.*

REALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.
   Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*
   Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *n. f.* [*realité*, Fr. from *real*.]
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.
   I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critick, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison*
   The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
   My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*
2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.
   Of that skill the more thou know'st,
   The more thou will acknowledge thee her head,
   And to *realities* yield all her shows,
   Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, French; from *real*.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypotheſis, weighing a ſingle grain againſt the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a dioceſan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this diſcourſe. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real*.]

1. With actual exiſtence.

We ſhall at laſt diſcover in what perſons this holineſs is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and conſequently in what other ſenſe it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearſon.*

There cannot be a more important caſe of conſcience for men to be reſolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is *really* his intereſt. *Wilkins.*

The underſtanding repreſents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

Theſe orators inflame the people, whoſe anger is *really* but a ſhort fit of madneſs. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleaſed with dreſs, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are. *Law.*

3. It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* ſixty-five is ſomewhat old. *Young.*

REALM. *n. ſ.* [*roiaulme*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been ſubdued to the crown of England? *Spenſer.*

They had gather'd a wiſe council to them
Of ev'ry *realm* that did debate this buſineſs. *Shakſ.*

A ſon whoſe worthy deeds
Raiſe him to be the ſecond in that *realm*. *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. This ſenſe is not frequent.

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *n. ſ.* [A word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton*.]

O heaven, that ſuch reſemblance of the higheſt
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Realty means not in this place reality in oppoſition to ſhow, but loyalty; for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce.*

REAM. *n. ſ.* [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the ſky.
With *reams* abundant this abode ſupply. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life.

We are our *reanimated* anceſtors, and antedate their reſurrection. *Glanville.*

The young man left his own body breathleſs on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated*. *Spectator.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchaſe and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon.*

To REAP. *v. a.* [nepan, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harveſt.

From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And *reap* the harveſt which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shak.*

When ye *reap* the harveſt, thou ſhalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Leviticus.*

The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James.*

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once uſed by *Shakſpeare* in an ill ſenſe.

They that love the religion which they profeſs, may have failed in choice, but yet they are ſure to *reap* what benefit the ſame is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What ſudden anger's this? how have I *reaped* it? *Shakſpeare.*

This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewiſe *reap*,
Being much ſpoke of. *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt.

They that ſow in tears, ſhall *reap* in joy. *Pſalms.*

REA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harveſt.

From hungry *reapers* they their ſheaves withhold. *Sandys.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving proſpect ſtand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper's* hand. *Pope.*

A thouſand forms he wears,
And firſt a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the ſhoulders of the ſeeming ſwain. *Pope.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook*.] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Moſt plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks*. *Dryden.*

REAR. *n. ſ.* [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards ſlain with a great ſhot *Knolles.*

Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and gleam'd the *rear*. *Dryden.*

2. The laſt claſs; the laſt in order.

Come I place in the *rear*, becauſe made up of both the other. *Peacham.*

Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the *rear*. *Waller.*

REAR. *adj.* [hnepe, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roaſted; half fodden.

2. Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does ſcant the dawn appear?
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot ſo *rear*? *Gay.*

To REAR. *v. a.* [apæpan, Saxon.]

1. To raiſe up.

All the people ſhouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Eſdras.*

Who now ſhall *rear* you to the ſun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again ſhe fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *reared* up again. *Spenſer.*

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

3. To move upward.

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he *rear'd*,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilſt the female is buſy in fitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer.*

They flouriſh'd long in tender bliſs, and *rear'd*
A numerous offſpring, lovely like themſelves. *Thom.*

5. To educate; to inſtruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurſeries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to ſend their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modeſt, eaſy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouſe; to ſtir up.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed ſpear. *Dry.*

8. To raiſe; to breed.

No fleſh from market-towns our peaſant fought;
He *rear'd* his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

REA'RWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *rear*.]

1. The laſt troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting was too far off. *Sidney.*

The ſtandard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Numbers.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *rearward* of the faſhion. *Shak.*

REA'RMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *rere-mouſe*; hperemur, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my ſmall elves coats. *Shakſpeare.*

Of flying fiſhes the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of ſkin, like the wings of a bat or *rear-mouſe*. *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend*.] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wiſh that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wiſh that day would ſhortly *reaſcend*. *Spenſer.*

Taught by the heav'nly muſe to venture down
The dark deſcent, and up to *reaſcend*. *Milton.*

Theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath empty'd heav'n, ſhall fail to *reaſcend*,
Self-raiſ'd, and repoſſeſs their native ſeat. *Milton.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reaſcends* the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

REA'SON. *n. ſ.* [*raiſon*, French; *ratio*, Latin.]

1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; the rational faculty; diſcurſive power.

Reaſon is the director of man's will, diſcovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reaſon*. *Hooker.*

Though brutiſh that conteſt and foul,
When *reaſon* hath to deal with force; yet ſo
Moſt reaſon is that *reaſon* overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not ſo framed, as to acquieſce in ſuch a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwiſe, whether that *reaſon* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual ſuſpenſe, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually reſtleſs and unquiet. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and ſtars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reaſon* to the ſoul: and as on high,
Thoſe rowling fires diſcover but the ſky,
Not light us here; ſo *reaſon*'s glimmering ray
Was lent, not to aſſure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay ſo much weight on their own *reaſon* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impoſſible and abſurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reaſon* in the whole courſe of our lives? *reaſon* itſelf is true and juſt, but the *reaſon* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually ſwayed and turned by his intereſts, his paſſions, and his vices. *Swift.*

2. Cauſe; ground or principle.

What the apoſtles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reaſon* or probability to think ſhould ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reaſon* for that goodneſs and virtue, and againſt vice and wickedneſs. *Tillotſon.*

3. Efficient cauſe.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Spratt.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mask the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty *reasons*. *Shakspeare.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies that apprehend
More than cool *reason* ever comprehends. *Shaksp.*

When valour preys on *reason*,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare.*

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?
—Ay and resolv'd withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shakspeare.*

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart. *Dryd.*

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have. *Tillotson.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholick. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To Rea'son. *v. n.* [*raisonner*, French.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reasoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reasoning* about other things is only as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong,
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. *Tickel*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shaks.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow seas,
There mist attried a vessel of our country. *Shaksp.*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Samuel.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *Luke.*

They *reason'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milt.*

Down reason then, at least vain *reasoning* down *Milton.*

To Rea'son. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

Rea'sonable. *adj.* [*raison*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reasoning; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidn.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By undubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the law-givers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies.*

Rea'sonableness. *n. f.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the reasonableness of what they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of other men *Clarendon.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is imprinted upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

Rea'sonably. *adv.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die he made him think more *reasonably.* *Dryden.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that is purely owing to the poor and vain education that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man reasonably studied in the law, should be perfuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the full privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Holder.*

Rea'soner. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, French from *reason.*] One who reasons, an arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learned Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun *Blackm.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and while he lets becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

Rea'soning. *n. f.* [from *reason.*] Argument.

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people, who whipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, and not only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchi*, proving before the question, or talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

Rea'sonless. *adj.* [from *reason.*] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakspeare.*

Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus. *Shak.*

That they wholly direct their *reasonless* motion, am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their sensitive appetites. *Raleigh.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Donne.*

To Reassemble. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect anew.

There *reassembling* our afflicted pow'rs,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To Reassert. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted.* *Attterbury.*

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To Reassume. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.;

re and *assume*.] To resume; to take again.

To him the Sun return'd,
Into his blissful *bosom reassum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denh.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe.*

To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, French.] To free from fear; to restore from terrour.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. s.* A king of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate*, and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [ræpian, Saxon; whence *to bereave*.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*

Some make his wealthy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce Of God, by some meanes, that sad death hath *reft* The ruler heere; will never suffer left Their unjust wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakſp.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.

They fought my troubled sense how to deceave
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Spenſ.*

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *n. s.* [*rebaptization*, French; from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed, he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe.*

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, French.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakſp.*

The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;
With those of aries trine consent to hate
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebate*. *Creech.*

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryd.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebated*. *Dryden.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBE'CK. *n. s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] A three stringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the chequer'd shade. *Milton.*

REBEL. *n. s.* [*rebelle*, French; *rebellis*, Latin.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

The merciless Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

The *rebels* that are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakſp.*

Shall man from nature's sanction stray,
A *rebel* to her rightful sway? *Fenton.*

To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakſpeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakſpeare.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakſpeare.*

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd*. *Milton.*

How cou'd my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* against your reason?
Dryden.

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

REBE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*

REBE'LLION. *n. s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Latin; from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heav'nly records now
Is no memorial, blotted out and ras'd
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS. *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice. *Deuteronomy.*

Bent he seems
On desperate revenge, which shall redound
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.] In opposition to lawful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intombed, and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no, no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably intombed. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Spenſer.*

The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryd.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

REBOA'TION. *n. s.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French; *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wiſdom.*

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd. *Milt.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetability makes them only stop. *Newton.*

She bounding from the shelfy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.*

1. To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at them suppoted errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

2. *Prior* has used it improperly.

Flow'rs, by the soft South West
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakſpeare.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon, with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBU'ILD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more questioned and repined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickel.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.

Rebukable
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere nice chanick compliment. *Shakſpeare.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*rebaucher*, French.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation.

I am asham'd; does not the stone *rebuke me*,
For being more stone than it? *Shakſpeare.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbad the madness of the prophet. 2 *Peter.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation.

Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not?
Shakſpeare.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart. *Psalms.*

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

In the recess of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recesses*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity do distinguish the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from care, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryd.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recesses*, and adyts of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts.*

RECE'SSION. *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T. *n. s.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *rechaut* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

RECIDIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond.*

RECI'DIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *n. s.* [*recipe*, Latin; the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, French.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estr.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versâ. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot.*

RECI'PROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakspeare.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the sight, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less, and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECI'PROCALNESS. *n. s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECI'PROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* or rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

RECI'SION. *n. s.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL. *n. s.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Dryden.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and the wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECI'TATIVE. } *n. s.* [from *recite*.]
RECITATI'VO. } kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, in musical verse, and performed *recitative* musick. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke. *Dunciad.*

To RECI'TE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope.*

RECI'TE. *n. s.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

RECI'TER. *n. s.* [from *recite*.] One who recites.

To RECK. *v. n.* [pecan, Saxon]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to regard much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has always before the thing.

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, sith that he dy'd entire? *Spenser.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakspeare.*

With that care lost
Went all his [illegible]; of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

2. *It* RECKS. *verb impersonal.* To care.

Or night or loneliness *it recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This sun of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to me. *Sidney.*

unspeakable grief.

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakspeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heaven,
Yet like unthinking *reckless* libertines,
That in the spirit path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakspeare.*

RE'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; *reccelep*, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless;

touched. See RECK. This is written by *Dryden, reteckleſs* in the article *wreckleſs*: *reckleſs* is the moſt etymological.

It made the king as *reckleſs*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be revong'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckleſs* Silvia. *Shakſpeare.*
He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken ſleep; careleſs, *reckleſs*, and fearleſs what's paſt, preſent, or to come; inſenſible of mortality and deſperately mortal. *Shakſpeare.*
Next thus was drawn the *reckleſs* cities flame,
Then a ſtrange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

'CKLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reck*. This word in the ſeventeenth article is erroneouſly written, *wretchleſſneſs*.] Careleſneſs; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *ckleſneſs* in them. *Sidney.*

RE'CKON. *v. a.* [neccan, Saxon; *reckenen*, Dutch.]

To number; to count.

The prieſt ſhall *reckon* unto him the money cording to the years that remain, and it ſhall be ated. *Leviticus.*
Numb'ring of his virtues praiſe,
ith loſt the *reckoning* of his days. *Craſhaw.*
When are queſtions belonging to all finite exiſtces by us *reckoned* from ſome known parts of this ible world, and from ſome certain epochs markout by motions in it? *Locke.*
The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, urning at equidiſtant periods, would as well ve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions the ſun. *Locke.*
I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the ide of the church, though I only told three ſides it. *Addiſon.*
A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geophers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot.*

To eſteem; to account.

Where we cannot be perſuaded that the will of d is, we ſhould ſo far reject the authority of men, to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*
Varro's aviary is ſtill ſo famous, that it is *reckoned* one of thoſe notables, which men of foreign ions record. *Wotton.*
For him I *reckon* not in high eſtate;
t thee, whoſe ſtrength, while virtue was her mate,
ght have ſubdu'd the earth. *Milton.*
People, young and raw, and ſoft-natured, are apt think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and *reckon* ir own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's: when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the dneſs of moſt hearts, the hollowneſs of others, l the baſeneſs of all, they will find that a friend the gift of God, and that he only who made urs, can unite them. *South.*
Would the Dutch be content with the military rriſon and revenues, and *reckon* it among at if all be thought neceſſary for their barrier? *Swift.*

To aſſign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* grace, but of debt. *Romans.*

RE'CKON. *v. n.*

To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this firſt age of apoſ- with that ſecond generation of many who were e immediate converts, extended to the middle the ſecond century. *Addiſon.*

To ſtate an account; it has *with* before the other party.

We ſhall not ſpend a large expence of time,
fore we *reckon with* your ſeveral loves,
d make us even with you. *Shakſpeare.*

To charge to account: with *on*.

I call poſterity
o the debt, and *reckon on* her head. *Ben Jonſon.*

To pay a penalty: with *for* before the crime.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they ſhall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderſon.*

To call to puniſhment; it has *with*.

God ſuffers the moſt grievous ſins of particular perſons to go unpuniſhed in this world, becauſe his juſtice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. [*compter ſur*, French.] To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

You *reckon upon* loſing your friends' kindneſs, when you have ſufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates coſt.

Reckoners without their hoſt muſt reckon twice. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time.

Canſt thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute
When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge their fruit? *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they loſe. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conſcience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes laſting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an hoſt.

His induſtry is up ſtairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakſpeare.*
When a man's verſes cannot be underſtood, it ſtrikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shakſpeare.*
A coin would have a nobler uſe than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addiſon.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. 2 *Kings.*

6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourſelf as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature beſtowed. *Sidney.*
Were they all of as great account as the beſt among them with us, notwithſtanding they ought not to be of ſuch *reckoning*, that their opinion ſhould cauſe the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker.*

A RE'CKONING-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [from *reckoning* and *book*.] A book in which money received and expended is ſet down.

To RECLAI'M. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He ſpared not the heads of any miſchievous practices, but ſhewed ſharp judgment on them for example ſake, that all the meaner ſort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and ſaved. *Spenſer.*
This errour whoſoever is able to *reclaim*, he ſhall ſave more in one ſummer, than Hemſton deſtroyed in any autumn. *Brown.*
Reclaim your wife from ſtrolling up and down
To all aſſizes. *Dryden.*
'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expreſſions of his goodneſs, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers.*
The penal laws in being againſt papiſts have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*reclamer*, French.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired.

It was for him to haſten to let his people ſee that he meant to govern by law, howſoever he came in by the ſword; and fit alſo to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had ſo lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*
Much labour is required in trees, to tame
Their wild diſorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By fears from Icarus's downfal nam'd?
Vain is the call, and uſeleſs the ſervice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out againſt.

The head-ſtrong horſes hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

Oh tyrant love!
Wiſdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but ſoften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fiſt he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden.*
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers, and bears *reclaimed* by good uſage?
L'Eſtrange.

RECLAI'MANT. *n. ſ.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradicter.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proſcribed and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, conſiſting of 318 biſhops, very unanimous in their reſolutions, excepting a few *reclamants*. *Waterland.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breaſt. *Dryden.*
While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling ſtreams that through the meadows ſtray'd,
In drowſy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addiſon.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning poſture.

They ſat *recline*
On the ſoft downy bank, damaſk'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe*.] To cloſe again.

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door *reclos'd*
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong ſtaple's inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

The ingredients abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, *recludes* oppilations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclaſus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This muſt be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluſe* that converſes only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*
The nymphs
Meliſſan, lucred and *recluſe* to Ceres,
Pour ſtreams ſelect, and purity of waters. *Prior.*
All the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep, *recluſe*
From human converſe. *Philips.*

RECLU'SE. *n. ſ.* A retired perſon.

It ſeems you have not lived ſuch an obſtinate *recluſe* from the diſputes and tranſactions of men. *Hammond.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This ſalt, diſſolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* diſpoſe of the aqueous particles among its own ſaline ones, and ſhoot into cheſy ſalts. *Boyle.*

RECO'GNISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*recogniſance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing.
2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either chriſtians or not, if by external profeſſion they be chriſtians, then are they of the viſible church of Chriſt; and chriſtians by external profeſſion they are all whoſe mark of *recognizance* hath in it thoſe things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolators and wicked hereticks. *Hooker.*
She did greatly his amorous works,
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I firſt gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakſp.*

3. A bond of record teſtifying the recognizor to owe unto the recognizee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record; and thoſe that are mere *recognizances* are not ſealed but enrolled: it is alſo uſed for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an aſſize. *Cowell.*

The Engliſh ſhould not marry with any Iriſh, unleſs bound by recognizance and ſureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To RECOGNI'SE. *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing.

He brought ſeveral of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their ſenſe of their undue proceedure uſed by them unto him. *Fell.*

The Britiſh cannon formidably roars,
While ſtarting from his oozy bed,
Th' aſſerted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recognize* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*
Then firſt he *recogniz'd* th' ætherial gueſt,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breaſt. *Pope.*
Speak, vaſſal, *recognize* thy ſov'reign queen:
Haſt thou ne'er ſeen me? know'ſt thou not me queen? *Hurte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their cauſes ſpeed in your tribunals, Chriſt will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *n. ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *n. ſ.* He who gives the recognizance.

RECOGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of ſome being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of ſuch ſaints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, ſolemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confeſſed.

Every ſpecies of fancy hath three modes, *recognition* of a thing, as preſent; memory of it, as paſt, and foreſight of it, as to come. *Grew.*

3. Acknowledgment; memorial.

The Iſraelites in Moſes' days were redeemed out of Egypt in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to obſerve the weekly ſabbath. *White.*

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ or covenant finally, be taken by juſtice of aſſize, and the yearly value of thoſe lands be declared by affidavit made before the ſame juſtice; then is the *recognition* and value ſigned with the hand-writing of that juſtice. *Bacon*

To RECOI'L. *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]

1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance, which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himſelf too mighty. *Shakſpeare.*
Revenge at firſt though ſweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itſelf *recoils.* *Milton.*
Amazement ſeiz'd
All th' hoſt of heav'n, back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At firſt. *Milton.*
Evil on itſelf ſhall back *recoil.* *Milton.*
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, miſſes, or *recoils.* *Denham.*
My hand's ſo ſoft, his heart ſo hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I ſtrike! *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reaſon men into a contrary perſuaſion, nature will ſtill *recoil*, and at laſt return to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewearied be; therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowres *recoil.* *Spenſer.*
Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*; the tenth on bended knee,
His maſſy ſpear upſtay'd. *Milton.*

3. To fail; to ſhrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOI'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A falling back.

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preſerve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very ſcarce, it was often *recoined* by a ſucceeding emperor. *Addiſon.*

RECOI'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late ſtatute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and ſixpences. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did reheve my paſſion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of theſe moſt briſk and giddy paced times. *Shakſp.*
Recollect every day the things ſeen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your underſtanding. *Watts.*

2. To recover reaſon or reſolution.

The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* ſtood. *Dryden.*

3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath make his light raduate in his word, men may *recollect* thoſe ſcattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when any idea is ſought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts diſturb his ſleep, he renatted the particular cure of the compoſition. *Fell.*

Let us take care that we ſleep not without ſuch a *recollection* of the actions of the day as may repreſent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of ſorrow or thankſgiving. *Taylor.*

The laſt image of that troubled heap,
When ſenſe ſubſides, and fancy ſports in ſleep,
Though paſt the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the ſtuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]

1. To comfort or conſole again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort*? *Sidney.*
Ne'er through an arch ſo hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakſpeare.*
As one from ſad diſmay
Recomforted, and after thoughts diſturb'd,
Submitting to what ſeem'd remedileſs. *Milton.*

2. To give new ſtrength.

In ſtrawberries, it is uſual to help the ground with muck; and likewiſe to *recomfort* it ſometimes with muck put to the roots, but to water with muck water is not practiſed. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend.*]

1. To praiſe to another; to advance by praiſe to the kindneſs of another.

Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Auguſtus, whoſe praiſes helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to poſterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldneſs ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a ſtranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts.*

RECOMME'NDABLE *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

Though theſe purſuits ſhould make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable.* *Glanville.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommend.*]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outſide, to ſave the people even the common civility of ſtriking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itſelf was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another.

Verſes *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Sandys.*

RECOMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chryſoſtom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the ſolitary ſtate as he was, declares it to be no proper ſchool for thoſe who are to be leaders of Chriſt's flock. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons expoſtulated with them, and cauſed them to be *recommitted.* *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my ſcatter'd body. *Donne.*

To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *re* and *compenſo*, Latin.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompenſe* you. 1 *Maccabees.*
Hear from heaven and requite the wicked, by *recompenſing* his way upon his own head. 2 *Chron.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou waſt begot of them, and how canſt thou *recompenſe* them the things they have done for thee *Ecclesiaſticus.*
Recompenſe to no man evil for evil. *Romans.*

3. To compenſate; to make up by ſome thing equivalent.

French wheat which is bearded, requireth the beſt ſoil, *recompenſing* the ſame with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*
Soſyman, willing them to be of good cheer, ſaid that he would in ſhort time find occaſion for them to *recompenſe* that diſgrace, and again to ſhow their approved valour. *Knolles.*
He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenſeth* the flowerineſs of his maturation. *Hale.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinſman to *recompenſe* his treſpaſs unto, let it be *recompenſed* unto the Lord *Numbers.*

RE'COMPENSE. *n. ſ.* [*recompenſe*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reward; ſomething given as an acknowledgment of merit.

Thou'rt ſo far before,
That ſwifteſt wing of *recompenſe* is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Equivalent; compenſation.

Wiſe men thought the vaſt advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompenſe* for any inconvenience from their paſſion. *Clarendon.*
Your mother's wrongs a *recompenſe* ſhall meet;
I lay my ſceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement.

Although I had a purpoſe to make a particular digeſt or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aſide. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, Fr. *re* and *compoſe.*]

1. To ſettle or quiet anew.

Elijah was ſo tranſported, that he could not receive anſwer from God, till by muſick he was *recompoſed.* *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjuſt anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can deſtroy or *recompoſe* at pleaſure, by ſevering or approaching the edges of the two irides. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSITION. [*re* and *compoſition.*] Compoſition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion,
hild of integrity, hath from my soul
lip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
o thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*

Submit to Cæsar,
nd *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life. *Addison.*

Contending minds to *reconcile*. *Swift.*

He that has accustomed himself to take up with
hat easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall
ver *reconcile* himself to the fatigue of turning
ings in his mind, to discover their more retired
cets. *Locke.*

To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's ta-
nt in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* him-
f to wavering affections, believed the fots of the
ke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

To make any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood
w to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state.
Locke.

Questions of right and wrong,
hich though our consciences have *reconcil'd*,
y learning cannot answer. *Southern.*

Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,
nsider'd singly, or beheld too near;
hich but proportion'd to their light or place,
e distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that cireth and is
ple, so shall ye *reconcile* the house. *Ezekiel.*

Let him live before thee *reconcil'd*. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile*.]

Capable of renewed kindness.

Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own
science; and consequently never makes that
reconcileable with a regenerate estate, which
erwise would not be so. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships
reconcileable, by supposing that some spoke of
men of war only, and others added the trans-
rts. *Arbuthnot.*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to
e been as light, as was *reconcileable* with suffi-
nt strength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our
endance upon the worship of God, and are not
oncileable with solemn assemblies. *Nelson.*

RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reconcileable*.]

Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath no-
ng of choice or will in it: and therefore cannot
a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcileableness*
fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Discerning how the several parts of scripture are
ed to several times, persons and occurrences,
shall discover not only a *reconcileableness*, but
ood hap and perfect harmony betwixt texts,
there seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

Disposition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reconcile*.] Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

jury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement*.
Sidney.

creature so fair! his *reconcilement* seeking,
om he had displeas'd. *Milton.*

h one side great reserve, and very great resent-
nt on the other, have enflamed animosities, so
o make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

friendship renewed.

No cloud
anger shall remain; but peace assur'd
d *reconcilement*. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LER. *n. s.* [from *reconcile*.]

One who renews friendship between others.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting dif-
t parties unto each other, but, contrary to the
d fate of *reconcilers*, gained them to himself.
Fell.

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

This Part of the world know how to accommodate
St. James and St. Paul, better than some late *re-
concilers*. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, French.]

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a
clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming in-
consistencies of scripture, with respect to this affec-
tion. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest
to make *reconciliation* for sin. *Hebrews.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of colipiles, such
vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recon-
densed* into water. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression
seldom happens, but among men of more *recondite*
studies and deep learning. *Felton.*

To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct*.] To conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,
To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden.*

To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves,
when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicu-
ous colour, which they lose again when *reconjoined*
into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Ogier.
Davies.

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall,
in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe.*

To RECONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.] To assemble anew.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the
two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful
impression. *Clarendon.*

To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, French.]

1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded*
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

He shall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakspeare.*

Those things that are *recorded* of him and his im-
piety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Esdras.*

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against
you, that I have set before you life and death.
Deuteronomy.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might
the more easily *record* and discourse of those things
they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day.
Milton.

3. To recite; to repeat; perhaps to tune. Out of use.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols bleft.
Fairfax.

RE'CORD. *n. s.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record*? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us.
—We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been.
Shakspeare.

The king made a *record* of these things, and
Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Esther.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.
Dryden.

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the
flood, I would know what *records* he has it from.
Locke.

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good
proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested
will not be admitted as a proof in judicature.
Locke.

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast
Into the long *records* of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action dreft. *Prior.*

RECORDA'TION. *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,
To ram upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n
For *recordation* to my noble husband. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakspeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church
by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I
have inherited as a due *recordation* of his virtues,
having been much obliged to him for many fav-
ours. *Wotton.*

RECO'RDER. *n. s.* [from *record*.]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make the verse.
Donne.

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakspeare.*

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant,
five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him.
Swift.

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them, and sung an
eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out *re-
corders*, which supplied the place of pipes, accorded
their musick to the others voice. *Sydney.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield
one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of
the first three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes are
straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a
greater above and below. *Bacon.*

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain.
Wotton.

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Latin.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my lord were with the prophet; for he
would *recover* him of his leprosy. 2 *Kings.*

The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are convicted to recover time they have loft, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers*

3. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily lent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while, and we'll debate,
By what fafe means the crown may be *recover'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſpirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the goſpel to the poor, and *recovering* of ſight to the blind. *Luke.*

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that caſteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church. *Bacon.*

Theſe nations, in deſpight of what could be done, *recovered* Tiburentum *Knolles.*

I who erſt while the happy garden ſung,
By one man's diſobedience loſt, now ſing
Recover'd Paradiſe to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton.*

Any other perſon may join with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in *recovering* from the offender ſo much as may make ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To releaſe.

That they may *recover* themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Timothy.*

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in uſe.

The neareſt is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're ſure enough. *Shakſpeare.*

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

RECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover*.]

1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.

2. Poſſible to be regained.

A prodigal's courſe
Is like the ſun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear. *Shakſpeare.*

They promiſed the good people eaſe in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon.*

RECO'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *recover*.]

1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs.

Your hopes are regular and reaſonable, though in temporal affairs ſuch as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from ſickneſs. *Taylor.*

The ſweat ſometimes acid is a ſign of *recovery* after acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What ſhould move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impoſſibility? *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe counties were the keys of Normandy.
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
—For grief that they are paſt *recovery*. *Shakſpeare.*

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee ſimple, with fine and *recovery*. *Shakſpeare.*

To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices. *Shakſpeare.*

How I have thought of theſe times,
I ſhall *recount* hereafter. *Shakſpeare.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian prieſt, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the ſtory of the flood univerſal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh.*

The tale of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we ſpeak willingly, but ſeldom return to ſilence. *Taylor.*

Say, from theſe glorious feats what harveſt flows,
Recount our bleſſings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOU'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.

When from the firſt to laſt, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had moſt finely bath'd;
As how I came into that deſart place. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'RED, for *recovered*, or *recured*. *Spenſer.*

RECOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, French.]

1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourſe* of tears. *Shakſ.*

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive phyſick, by purging noxious humours and the cauſes of diſeaſes, prevents the ſickneſs in the healthy, or the *recourſe* thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown.*

3. [*recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common uſe.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourſe* unto him and dependence upon him, the houſe and town full of ſervants and ſuitors. *Wotton.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourſe*, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at firſt conferred upon the church of Rome, and that chriſtians in all ages had conſtant *recourſe* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church ſhould now be at a loſs where to find it? *Tillotſon.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our laſt *recourſe* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Acceſs.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourſe* to her by night. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'RSEFUL. *adj.* [from *recourſe*.] Moving alternately.

In that *recourſeful* deep. *Drayton.*

RE'CREANT. *adj.* [*recriant*, Fr.]

1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear.

Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle. *Spenſer.*

Doſt
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for ſhame,
And hang a calf's ſkin on thoſe *recreant* limbs. *Shakſpeare.*

Here ſtandeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found falſe and *recreant*. *Shakſp.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance ſhall grace
From out the bars to force his oppoſite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apoſtate; falſe.

Who for ſo many benefits receiv'd
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and falſe,
And ſo of all true good himſelf deſpoil'd. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin; *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleaſures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourſelves. *Shakſp.*

Neceſſity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himſelf with ſporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not ſuffer it to be unſtrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and pauning the ſight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

Theſe ripe fruits *recreate* the noſtrils with their aromatick ſcent. *More.*

He walked abroad, which he did not ſo much to *recreate* himſelf, as to obey the preſcripts of his phyſician. *Bacon.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

He was walk to refreſh yourſelf with the open air, which inſpired freſh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart, and vital ſpirits. *Harvey.*

RECREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recreate*.]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs.

The chief *recreation* ſhe could find in her anguiſh was ſometime to viſit that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney.*

I'll viſit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, ſhed there,
Shall be my *recreation*. *Shakſpeare.*

The great men among the ancients, underſtood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate, and thought it no leſſening to their dignity to mix the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke.*

2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion.

You may have the *recreation* of ſurpriſing them with admiration, who ſhall hear the deaf pronounce whatſoever they ſhall deſire, without your ſeeming to guide him. *Holder.*

Nor is that man leſs deceived, that thinks to maintain a conſtant tenure of pleaſure, by a continual purſuit of ſports and *recreations*, for all things, as they refreſh a man when weary, ſo the weary him when refreſhed. *South.*

RE'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *recreate*.] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting.

Let the muſick be *recreative*, and with ſuch ſtrange changes. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be laviſh ſpenders of your time; but chuſe ſuch as are healthful, *recreative* and apt to refreſh you: but at no hand doat upon them. *Taylor.*

The acceſs theſe trifles gain to the cloſets of ladies, ſeem to promiſe ſuch eaſy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time and charge. *Boyle.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the ſuperfluous feroſities and other *recrements* of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL, RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *adj.* [from *recrement*.] Droſſy

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accuſation with another.

It is not my buſineſs to *recriminate*, hoping to ſufficiently to clear myſelf in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How ſhall ſuch hypocrites reform the ſtate,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate*? *Dryden.*

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual.

Did not Joſeph lie under black infamy? I ſeemed ſo much as to clear himſelf, or to *recriminate* the ſtrumpet. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate*.] Return of one accuſation with another.

Publick defamation will ſeem diſobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a *rejoinder* and ſo the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies.

He was longer in *recruiting* his fleſh than was uſual; but by a milk diet he recovered it *Wiſeman.*

Increaſe thy care to ſave the ſinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryd.*
Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by ſprinkling revive with freſh odour. *Granville.*
This ſun is ſet, but ſee in bright array
What hoſts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a ſhining galaxy appears
Triumphant ſtill. *Granville.*
Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreaſing, there is a neceſſity of conſerving and *recruiting* it by active principles; ſuch as are the cauſe of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To ſupply an army with new men.

He truſted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and aſſiſted. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers.

The French have only Switzerland beſides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a ſingle regiment. *Addiſon.*

RECRUIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wanted; *Pope* has uſed it leſs properly for a ſubſtitute to ſomething wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*
The endeavour to raiſe new men for the *recruit* of the army found oppoſition. *Clarendon.*

2. A new ſoldier.

The pow'rs of Troy
With freſh *recruits* their youthful chief ſuſtain:
Not their's a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*rectangle*, French; *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

If all Athens ſhould decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive ſatisfaction without demonſtration. *Brown.*
The mathematician conſiders the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they ſhall be laid one by another in a level row between any ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, then all the pieces will neceſſarily ſink. *Wotton.*

RECTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will ſtand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the ſtone obliquely. *Brown.*

RE'CTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right.

The natural heat of the parts being inſufficient for a perfect and thorough digeſtion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify.*]

1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong.

It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes with ſuch authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the firſt *rectification* of ſome ſpirit of ſalt in a retort, a ſingle pound afforded no leſs than ſix ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French; *rectus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs.

That wherein unfounder times have done amiſs, the better ages enſuing muſt *rectify* as they may. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be bootleſs
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unſettled in the king. *Shakſpeare.*
Where a long courſe of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon ſuch a ſoul, like the ſun ſhining in his full might. *South.*
The ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to ſuppoſe that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*
If thoſe men of parts, who have been employed in valuating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have ſacrificed their good ſenſe to their fame. *Addiſon.*
The falſe judgments he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

The ſkin hath been kept white and ſmooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* ſpirit of wine in a cylindrical glaſs. *Grew.*

RECTILI'NEAR. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
RECTILI'NEOUS. } Lat.] Conſiſting of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can ſerve to this purpoſe; and mordinate or unlike ones muſt have been not only leſs elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel ſides and two ſemicircular ends. *Newton.*
The rays of light, whether they be very ſmall bodies *projected*, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obſtacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the ſame *rectilineal* way, unleſs perhaps by very great accident. *Newton.*

RECTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*rectitude*, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Straightneſs; not curvity.

2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their preſent engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*
Calm the diſorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wiſdom, equity and abſolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RECTOR. *n. ſ.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]

1. Ruler; lord; governour.

God is the ſupreme *rector* of the world, and of all thoſe ſubordinate parts thereof. *Hale.*
When a *rector* of an univerſity of ſcholars is choſen by the corporation or univerſity, the election ought to be confirmed by the ſuperior of ſuch univerſity. *Ayliffe.*

2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Againſt the *rectorſhip* of judgment? *Shakſpeare.*

RE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector.*]

A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our tranſlation renders it ſitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian tranſlations expreſs neither poſition of ſeſſion or *recubation.* *Brown.*

RECU'LE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, French.] *Spenſer.*

RECU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *recumbent.*]

1. The poſture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable ſhew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the ſound of muſick, and after laid them down in triclinium, or places of feſtival *recumbency.* *Brown.*

2. Reſt; repoſe.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and ſatisfaction on the obvious ſurface of things, it is in danger to reſt ſatisfied there. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, poſture in eating was introduced after the firſt Punick war. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing loſt.

RECU'PERATIVE, or RECU'PERATORY. *adj.* [from *recuperation.*] Belonging to recovery.

To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the ſame, as long as it *recurs* the ſame in my memory. *Locke.*
In this life the thoughts of God and a future ſtate often offer themſelves to us; they often ſpring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*
A line of the golden verſes of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*
When any word has been uſed to ſignify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*recourir*, Fr.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they *recur* to the punctum ſtans of the ſchools, they will thereby very little help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*
The ſecond cauſe we know, but trouble not ourſelves to *recur* to the firſt. *Wake.*

To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour. Not in uſe.

Through wiſe handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenſer.*
Tha bus pure
In weſtern waves his weary wagon did *recure*. *Spen.*
With one look ſhe doth my life diſmay,
And with another doth it ſtraight *recure*. *Spenſer.*
The wanton boy was ſhortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenſer.*
Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Saviour ſhall *recure*,
Not by deſtroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy ſeed. *Milton.*

RECU'RE. *n. ſ.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatſoever fell into the enemies hands, was loſt without *recure*: the old men were ſlain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles.*

RECU'RRENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *recurrent.*]
RECU'RRENCY. } Return.

Although the opinion at preſent be well ſuppreſſed, yet, from ſome ſtrings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown.*

RECURRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, French; *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, ſhort intermittent or ſwift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto conſumptions. *Harvey.*

RECU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the aſſiſtants told the *recurſions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [*recurvo*, Latin.]
RECU'RVITY. } Flexure backward.

Aſcending firſt into a capſulary reception of the breaſt bone by a ſerpentine *recurvation*, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown.*

RECU'RVOUS, *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not obſerved tails in all; but in others I have obſerved long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECU'SANT, *n. ſ.* [*recuſans*, Latin.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

They demand of the lord, that no *recuſant* lord might have a vote in paſſing that act. *Clarendon.*

All that are *recuſants* of holy rites *Holyday.*

Were all corners ranſacked, what a multitude of *recuſants* ſhould we find upon a far differing account from that of conſcience! *Decay of Piety.*

To RECU'SE, *v. n.* [*recuſer*, Fr. *recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of underſtanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recuſed* as judges. *Dyke.*

A judge may proceed notwithſtanding my appeal, unleſs I *recuſe* him as a ſuſpected juſtice. *Ayliffe.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, *reb*; *rhud*, Welſh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. *Camden*, in his Britannia, noteth, firſt was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Gr. ἐρυθρος; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is ſubdivided into many; as ſcarlet, vermilion, crimſon.

Look I ſo pale?

--Ay, and no man in the preſence,
But his *red* colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakſp.*

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
To prove whoſe blood is *reddeſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

His eyes ſhall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Genejis.*

His eyes dart forth *red* flames which ſcare the night,
And with worſe fires the trembling ghoſts affright. *Cowley.*

Th' angelick ſquadron turn'd fiery *red*. *Milton.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured ſpectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a priſm, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red* making rays more copiouſly than *red* lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſixth *red* was at firſt of a very fair and lively ſcarlet, and ſoon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the beſt of all the *reds*. *Newton.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of ſuperſtition's ſcourge. *Thomſon.*

To REDA'RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. Not in uſe.

The laſt wittingly *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Auguſtus Cæſar, in the Ameri an mines. *Hakewill.*

REDBERRIED *thrub caſſia. n. ſ.* A plant.

It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers conſiſting of many ſtamina or threads, without any petals; theſe are always ſterile: the female plants, which have no conſpicuous power, produce ſpherical berries, in which are included nuts of the ſame form. *Miller.*

RE'DBREAST. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreaſt* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreaſt*, ſacred to the houſhold gods,
Pays to truſted man his annual viſit. *Thomſon.*

RE'DCOAT. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

The fearful paſſenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonſhine ſhadow of a ruſh,
And ſees a *redcoat* riſe from ev'ry buſh. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n ſerene, reſulgent arms appear
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals claſh. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With ſhame they *redden'd*, and with ſpight grew pale. *Dryden.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are ſure 'tis wit. *Addiſon.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *red'ning* orange and the ſwelling grain. *Addiſon.*

For me the balm ſhall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you ſpeak,
And ſtares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like ſome fierce tyrant in old tapeſtry. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *adj.* [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright ſpot, white and ſomewhat *reddiſh*. *Leviticus.*

RE'DDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reddiſh*.] Tendency to redneſs.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fuſion brought into one maſs, the whiteneſs of the tin is more conſpicuous than the *reddiſhneſs* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Reſtitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and deſire of protection, and partly by conqueſt. *Howel.*

RE'DDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Anſwering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

RE'DDLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably cloſe and even texture: its ſurface is ſmooth and ſomewhat glolſy, and it is ſoft and unctuous to the touch, ſtaining the fingers very much: in England we have the beſt in the world. *Hill.*

REDE. *n. ſ.* [ræd, Sax.] Counſel; advice. Not uſed.

Do not as ſome ungracious paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilſt he a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakſpeare.*

To REDE. *v. a.* [ræban, Sax.] To adviſe.

I *rede* thee hence to remove,
Leſt thou the price of my diſpleaſure prove. *Spenſ.*

To REDEE'M. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ranſome; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinſman ſaid, I cannot *redeem* it for myſelf, leſt I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth.*

2. To reſcue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shakſ.*
Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-inſtal me in the diadem. *Shakſpeare.*
Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble ſave. *Sandys.*

Redeem Iſrael, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pſalms.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghoſt. *Dryden.*

3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, becauſe extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* theſe. *Sidney.*

This feather ſtirs, ſhe lives; if it be ſo,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all ſorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakſpeare.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obſequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at ſo cheap a rate
You can't cure the conſtancy of fate,
Whoſe kindneſs ſent what does your malice ſeem,
By leſſer ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou haſt one daughter,
Who redeems nature from the general curſe,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To perform the work of univerſal redemption; to confer the ineſtimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Chriſt *redeemed* us from the curſe. *Galatians.*

REDEE'MABLE. *adj.* [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *redeemable*.] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *redeem*.]

1. One who ranſoms or redeems; a ranſomer.

She inflamed him ſo,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Becauſe he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenſer.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

Every day expect an embaſſage
From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his deſign'd
Both ranſom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton.*

When ſaw we thee any way diſtreſſed, and relieved thee? will be the queſtion of thoſe, to whom heaven itſelf will be at the laſt day awarded, as having miniſtred to their *redeemer*. *Boyle.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakſpeare.*

Inſtruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the perſon that exhibited them *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Three core attacked the place where they were kept in cuſtody, and reſcued them: the duke *redemands* his priſoners, but receiving excuſes, reſolved to himſelf juſtice. *Addiſon.*

REDE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.]

1. Ranſome; releaſe.

Utter darkneſs his place
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakſp.*

The Saviour ſon be glorify'd,
Who for loſt man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The ſalvation of our ſouls may be advanced, by firmly believing the myſteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of thoſe primitive patterns of piety. *Nelſon.*

REDE'MPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ranſome.

Omega ſings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

RE'DGUM. *n. ſ.* [from *red* and *gum*.] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

RE'DHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redneſs.

Iron *redhot* burneth and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated ſo hot as to emit light copiouſly? for what elſe is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what elſe is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton.*

The *redhot* metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Reſtored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII received the kingdom of France in flouriſhing eſtate, being *redintegrate* in thoſe principal members, which anciently had been portions of

the crown, and were after disſevered: ſo as they remained only in homage, and not in ſovereignty. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; reſtoration.

They kept the feaſt indeed, but with the leven of malice, and abſurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his myſtical. *Decay of Piety.*

2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body of matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

He but preſcribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philoſophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle.*

RE'DLEAD. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long paſtils, by grinding *redlead* with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham.*

RE'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redneſs* in his lips. *Shakſp.*

In the red ſea moſt apprehend a material *redneſs*, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redneſs* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator.*

RE'DOLENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet
RE'DOLENCY. } ſcent.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract ſpiders with their *redolency.* *Mortimer.*

RE'DOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of ſcent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!* *Sandys.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double.*]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her *redoubled* that her underſong. *Spenſer.*

2. To repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* ſtrokes upon the foe.
Shakſpeare.

3. To increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnaſſus ſweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addiſon.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we conſider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from thoſe hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of paſſing away our time. *Spectator.*

REDOU'BT. *n. ſ.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs.

Every great ſhip is as an impregnable fort, and our ſafe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterpriſing Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonſon, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dreud; awful; formidable. Not in uſe.

His kingdom's ſeat Cicopolis is red,
There to obtain ſome ſuch *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *Spenſer.*

So far be mine, my moſt *redoubted* lord,
As my true ſervice ſhall deſerve your love.
Shakſpeare.

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Lat.]

1. To be ſent back by reaction.

The evil, ſoon
Driven back, *redounded*, as a flood, on thoſe
From whom it ſprung. *Milton.*

Nor hope to be myſelf leſs miſerable,
By what I ſeek, but others to make ſuch
As I, though thereby worſe to me *redound.* *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the conſequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and proſperity of the publick than any other act of government, the ſtate of it ſhould be marked out in every particular reign with greater diſtinction. *Addiſon.*

He had drawn many obſervations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addiſon.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the conſequence.

As both theſe monſters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no ſmall uſe *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addiſon.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet right; to amend.

In yonder ſpring of roſes,
Find what to *redreſs* till noon. *Milton.*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. It is ſometimes uſed of perſons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and ſtreight laboured to *redreſs* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis time, O king! th' afflicted to *redreſs.*
Dryden.

Lighter affronts and injuries Chriſt commands us not to *redreſs* by law, but to bear with patience. *Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their ſubjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redreſs* their grievances. *Swift.*

REDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To ſeek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more neceſſary is a ſpeedy *redreſs* of ourſelves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble ſuitors preſs to ſpeak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redreſs* to thee. *Shakſp.*

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are intereſted to ſuppreſs, conſidering that the particular ſtates, being the delinquents, can give no *redreſs.* *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no *redreſs*, ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and feſter, and gungrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*

A few may complain without reaſon; but there is occaſion for *redreſs* when the cry is univerſal. *Davenant.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair Majeſty, the refuge and *redreſs*
Of thoſe whom fate purſues, and wants oppreſs.
Dryden.

REDRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *redreſs.*] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redreſſive* ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomſon.*

To REDSEA'R. *v. n.* [*red* and *ſear.*] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon.*

RE'DSHANK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank.*]

1. This ſeems to be a contemptuous appellation for ſome of the people of Scotland.

He ſent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redſhanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer.*

2. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*phœnicurus*, Lat.] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*]

1. An apple.

The *redſtreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleaſing to the palate; there are ſeveral ſorts of *redſtreak*: ſome have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is eſteemed to give the cyder the richeſt tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider preſſed from the redſtreak.

Redſtreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Tuſcan wenches for thy Scudmore's wine.
Smith.

To REDUCE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, French.]

1. To bring back. Obſolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* theſe bloody days again.
Shakſpeare.

2. To bring to the former ſtate.

It were but juſt
And equal to *reduce* me to my duſt,
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any diſorder.

That temper in the archbiſhop, who licenſed their moſt pernicious writings, left his ſucceſſor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and ſo ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution.

A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little ſurfaces in a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

Hyſſop will quite conſume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this eſſential. *Milton.*

The ordinary ſmalleſt meaſure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by diviſion would *reduce* them into leſs fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing ſo bad, but a man may lay hold of ſomething about it, that will afford matter of excuſe; nor nothing ſo excellent, but a man may faſten upon ſomething belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotſon.*

6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs.

The moſt prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to deſperation. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To ſubdue.

Under thee, as head ſupreme,
Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce.*
Milton.

8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there ſeems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left deſert utmoſt hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis.
Milton.

10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs: as, the inſects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing; reduction.

The navy received bleſſing from pope Sixtus, and was alſigned, as an apoſtolical miſſion for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digeſt, that the man, which they ſo long had uſed to make their own appetites, ſhould now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the poſitive law of God in his

word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*

Actions that promote ſociety and mutual fellowſhip, ſeem *reducible* to a proneneſs to do good to others, and a ready ſenſe of any good done by others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into thoſe mentioned by our author. *Dryden.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed *reducible* into a ſpecies of another genus. *Harvey.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the ſuffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taſte, and eſpecially by its *reducibleneſs*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, ſeems to be as well of a ſaline as a ſulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing; ſtate of being reduced.

Some will have theſe years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they uſed to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not ſerve. *Hale.*

Every thing viſibly tended to the *reduction* of his ſacred majeſty, and all perſons in their ſeveral ſtations began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing. It is uſed as a ſubſtantive by *Hale.*

Thus far concerning theſe *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Origin of Mankind.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by conſequence.

If they be our ſuperiors, then 'tis modeſty and reverence to all ſuch in general, at leaſt *reductively*. *Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conſcience, ſingly and apart conſidered, yet ſo *reductively*; that is, though they are not ſo in the abſtract, they become ſo by affinity and connection. *L'Eſtrange.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*redundantia*, Lat.
REDU'NDANCY. } from *redundant*.] Superfluity; ſuperabundance; exuberance.

The cauſe of generation ſeemeth to be fulneſs; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulneſs ariſeth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moiſt and ſanguine, or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himſelf, leaving him void of that principle, which alone ſhould diſpoſe him to communicate and impart thoſe *redundancies* of good, that he is poſſeſſed of. *South.*

I ſhall ſhew our poet's *redundance* of wit, juſtneſs of compariſons, and elegance of deſcriptions. *Garth.*

Labour ferments the humours, caſts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addiſon.*

REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous.

His head,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling ſpires, that on the graſs
Floated *redundant*. *Milton.*

Notwithſtanding the *redundant* oil in fiſhes, they do not encreaſe fat ſo much as fleſh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark thoſe paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon thoſe paſſages. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To **REDU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.

REDUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of excluſion is put; as when we ſpeak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other conſiderations. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propoſitions; as men, conſidered as men, are rational creatures, i. e. becauſe they are men. *Watts.*

RE'DWING. *n. ſ.* [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To **REE.** *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to ſift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you muſt then *ree* it over in a ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To **REE'CHO.** *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we ſtand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; ſooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kiſſes,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakſpeare.*
The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakſpeare.*

REED. *n. ſ.* [neob, Sax. *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is diſtinguiſhed from the graſſes by its magnitude, and by its having a firm ſtem: the ſpecies are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the ſugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*

Thus Defceta, the mother of Semiramis, was ſometimes a recluſe, and falling in love with a goodly young man, ſhe was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme puniſhment, ſhe conveyed away and cauſed the ſame to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh.*

The knotty bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall pipe, made anciently of a reed.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakſpeare.*
Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his ſteed,
And from the hoſtile camp withdrew;
With cruel ſkill the backward *reed*
He ſent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.

Where houſes be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moſs, and go beat in the reed. *Tuſſer.*

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Conſiſting of reeds.

Honey in the ſickly hive infuſe,
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

REED-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *reed* and *graſs*; *ſurganion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

To **REE'DIFY.** *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Spenſer.*
This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have ſumptuouſly *reedified*. *Shakſpeare.*
The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*
The houſe of God they firſt *reedify*. *Milton.*

REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth tomb'd before their parent's were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedleſs* banks incloſe. *May.*

REE'DY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The ſportive flood in two divides,
And forms with oozing ſtreams the *reedy* iſles. *Blackmore.*
Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a *reedy* pool *Thomſon.*

REEK. *n. ſ.* [nec, Sax. *revke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [*reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*

The covered *reek*, much in uſe weſtward, muſt needs prove of great advantage in wet harveſts. *Mortimer.*

To **REEK.** *v. n.* [pecan, Sax.] To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if
'Twere a perpetual ſpoil. *Shakſpeare.*
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They ſhall be fam'd; for there the ſun ſhall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

I found me laid
In balmy ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moiſture fed. *Milton.*

Love one deſcended from a race of tyrants,
Whoſe blood yet *reeks* on my avenging ſword. *Smith.*

REE'KY. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel houſe,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* ſhanks and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakſpeare.*

REEL. *n. ſ.* [neol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkains from the ſpindle.

To **REEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

It may be uſeful for the *reeling* of yarn *Watkins.*

To **REEL.** *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swediſh.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other. *Spenſer* has applied it to the feet.

Him when his miſtreſs proud perceiv'd to fail,
While yet his feeble feet for faintneſs *reel'd*,
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen.*
What news in this our tott'ring ſtate?
— It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never ſtand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakſpeare.*
It is amiſs to fit
And keep the turn of tipling with a ſlave,
To *reel* the ſtreets at noon. *Shakſpeare.*
They *reel* to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man. *Pſalms.*
Grope in the dark, and to no ſeat confine
Their wand'ring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

He with heavy fumes oppreſt,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to reſt. *Pope.*
Should he hide his face,
Th' extinguiſh'd ſtars would looſening *reel*
Wide from their ſpheres. *Thomſon.*

REELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To **REENA'CT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The conſtruction of ſhips was forbidden to ſenators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of conceſſions. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE. v. a. [re and enforce.] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance or ſupport.

The French have reenforc'd their ſcatter'd men. *Shakſpeare.*

They uſed the ſtones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*

The preſence of a friend raiſes fancy, and *reenforces* reaſon. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. n. ſ. [re and *enforcement.*]

1. Freſh aſſiſtance; new help.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny; aidleſs came off,
And with a ſudden *reenforcement* ſtruck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakſpeare.*

They require a ſpecial *reenforcement* of ſound eductrinating to ſet them right. *Milton.*

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton*

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. v. a. [re and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

The calmneſs of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

To REE'NTER. v. a. [re and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excurſion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton*

The fiery ſulphurous vapours ſeek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer.*

To REENTHRO'NE. v. a. To replace in a throne.

He diſpoſes in my hands the ſcheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. n. ſ. [re and *entrance.*] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their firſt entrance, is notwithſtanding the firſt ſtep of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker*

The pores of the brain, through the which the ſpirits before took their courſe, are more eaſily opened to the ſpirits which demand *reentrance.* *Glanville.*

REE'RMOUSE. n. ſ. [hperemuꝩ, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To REESTABLISH. v. a. [re and *eſtabliſh.*] To eſtabliſh anew.

To *reeſtabliſh* the right of lineal ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been baniſhed the chriſtian world, will be ſpeedily *reeſtabliſhed.* *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. n. ſ. [from *reeſtabliſh.*] One that reeſtabliſhes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. n. ſ. [from *reeſtabliſh*] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration.

The Jews made ſuch a powerful effort for their *reeſtabliſhment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as ſhook the whole Roman empire. *Addiſon.*

REEVE. n. ſ. [ɣeneꝼa, Sax.] A ſteward. Obſolete.

The *reeve*, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE. v. a. [re and *examine.*] To examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cauſe. *Hooker.*

To REFECT. v. a. [*refectus*, Lat.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. Not in uſe.

A man in the morning is lighter in the ſcale, becauſe in ſleep ſome pounds have perſpired; and is alſo lighter unto himſelf, becauſe he is *refected.* *Brown*

REFE'CTION. n. ſ. [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may ſeem lighter in himſelf from ſudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Bacon.*

Faſting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of ſouls, and the richeſt aliment of grace. *South.*

For ſweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope*

REFE'CTORY. n. ſ. [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect.*] Room of refreſhment; eating room.

He cells and *refectories* dāt prepare,
And large proviſions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L. v. a. [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repreſs.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a myſtery
Worthy a hiſtory. *Ben Jonſon*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of diſcovering and *refelling* the ſubtile tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts*

To REFER. v. a. [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, French.]

1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment.

Thoſe cauſes the divine hiſtorian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet*

2. To betake to for decition.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herſelf unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profeſs and practiſe to *refer* all things to yourſelf. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a claſs.

The ſalts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle.*

To REFER. v. n.

1. To reſpect; to have relation.

Of thoſe places, that *refer* to the ſhutting and opening the abyſs, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

2. To appeal.

In ſuits it is good to *refer* to ſome friend of truſt. *Bacon*

REFEREE'. n. ſ. [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators ſeldom forget themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

RE'FERENCE. n. ſ. [from *refer.*]

1. Relation; reſpect; view toward; alluſion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himſelf and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all thoſe principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the ſon of Æther and Dies, ſo called, becauſe the one had *reference* to his celeſtial conditions, the other diſcovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh.*

Chriſtian religion commands ſobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and paſſions. *Tillotſon.*

2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

It paſſed in England without the leaſt *reference* hither. *Swift*

REFERE'NDARY. n. ſ. [*referendus*, Latin.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

In ſuits, it is good to refer to ſome friend of truſt; but let him chuſe well his *referendaries.* *Bacon.*

To REFERME'NT. v. a. [re and *ferment.*] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackm.*

REFE'RRIBLE. adj. [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things preſent, unto whom nothing is paſt or to come, but who is the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown.*

To REFI'NE. v. a. [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement.

I will *refine* them as ſilver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zechariah.*

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine.* *Anonymous.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* ſugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant; to poliſh; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poeſy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his ſeat
In reaſon. *Milton.*

The ſame traditional ſloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from worthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their ſpirits. *Swift.*

To REFI'NE. v. n.

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his ſtories *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the ſtyle *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains,
Works itſelf clear, and as it runs *refines.* *Addiſon.*

3. To affect nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controverſy, and coming nearer ſtill to the church of Rome. *Attebury.*

REFI'NEDLY. adv. [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

Will any dog
Reſinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. n. ſ. [from *refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrementitious matter.

2. The ſtate of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to ſpirit in ſubtilty and *refinement*, the more diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements.* *Swift.*

The religion of the goſpel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our beſt faculties. *Law.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion preſcribes are more ſucceſsful in public and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning *Rogers.*

5. Affectation of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a deſign to leave us in the lurch, by ſome of them late *refinements.* *Addiſon.*

REFI'NER. n. ſ. [from *refine.*]

1. Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron obſerve, that that iron ſtone is hardeſt to melt, which is fulleſt of metal; and that eaſieſt, which hath moſt droſs. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, ſo it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

No men ſeek leſs of the truth of things, than theſe great *refiners* upon accidents, who are ſo wonderfully ſubtle, and over-nice in their conceptions. *Spectator.*

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the uſefulneſs of parties in ſuch a government as ours *Swift.*

To REFI'T. v. a. [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to reſtore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such figns of art in the make of the preſent globe, or that there was ſo great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodward.*

Permit our ſhips a ſhelter on your ſhores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

Bodies cloſe together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's ſculls, and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unleſs either by ſome external impulſe, or by an intrinſick principle of gravity. *Bentley.*

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves.

The imagination caſts thoughts in our way, and forces the underſtanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end, and in your undertaking it, conſider why you do it. *Taylor.*

Who hath, who could ſuch ill events expect?
With ſhame on his own counſels death *reflect*. *Denham.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than thoſe opinions which were brought them before the memory began to keep a regiſter of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land ſhould be ſettled upon one who has uſed me ſo ill, and yet I could not ſee a ſprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I ſhould *reflect* upon her and her ſeverity. *Spectator.*

Let the king diſmiſs his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypreſs from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

4. To conſider attentively.

Into myſelf my reaſon's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

5. To throw reproach or cenſure.

Neither do I *reflect* in the leaſt upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on huſbands ſtill. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray deſcendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with ſo great a ſpeed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both ſides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it muſt firſt only ſwell. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* leſs proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Latin.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye ſees not itſelf,
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakſpeare.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted but of one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impoſſible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unleſs by ſome external impulſe. *Bentley.*

3. That which is reflected.

She ſhines not upon fools, leſt the *reflection* ſhould hurt her. *Shakſpeare.*

As the ſun in water we can bear,
Yet not the ſun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what ſhe was,
And take her image in this watry glaſs. *Dryden.*

4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt, or the abſent, on itſelf.

The three firſt parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off thoſe melancholy *reflections*, which the ſenſe of age, infirmity, and death may give them. *Denham.*

This dreadful image ſo poſſeſs'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflection* on the unhappy man. *Dryden.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flouriſhing eſtate, did at the ſame time afflict and encourage him. *Attrib.*

What wounding reproaches of ſoul muſt he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers.*

5. The action of the mind upon itſelf.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*

6. Attentive conſideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exerciſes, does alſo endear itſelf to the mind; at the ſame time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South.*

7. Cenſure.

He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* fled
Its poiſonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And ſo ſhone full in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*

In the *reflective* ſtream the fighing bride,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abaſh'd ſhall hide
Her penſive head. *Prior.*

2. Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind.

Forc'd by *reflective* reaſon I confeſs,
That human ſcience is uncertain guefs. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*.] Conſiderer.

There is ſcarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do ſuffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occaſion of an aſpiring meditation. *Boyle.*

REFLE'X. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the ſoul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the paſſions of my feete are obvious to my ſenſe; I ſee the object, and I perceive that I ſee it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernible ends of them to evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanſhip, not of blind mechaniſm or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to ſin, but by *reflex* of their underſtandings upon themſelves. *Hooker.*

I'll ſay yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakſp.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their diſpoſition to be reflected or turned back into the ſame medium from any other medium, upon whoſe ſurface they fall; and rays are more or leſs reflexible, which are turned back more or leſs eaſily. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Iſaac Newton has demonſtrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the ſun conſiſts of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that thoſe rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

That aſſurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the moſt an human, yet ſuch as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively alſo in reſpect of what may redound to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

REFLOA'T. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb, reflux.

The main float and *refloat* of the ſea, is by conſent of the univerſe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

To REFLOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flouriſh*.] To flouriſh anew.

Virtue given for loſt
Revives, reji uriſh s, then vigorous moſt,
When moſt unactive deem'd. *Milton.*

To REFLO'W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almoſt from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot.*

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the landſpays. *Blackmore.*

REFLU'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward courſe of water.

Beſides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Furpus, or whether the ſame do ebb and flow ſeven times a day, is meanly overtible. *Brown.*

REFOCILLATION. *n. ſ.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformer*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worſe to better.

A ſect in England, following the very ſame rule of policy, ſeeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence all dregs of popery. *Hooker.*

Seat worthier of Gods, was built
With ſecond thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*

May no ſuch ſtorm
Fall on our times, where ruin muſt *reform*. *Denham.*

Now low'ring looks prelage approaching ſtorms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms*. *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering them ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To paſs by change from worſe to better.

Was his doctrine of the maſs ſtruck out in the conflict? or did it give him occaſion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*

REFORM. n. ſ. [Fr.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]

1. Change from worſe to better: commonly uſed of human manners.

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, as in this king. *Shakſpeare.*

Satire laſhes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of thoſe who had been the greateſt sinners, with that ſudden and ſurpriſing change, which the chriſtian religion made in the lives of the moſt profligate. *Addiſon.*

2. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's ſhoulders. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *reform*.]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick *reformers* had need firſt practice that on their own hearts, which they purpoſe to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: abroad every man would be a reformer, how very few at home! *Sprott.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches, reformed; that is, delivered from the reformers. *South.*

2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first reformers were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be reflected. *Cheyne.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from yon eastern cloud,
The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*

REFRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*refraction*, Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have pursued on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy.

I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses. *K. Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the presbyterian party of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderson.*

REFRA'CTORY. *adj.* [*refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractary*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakspeare* on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shakspeare.*

A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not for a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand, where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sullenness. *King Charles.*

Refractory martial! if thou wilt not trust thy hands, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and fallen; and therefore, like to a of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAI'N. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *refrain* not thyself. *Psalms.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Proverbs.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune ston'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To REFRAI'N. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Isaiah.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after. *Brown.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *refrangible.*]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be retracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.]

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another, it follows, that after such retraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke*

REFRENA'TION. *n. s.* [*re* and *fræno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, French; *refrigero*, Latin.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steeled sinews toil;
And labour shall *refresh* it with hope. *Shakspeare.*

Musick was ordained to *refresh* the mind of man After his studies, or his usual pain. *Shakspeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lashes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

REFRE'SHER. *n. s.* [from *refresh.*] That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *refresh.*]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief; as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Spratt*

REFRE'T. *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

REFRI'GERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must be ware of dry heat, and retort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from any external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiseman*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Latin.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily, or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some vertuity. *Brown.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, French.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do find, that the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } French; *refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *n. s.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites, or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFT. *part. pret.* of *reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we were left, he better *reft*,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling *reft*,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakspeare.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fishers of their prey. *Shak.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft*,
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. [*pret.* of *reave.*] Took away. Obsolete.

So 'twixt them both, they not a haukin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *reft*. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw
An any hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew,
And *reft* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUGE. *n. s.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it: not that the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again, which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown.*

Those who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psalms.*

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Joshua.*

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in difficulty.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the mention of a father:
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terrifying any slow in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

To REFU'GE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French; from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shak.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE'. *n. f.* [*refugie*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more neceſſary in ſome of their governments, ſince ſo many *refugees* ſettled among them. *Addiſon.*

REFU'LGENCE. *n. f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; glittering; ſplendid.

He neither might nor will'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conſpicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the diſpute is not ſo much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *refulgent*.] In a ſhining manner.

To **REFU'ND.** *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and ſo it would not be repreſented as in itſelf it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to reſtore.

A governor, that had pilfered the people, was, for receiving of bribes, ſentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such wiſe men as himſelf account all that is paſt to be alſo gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waſte undone, *refund* the dow'r? *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has ſomewhere the abſurd phraſe, *to* refund *himſelf*, for to *reimburſe*.

REFU'SAL. *n. f.* [from *refuſe*.]

1. The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited.

God has born with all his weak and obſtinate *refuſals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they ſhall be ſure to have the refuſal. *Swift.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*refuſer*, French.]

1. To deny what is ſolicited or required; not to comply with.

If he ſhould chuſe the right caſket, you ſhould *refuſe* to perform his father's will, if you ſhould *refuſe* to accept him. *Shakſpeare.*

Having moſt affectionately ſet life and death before them, and conjured them to chuſe one, and avoid the other, he ſtill leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuſe* all his calls, to let his talents lye by them unprofitable. *Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you ſaw good
If I *refuſe* not, but convert, as you,
To proper ſubſtance. *Milton.*

Common experience has juſtly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuſe* credit to any thing propoſed. *Locke.*

2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant.

I may neither chuſe whom I would, nor *refuſe* whom I diſlike. *Shakſpeare.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themſelves would chooſe;
Too proud to aſk, too humble to *refuſe*. *Garth.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuſe* they deſtroyed. *Samuel.*

He never had vexatious law-diſputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the moſt *refuſe* parts, but generally the very beſt. *Fell.*

Pleaſe to beſtow on him the *refuſe* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful proviſion. *Spectator.*

REFUSE. *n. ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

We dare not diſgrace our worldly ſuperiours with offering unto them ſuch *refuſe*, as we bring unto God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuſe*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I knew not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, to ſee that men can ſo put off ingenuity, as to deſcend to ſo baſe a vice; yet we daily ſee it done, and that not only by the ſcum and *refuſe* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling ſtream the *refuſe* run,
To raiſe with joyful news his drooping ſon. *Dryden.*

This humouriſt keeps more than he wants, and gives a vaſt *refuſe* of his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

REFU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe*.] He who refuſes.

Some few others are the only *refuſers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

REFU'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refute*.] Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refutatio*, Latin; *réfutation*, French; from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

'Tis ſuch miſerable abſurd ſtuff, that we will not honour it with eſpecial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

To **REFU'TE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin; *refuter*, French.] To prove falſe or erroneous. Applied to perſons or things.

Self deſtruction fought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton.*

He knew that there were ſo many witneſſes in theſe two miracles, that it was impoſſible to *refute* ſuch multitudes. *Addiſon.*

To **REGAI'N.** *v. a.* [*regagner*, French; *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are ris'n. *Milt.*

We've driven back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as the mind *regains* the power to ſtop or continue any of theſe motions of the body or thoughts, we then conſider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Uſurps the *regal* title and the ſeat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir *Shakſpeare.*

Why am I ſent for to a king,
Before I have ſhook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakſpeare.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
With faded ſplendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour, ſeems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the preſent queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Swift.*

REGAL. *n. ſ.* [*regale*, French.] A muſical inſtrument.

The ſounds that produce tones, are ever from ſuch bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and ſuch are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To **REGALE.** *v. a.* [*regaler*, French; *regalare*, Italian.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regal'd* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGA'LE. *n. ſ.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreſhment; entertainment.

The houſes ſtill require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoiſten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleſhly tire,
When raging paſſion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reaſon of her due *regality*. *Spenſer.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the ſword, and had by courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

The majeſty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houſes, in any imaginable *regality*. *King Charles.*

To **REGA'RD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aſpect of mine,
The beſt *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakſpeare.*

He denies
To know their God, or meſſage to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To obſerve; to remark.

It much you note him,
You offend him; ſeem, and *regard* him not. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *Maccabees.*

4. To obſerve religiouſly.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Romans.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that obſerveth the wind ſhall never ſow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds ſhall never reap. *Eccleſ.*

6. To reſpect; to have relation to.

It is a peninſula, which *regardeth* the mainland *Sandys.*

REGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*regard*, French; from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the ſentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our obſervation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Reſpect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, becauſe long he had bewitched them. *Acts.*

With ſome *regard* to what is juſt and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meaneſt *regard* amongſt them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenſer.*

4. Reſpect; account.

Change was thought neceſſary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in uſe. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How beſt we may
Compoſe our preſent evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their buſineſs is to addreſs all the ranks of mankind, and perſuade them to purſue and perfect, in virtue, with *regard* to themſelves; in juſtice and goodneſs, with *regard* to their neighbours, and piety towards God. *Rogers.*

6. [*regard*, French.] Look; aſpect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe aſſay'd;
But her with ſtern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, ſurpriz'd with humble joy, ſurvey'd
One ſweet *regard*, ſhot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Proſpect; object of ſight. Not proper, nor in uſe.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakspeare.*

REGA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present estate, abutteth on the sea. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *regard.*] One that regards.

REGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful.*]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so *regardfully?* *Shakspeare.*

REGA'RDLESLY. *adv.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed.

REGA'RDLESNESS. *n. f.* [from *regardless.*] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *regard.*] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He likest is to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offered himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*

RE'GENCY. *n. f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbleth himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the sceptre of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven sweet to be. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, the *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads *Blackmore.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be *regenerated.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated*, and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison*

REGE'NERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakspeare.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake*

REGE'NERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *regenerate.*] The state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Titus*

RE'GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Latin.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
Under him *regent.* *Milton.*

RE'GENT. *n. f.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once begnil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king. *Shaksp.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship.* *Shakspeare.*

REGERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Dict.*

RE'GICIDE. *n. f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king.

Through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul, my soul's a *regicide.* *Dryden.*

2. [*regicidium*, Latin.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship? *Decay of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atrides fly'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide?* *Pope.*

REGIMEN. n. f. [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send?
What hearty prayers, that I should mend?
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *n. f.* [*regiment*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment.* *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own confession as *regiment*, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of scripture. *White*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*regiment*, French.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments.* *Shakspeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword.
Waller.

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sifter are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Latin.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare*

Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night.
Shakspeare

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storms the sought.
Dryden.

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins, he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GISTER. *n. f.* [*registre*, French; *registrum*, Latin.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard atchievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shakspeare.*

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon.*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of the dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*registrarius*, law Latin.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *regiſtered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon.*

2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.

Such follow him, as ſhall be *regiſter'd*;
Part good; part bad: of bad the longer ſcrowl. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *regiſter.*]

1. The act of inſerting in the regiſter.

A little fee was to be paid for the *regiſtry*. *Graunt.*

2. The place where the regiſter is kept.

3. A ſeries of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *regiſtry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of things invented. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT. n. ſ. [Fr.] Regulation. Not uſed.

To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

RE'GLET. *n. ſ.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderneſs that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and conſin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traytor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift.*

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's gooſe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To ſwallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

3. [*regorger*, French.] To ſwallow back.

As tides at higheſt mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, French; *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the ſame cions, may make fruit greater. *Bacon.*

To RE'GRANT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to ſhock.

The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regrateth*, than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham.*

2. [*regratter*, French.] To engroſs; to foreſtal.

Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spenſer.*

REGRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*regrattier*, French; from *regrate.*] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five ſummers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But tread the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakſ.*

REGREE'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.

And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind *regreet*?
Play faſt and looſe with faith? ſo *Shakſpeare.*

REGRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*regrès*, French; *regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſs*. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.

All being forced unto ſilent conſiſtencies, naturally *regreſs* unto their former ſolidities. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to wiſh their own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſion* into nothing. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *n. ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a dreſs, yet the remorſe and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South.*

2. Grief; ſorrow.

Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all ſorrows claim,
She does for thy content reſign:
Her piety itſelf would blame,
If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior.*

3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall balance all our vices? *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feaſt roſe ſatisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.

Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glanville.*

REGRE'RDON. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompenſe.

Stoop, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakſpeare.*

To REGRE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.

Long ſince we were reſolved of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;
Yet never have you taſted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'GULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;
Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confuſion ends. *Addiſon.*

So when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*

2. Governed by ſtrict regulations.

So juſt thy ſkill, ſo *regular* my rage *Pope.*

3. In geometry.

A *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles. And mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Hitchenbr.*

There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, *a* regular *doctor*; regular *troops.*

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true ſenſe and taſte of religion, by a *regular* kind of ſenſuality and indulgence, than by groſs drunkenneſs. *Law.*

RE'GULAR. *n. ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.]

In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtiled *regula*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular.*]

1. Agreeableneſs to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order, and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury.*

RE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If thoſe painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious ſtroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjuſt by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always deſigns them to partake of certain, *regulated*, eſtabliſhed eſſences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: thus, in that crude ſenſe, would need ſome better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living *Wiſeman.*

Ev'n goddeſſes are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her huſband's life *Dryden.*

REGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but ſtupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and conſtant motion, without the aſſiſtance and *regulation* of ſome intelligent being *Ray.*

2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles ſheweth them to come at firſt from a divine *regulator*. *Grew.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. n. ſ. [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus, is the finer and moſt weighty part of metals, which ſettles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themſelves into the country ſo long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and ſends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wiſdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial poſition of many valves, all ſo ſituate, as to give a free paſſage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and diſturb the great circulation. *Bentley*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of theſe veins, which paſſage being ſtopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the conſtant ſymptom. *Sharp.*

To REHEA'R. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

My deſign is to give all perſons a *rehearing*, who have ſuffered under any unjuſt ſentence. *Addiſon.*

REHE'ARSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the miniſter pronounceth, the whole congregation ſhall repeat after him; as firſt in the publick confeſſion of ſins, and again in *rehearſal* of our Lord's prayer after the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With ſweet *rehearſal* of my morning's dream. *Shakſpeare.*

What reſpected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearſal*, whoſe zeal in aſſerting the miniſterial cauſe is ſo generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to theſe *rehearſals* come. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear. Skinner.*]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearſe not unto another that which is told. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Of modeſt poets be thou juſt,
To ſilent ſhades repeat thy verſe,
Till fame and echo almoſt burſt,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearſe*. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great matter of the muſe! inſpir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearſe*,
And found the maker's work in equal verſe. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

At Rome is pleaſed, when Statius will *rehearſe*,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verſe. *Dryden.*

To REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer.

Barbaroſſa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his diſgrace. *Knolles.*

Have I *rejected* thoſe that me ador'd
To be of him, whom I adore, abhorr'd? *Brown.*

2. To caſt off; to make an abject.

Thou haſt *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *1 Samuel.*

Give me wiſdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wiſdom.*

He is deſpiſed and *rejected* of men, a man of ſorrows. *Iſaiah.*

3. To refuſe; not to accept.

Becauſe thou haſt *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou ſhalt be no prieſt. *Hoſea.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke.*

How would ſuch thoughts make him avoid every thing that was ſinful and diſpleaſing to God, leſt when he prayed for his children, God ſhould *reject* his prayers. *Law.*

4. To throw aſide, as uſeleſs or evil.

In the philoſophy of human nature, as well as in phyſicks and mathematicks, let principles be examined according to the ſtandard of common ſenſe, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or diſagree with it. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

The *rejection* of uſe of experiments, is failure; but if an experiment be probable and of great uſe, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines imitative do not work by *rejection* and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE. *n. ſ.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the ſide poſts. *Carew.*

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them ſuch an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, moſt men honouring them, becauſe they only deſerved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me, ſhall Banquo's iſſue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakſpeare.*

A king ſhall *reign* in righteouſneſs, and princes rule in judgment. *Iſaiah.*

Did he not fifty ſev'n years, a life-time *reign*? *Cowley.*

This right arm ſhall fix
Her ſeat of empire; and your ſon ſhall *reign*. *A. Philips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the ſign *regni*, under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon.*

More are ſick in the ſummer, and more die in the winter, except in peſtilent diſeaſes, which commonly *reign* in ſummer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great ſecreſy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addiſon.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as ſin *reigned* unto death, even ſo might grace *reign* through righteouſneſs unto eternal life by Jeſus Chriſt. *Romans.*

REIGN. *n. ſ.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; ſovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So ſoon forgot, was juſt and wiſe in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol queen Bets's *reign*,
And of loſt hoſpitality complain. *Brampſton.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign*,
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

Ruſſel's blood
Stain'd the ſad annals of a giddy *reign*. *Thomſon.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's ſons receiv'd the threefold *regna*
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,
The ſouls of mighty chiefs untimely ſlain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year againe
Was turning round; and every ſeaſon's *reigne*
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody.*] To imbody again.

Quickſilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourſe*, Fr. a purſe.] To repay; to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he ſaved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimburſing* himſelf by the deſtruction of ours? *Swift.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any parſon has been at expence about the funeral of a ſcholar, he may retain his books for the *reimburſement*. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadſtone is deſtroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN. *n. ſ.* [*renes*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horſe's head to the driver or rider's hand.

Every horſe obeys his commanding *rein*
And as they direct his courſe as pleaſe himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And ſleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With haſty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He lath'd the courſers, and the courſers flew. *Pope.*

2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government.

The head *reins*, which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakſpeare.*

3. *To give the* REINS. To give licence.

War and diſorder'd rage, let looſe the *reins*. *Milton.*

When to his luſt Tigellius *gave the rein*,
Did fate or we th' adulterous act conſtrain? *Pope.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reines* his horſe. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud ſteed *rein'd*, went haughty on. *Milton.*

His ſon retain'd
His father's art, and warriour ſteeds he *rein'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To reſtrain; to control.

And where you find a maid,
That, ere the ſleep, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy. *Shakſpeare.*

Being once chaſt, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he ſpeaks
What's in his heart. *Shakſpeare.*

REINS. *n. ſ.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I ſhall ſee for myſelf, though my *reins* be conſumed. *Job.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew.

Time will run
On ſmoother, till favonius *reinſpire*
The frozen earth, and clothe in freſh attire
The lilly and roſe. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathleſs on the ground,
When on a ſudden *reinſpir'd* with breath,
Again ſhe roſe. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal.*]

1. To ſeat again.

That alone can truly *reinſtall* thee
In David's royal ſeat, his true ſucceſſor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in poſſeſſion. This example is not very proper.

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinſtal* me in the diadem. *Shakſpeare.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion.

David, after that ſignal victory, which had preſerved his life, *reinſtated* him in his throne, and reſtored him to the ark and ſanctuary; yet ſuffered

the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the state of his deliverance. *Government of the Tongue.*

Modesty *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The *reinstating* of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reinteger*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It should perhaps be written *redintegrate.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon.*

To REINVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

To REJOI'CE. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

Thus is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zephaniah.*

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their sorrow. *Jeremiah.*

Let them be brought to confusion that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Psalms*

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodness which the Lord had done *Exodus.*

They *rejoice* each with their kind *Milton.*

We should particularly express our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

To REJOI'CE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While the great saint *rejoices* heav'n,
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbuthnot.*

REJOI'CER. *n. s.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor.*

To REJOI'N. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez. *Brown*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot. *Pope*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I reason, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden.*

REJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder.* *Glanville.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoinder.* *Shakspeare.*

REJOI'NT. *n. s.* [*rejaillir*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward *rejoints* and recoilings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REIT. *n. s.* Sedge or fen-weed. *Bailey.*

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shaksp.*

With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the same requests will not be vain. *Sanderidge.*

REITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis her's the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To set on fire again.

Their disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

To RELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.

The other he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed.* *Wiseman.*

RELA'PSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly, whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous *relapse?* *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in *relapse* of mortality. *Shakspeare.*

To RELA'TE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd, to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shakspeare.*

Here I could frequent
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine; and to my sons *relate.* *Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does *relate.* *Dryden.*

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism.

Spenser.

To RELA'TE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, they gave the last orders *relating* to those dead in reason. *Tatler.*

RELA'TER. *n. s.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; historian.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any disservice unto their *relaters.* *Brown.*

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel. *Milton.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELA'TION. *n. s.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Emblemish'd probity and truth,
Just unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary *relation* of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary *relations* to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer *relation*: it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.

Of the eternal *relations* and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son and brother first were known.
Milton.

Be kindred and *relation* laid aside,
And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd.
Dryden.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? No *relation?* that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their *relation* to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A the cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations.* *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, *relations*,
Sway'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thompson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical *relation*, we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical *relation.* *Dennis.*

RE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, French.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes, are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet is often *relative.* *Hooker.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil government, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and *relative* considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is

a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakspeare.*

RE'LATIVE. *n. s.*

1. Relation; kinsman.

'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and *relatives*, to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives*. *Fell.*

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Ascham.*

3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it lets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are *relatives*. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively*. *More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil either absolutely so in themselves, or *relatively* so to us, it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Spratt.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense.

The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*. *Bacon.*

Adam, amaz'd,
Aloud cried, and black, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*. *Milton.*

To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times eased by the legislature. *Swift.*

To make less attentive or laborious.

Nor plead *relax*, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Wishes.*

To ease; to divert: as, converse *relaxes* the student.

To open; to loose.

It serv'd not to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

RELA'X. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

In some regards she chose
To rob poor Paulo in too close;
Or has she *relax'd* again,
Almost worn'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

RELAXATION. *n. s.* [*relaxation*, French; *relaxatio*, Latin.]

Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.

Callous as are many times mortal; for that they carry a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all those diseases that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist air. *Arbuthnot.*

Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some conceived the sea stood up on heap higher than the land, and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made, overflowed the land. *Burnet.*

Remission; abatement of rigour.

They chiefly granted, by common consent of whole house, under their town seal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated. *Hooker.*

The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*

4. Remission of attention or application.

As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison.*

RELA'Y. *n. s.* [*relais*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relascher*, *relaxer*, French.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, whom will ye that I *release* unto you? *Matthew.*

You *releas'd* his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *release* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

Too secure, because from death *releas'd* some days. *Milton.*

4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbour shall *release* it. *Deuteronomy.*

He had been base, had he *releas'd* his right,
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE. *n. s.* [*relasche*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *release*. *Prior.*

3. Remission of a claim.

The king made a great feast, and made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Esther.*

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other counties to pray the like *release* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*reléguer*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, French.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that soft season, when descending show'rs
Call forth the greens, and wake the tuneful flow'rs;
When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moist.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and shoot its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in show'rs,
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;
If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring,
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slacking of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sydney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their annealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of an *Digby.*

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shakspeare.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool
To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton.*

He sung, and hell consented
To hear the poet's pray'r;
Stern Proserpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair.

To RELE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
Till love *relented* these rebellious three. *Spenser.*

RELE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *relent*.]

1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
Thus will perish, *relentless* in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

Why should the weeping hero now
Relentless to their wishes prove? *Prior.*

2. In *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intently fixed upon disquieting objects.

Only in destroying, I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Paradise Lost.*

RELEVANT. adj. [Fr.] Relieving. *Dict.*

RELEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind: with *on* before the object of trust.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliance on* his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare.*

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great *reliance* and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*

He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury.*

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*

Resignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clarissa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Clarissa.*

RE'LICK. *n. s.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.

Up drearly dame of darkness's queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or else go them avenge. *Spenser.*

Shall we go see the *relicks* of this town? *Shakspeare.*

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *reliques*
Of her o'eaten faith are bound to Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
But long in mind's sad view the foul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

What needs my Shakeſpeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled ſtones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* ſhould be hid
Under a ſtarry-pointed pyramid! *Milton.*

In peace, ye ſhades of our great grandſires, reſt,
Eternal ſpring, and riſing flow'rs adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *relicks* ſecond birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair urne we truſt,
And ſacred place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

Cowls flutter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in *relicks*; among the reſt, they ſhow a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treaſuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this ſaint. *Addiſon.*

RE'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *relicks*] In the manner of relicks. A word not uſed, nor elegantly formed.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen ſtuff,
And barreling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *n. ſ.* [*relicte*, old French; *relicta*, Latin.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

If the fathers and huſbands were of the houſhold of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Spratt.*

Chaſte *relict*
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of ſuch a ſpouſe as now reſides above. *Garth.*

RELIE'F. *n. ſ.* [*relief*, French.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſen,
Tending to ſome *relief* of our extremes *Milton.*

2. That which frees from pain or ſorrow.

He found his deſigned preſent would be a *relief*, and when he thought it an impertinence to conſider what it could be called beſides. *Tell.*

So ſhould we make our death a glad *relief*
From future ſhame. *Dryden.*

Nor dar'd I to preſume, that preſs'd with grief,
My flight ſhould urge you to this due *relief*,
Stay, ſtay your ſteps. *Dryden.*

3. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am ſick at heart. *Shakſpeare.*

4. [*relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins riſe up in a much more beautiful *relief* than thoſe on the modern; the face ſinking by degrees in the ſeveral deſcenſions of the empire, till about Conſtantine's time, it lies almoſt even with the ſurface of the medal. *Addiſon.*

Not with ſuch majeſty, ſuch bold *relief*,
The forms auguſt of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er ſwell'd on marble, as in verſe have thriv'd,
In poliſh'd verſe, the manners, and the mind *Pope.*

6. The expoſure of any thing, by the proximity of ſomething different.

RELIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, French.]

1. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.

2. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance.

From thy growing ſtore,
Now lend aſſiſtance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will let him live. *Dryden.*

3. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt.

Honeſt ſoldier, who hath *relieved* you?
—Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakſpeare.*

Relieve the centuries that have watch'd all night, *Dryden.*

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through diff'rent regions does his courſe purſue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleaſing change, the queen of night
Relieves his luſtre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tireſome, the poet muſt not encumber his poem with too much buſineſs; but ſometimes *relieve* the ſubject with a moral reflection. *Addiſon.*

6. To ſupport; to aſſiſt; to recommend to attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will paſs alunder, yet are they plauſible together. *Brown.*

RELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakneſs, and the *reliever* of his want. *Rogers.*

RELIEVO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the ſuperficies, the painter muſt do ſo in reſpect of the lights and ſhadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew.

His pow'r can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Latin.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments.

He that is void of fear, may ſoon be juſt,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *B. Jonſ.*

One ſpake much of right and wrong,
Of juſtice, of *religion*, truth, and peace
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worſhip and ſerve God after ſuch a manner as we conceive moſt agreeable to his will, ſo as to procure his favour and bleſſing. *Will.*

If we conſider it as directed againſt God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence againſt morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we beſt *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid diſcern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large ſenſe, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper ſenſe, virtue ſignifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life conſidered, whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was ſuch, as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip, as oppoſite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay *religions*, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The chriſtian *religion*, rightly underſtood, is the deepeſt and choiceſt piece of philoſophy that is. *More.*

The doctrine of the goſpel propoſes to men ſuch glorious rewards and ſuch terrible puniſhments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater aſſurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotſon.*

RELI'GIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

The lawfulneſs of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will ſtand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other ſubject; under ſuch a mortly adminiſtration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and biaſs there will be in each religionift to advance his own tribe, and depreſs the others. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religioſus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of found conſequence, that duties are by ſo much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whoſe habilities the fame proceed. *Hooker.*

When holy and devout *religious* chriſtians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence; *Shakſpeare.*

So ſweet is zealous contemplation!
Their lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God. *Milton.*

2. Touching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend,
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton.*

3. Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

Certain friars and *religious* men were moved with ſome zeal, to draw the people to the chriſtian faith. *Acts.*

France has vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſticks, ſecular and *religious*. *Addiſon.*

What the proteſtants would call a fanatick, is the Roman church a *religious* of ſuch an order; an Engliſh merchant in Liſbon, after ſome diſappointments in the world, reſolved to be capuchin. *Addiſon.*

4. Exact; ſtrict.

5. Appropriated to ſtrict obſervance of holy duties.

Her family has the ſame regulation as a *religious* houſe, and all its orders tend to the ſupport of a conſtant regular devotion. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his wiſhed end win,
Let him with hearty pray'r *religiouſly* begin. *Dryden.*

2. According to the rites of religion.

Theſe are their brethren, whom you Gods behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren ſlain
Religiouſly they aſk a ſacrifice. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Doſt thou in all thy addreſſes to him, come into his preſence with reverence, kneeling and worſhipping *religiouſly* bowing thy felt before him? *Duppa.*

4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance.

The privileges, juſtly due to the members of the two houſes and their attendants, are *religiouſly* to be maintained. *Ayliffe.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *religious*.] The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquiſhed*. *Abbot.*

The Engliſh colonies grew poor and weak, though the Engliſh lords grew rich and mighty, having placed Iriſh tenants upon the lands *relinquiſhed* by the Engliſh. *Davies.*

2. To quit; to releaſe; to give up.

The ground of God's ſole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God, by which act he *relinquiſhes* and delivers back to God all the right to the uſe of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In caſe it may be proved, that amongſt the number of rites and orders common unto both, ſome are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and dangerous quality; there is no doubt but we ought to make *quiſh* ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *relinquish.*] The act of forſaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatſoever it be, which is popiſh, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquiſhment* of all things popiſh. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderneſs of conſcience, which muſt firſt create in the ſoul a ſenſe of ſin, and from thence produce a ſorrow for it, and at length cauſe a *relinquiſhment* of it, is took away by a cuſtomary repeated courſe of ſinning. *South.*

RELISH. *n. ſ.* [from *relecher*, French; to lick again. *Minſhew. Skinner.*]

1. Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte.

Under ſharp, ſweet, and ſour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *reliſhes* of taſtes, which experienced palates can eaſily diſcern. *Boyle.*

Theſe two bodies, whoſe vapours are ſo pungent, ſpring from ſaltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but coldneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid *reliſh* retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

Much pleaſure we have loſt, while we abſtain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True, *reliſh*, taſting. *Milton.*

Could we ſuppoſe their *reliſhes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven ſuits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, ſour, harſh, and ſalt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of *reliſhes* to be found diſtinct in the different parts of the ſame plant. *Locke.*

2. Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible.

The king-becoming graces;
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *reliſh* of them. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have ſuch a *reliſh* for faction, as to have loſt that of wit. *Addiſon.*

Good men after death are diſtributed among thoſe ſeveral iſlands with pleaſures of different kinds, ſuitable to the *reliſhes* and perfections of thoſe ſettled in them. *Spectator.*

4. Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte. *Addiſon* uſes it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man, who has any *reliſh for* fine writing diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him. *Addiſon.*

Some hidden ſeeds of goodneſs and knowledge gave him a *reliſh of* ſuch reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Spectator.*

The pleaſure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the *reliſh of* the ſpectator. *Swift.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
The imaginary *reliſh* is ſo ſweet,
That it enchants my ſenſe. *Shakſpeare.*

When liberty is gone,
Life grows inſipid, and has loſt its *reliſh*. *Addiſon.*

6. Caſt; manner.

It preſerves ſome *reliſh* of old writing. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taſte to any thing.

On ſmoaking lard they dine;
A ſav'ry but that ſerv'd to *reliſh* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taſte; to have a liking.

I love the people,
Though it do well, I do not *reliſh* well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakſpeare.*

How will diſſenting brethren *reliſh* it?
What will malignants ſay? *Hudibras.*

Men of nice palates would not *reliſh* Ariſtotle, as dreſt up by the ſchoolmen. *Baker.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and reliſh the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nouriſh your ſpirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, faſtings, and prayers, that you may taſte, and *reliſh*, and deſire that eternal ſtate, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

To RE'LISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleaſing taſte.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the ſhape of lions, without which, their greateſt dainties would not *reliſh* to their palates. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleaſure.

Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have *reliſhed* among my other diſcoveries. *Shakſ.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much ſoever it may *reliſh* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

To RELI'VE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew. Not uſed.

The thing on earth, which is of moſt avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Reliven not for any good. *Spenſer.*

To RELO'VE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. Not uſed.

To own for him ſo familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the leaſt ſaucy preſumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT. *adj.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; tranſparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* ſtream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomſon.*

To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To ſtruggle again.

We, with fixed mixtures, force our *reluctting* appetites, and with all the ſpells of epicuriſm, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.
Decay of Piety.

RELU'CTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.]
RELU'CTANCY. } Unwillingneſs; repugnance; ſtruggle in oppoſition: with *to* or *againſt.*

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to ſurmount their *reluctancy to* ſeparation, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours
Reluctance againſt God, and his juſt yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witneſs, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpleſs innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lautus, the poet ſhows compaſſionate, and tempering the ſeverity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſter-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring ſuch an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard ſtages of diſcipline muſt he paſs through, before he can ſubdue the *reluctances* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is perſuaded to acknowledge this neceſſity. *Rogers.*

RELU'CTANT. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him. *Milton*

Some refuge in the muſe's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling ſtring,
Bereft of him who taught me how to ſing. *Tickel.*

To RELU'CTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt.

In violation of God's patrimony, the firſt ſacrilege is looked on with ſome horrour, and men deviſe colours to delude their *reluctating* conſciences; but when they have once made the breach, their ſcrupuloſity ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reſiſtance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without ſome *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

To RELU'ME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light,
I know not where is that Promethean heat;
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakſpeare.*

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lie.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon: with *on.*

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*
On what thou haſt of virtue; ſummon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part, do thine.
Milton.

Egypt does not *on* the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the ſky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Piſiſtratus reply'd,
Demanded, *on* what ſuccour he *rely'd*,
When with ſo few he boldly did engage?
He ſaid, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reaſon is not to be *relied upon*, as univerſally ſufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourſelves, and is complicated with a neceſſary deſire of our own preſervation. *Tillotſon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding that *relies on* them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cauſe, and could not be *relied upon* for a deciſion. *Atterbury.*

Do we find ſo much religion in the age, as to *rely on* the general practice for the meaſures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely on* the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remanco*, Latin.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, ſhall be buried in death. *Job.*

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning.
Exodus.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular ſtate.

He for the time *remain'd* ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

3. To be left after any event.

Childleſs thou art, childleſs *remain*. *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the leaſt pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be loſt.

Now ſomewhat ſtay, whoſe endleſs ſovenance
Among the ſhepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenſer.*

I was perſuaded more than all that were before me, alſo my wiſdom *remained* with me. *Eccluſ.*

If what you have heard, ſhall *remain* in you, ye ſhall continue in the Son. *1 Joſhua.*

5. To be left as not comprifed.

That a father may have ſome power over his children, is eaſily granted; but that an elder brother has ſo over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

6. To continue in a place.

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid, for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, perdie, does all them *remain*
That of ſuch falſers friendſhip ſhall be fain. *Spenſ.*

With oaken ſtaff
I'll raiſe ſuch outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long ſhall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft ſhalt with thy ſelf at Gath to boaſt,
But never ſhalt ſee Gath. *Milton.*

If thence he 'ſcape, what *remains* him leſs
Than unknown dangers? *Milton.*

The other conqueſt now
Remains thee, aided by this hoſt of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

REMAI'N. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies, more than their ſmall *remain* of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the foul.

But fowls obſcene diſmember'd his *remains*,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope.*

Oh would'ſt thou ſing what heroes Windſor bore,
Or raiſe old warriors, whoſe ador'd *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains!
Pope.

3. Abode; habitation. Not in uſe.

A moſt miraculous work in this good King,
Which often ſince my here *remain* in England,
I've ſeen him do. *Shakſpeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left.

His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* biſket
After a voyage. *Shakſpeare.*

We turn not back the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them, nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unreſpective place,
Becauſe we now are full. *Shakſpeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *n. ſ.*

1. What is left; remnant; relicks.

The gods protect you,
And bleſs the good *remainders* of the court! *Shakſ.*

It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives to perform it to purpoſe, I mean, the work of evangelical obedience. *Hammond.*

Muhomet's creſcent by our feuds encreaſt,
Blaſted the learn'd *remainders* of the Eaſt. *Denh.*

Could have ingratitude have made any one ſo diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a ſecond to its aſſiſtance, and cleared the villain's breaſt of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two reſtraints which God hath put upon human nature, ſhame and fear; ſhame is the weaker, and hath place only in thoſe in whom there are ſome *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotſon.*

What madneſs moves you, matrons, to deſtroy
The laſt *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has ſquandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*

If theſe decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no ſalt. *Arbuth.*

Of ſix millions raiſed every year for the ſervice of the publick, one third is intercepted through the ſeveral ſubordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper uſe. *Swift.*

2. The body when the ſoul is departed; remains.

Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [In law.] The laſt chance of inheritance.

A fine is levied to grant a reverſion or *remainder*, expectant upon a leaſe that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

That, which ſhe owns above her, muſt perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glanville.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To ſend back; to call back.

The better ſort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies.*

Philoxenus, for deſpiſing ſome dull poetry of Dionyſius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionyſius produced ſome other of his verſes, which as ſoon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, ſaid, carry me again to the quarries. *Government of the Tongue.*

RE'MANENT. *n. ſ.* [*remanens*, Latin; *remanent*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant.*] The part remaining.

Her majeſty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the laſt term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Obſervation; note; notice taken.

He cannot diſtinguiſh difficult and noble ſpeculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*. *Collier.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]

1. To note; to obſerve.

It is eaſy to obſerve what has been *remarked*, that the names of ſimple ideas are the leaſt liable to miſtakes. *Locke.*

2. To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark. Not in uſe.

The priſ'ner Samſon here I ſeek.
—His manacles *remark* him, there he ſits. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Obſervable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the moſt high God, whoſe *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk moſt, who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

What we obtain by converſation ſoon vaniſhes, unleſs we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervableneſs; worthineſs of obſervation.

They ſignify the *remarkableneſs* of this puniſhment of the Jews, as ſignal revenge for the crucified Chriſt. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

Chiefly aſſur'd
Remarkably ſo late, of thy ſo true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of theſe writings, as may be *remarkably* ſtupid, ſhould become ſubjects of an occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

REMA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Obſerver; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outſhine the author by writing a better book on the ſame ſubject, he would ſoon be convinced of his own inſufficiency. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in uſe.

All you, unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be ſedant and *remediate*
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

REME'DILESS. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs; incurable.

Sad Æſculapius
Impriſon'd was in chains *remedileſs*. *Spenſer.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remedileſs* neceſſity, may be termed the general, the *remedileſs*, or the neceſſary war. *Raleigh.*

We, by rightful doom *remedileſs*,
Were loſt in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in ſecret bliſs, for us frail duſt
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as thoſe are good at flattering, who are good for nothing elſe; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remedileſs* deluſion. *South.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

RE'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, French.]

1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured.

The difference between poiſons and *remedies* is eaſily known by their effects, and common reaſon ſoon diſtinguiſhes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneaſineſs.

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmoſt *remedy*. *Dryden.*

O how ſhort my interval of woe!
Our griefs how ſwift, our *remedies* how ſlow. *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil; with *to*, *for*, or *againſt*; *for* is moſt uſed.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own miſdeeds have wrought.
Milton.

Civil government is the proper *remedy for* the inconveniencies of the ſtate of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for ſome *remedy againſt* this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakſpeare.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy* like.

To RE'MEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly [illegible] ſhould be grieved with that which is done, [illegible] *remedy* their grief, lieth not ſo much in us as themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove miſchief.

To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remember*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Italian.]

1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.

Remember not againſt us former iniquities. *Pſalms.*

Remember thee!
Ay thou poor ghoſt, while memory holds a place
In this diſtracted brain. *Remember* thee! *Shak.*

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once ſeen and *remembered* me, ever from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are ſaid to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it ariſes in the mind with a conſciouſneſs that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

3. To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, ſhun to taſte;
And ſhun the bitter conſequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not poſſible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by total ignorance of it; unleſs you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment.

Cry unto God; for you ſhall be *remembered* of him. *Bacon.*

He brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy and his covenant ſword. *Milton.*

5. To mention; not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in reſpect of the perſon cited; for, if ſuch certainty be therein omitted, ſuch citation is invalid, as in many caſes hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threatning and rather *remembering* than chaſtiſing. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of ſorrow. *Shak.*

It grieves my heart to be *remember'd* thus
By any one, of one ſo glorious *Chapman.*

Theſe petitions, and the anſwer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only *remember* them in love and proteſtation, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians. *Hooker.*

7. To preſerve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And ſomething over, to *remember* me. *Shakſpeare.*

REMEMBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave maiſter to ſervants, and a *remembrer* of the leaſt good office; for his flock he tranſplanted moſt of them into plentiful folds. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.

Though Cloten then but young, you ſee, no worſe hath
From my *remembrance*. *Shakſpeare.*

Had memory been loſt with innocence,
We had not known the ſentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief puniſhment to keep in ſtore
The ſad *remembrance* what he was before. *Prior.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the Engliſh part,
And ſhame of being match'd by ſuch a foe,
Rouſe conſcious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou aw'ſt, to me the vital air. *Pope.*

2. Recollection; revival of any idea, or miniſcence.

I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

3. Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakſp.*

4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Left the *remembrance* of his grief ſhould fail,
And in the conſtellations wrote his tale. *Addiſon.*

5. Account preſerved.

Their proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of ſo brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakſpeare.*
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's ſake. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Notice of ſomething abſent.

Let your *remembrance* ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Power of remembering.

Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*

REMI'MBRANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *remembrance*.]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

A vile knave, the agent for his maſter,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand faſt to her lord. *Shakſpeare.*

God is preſent in the conſciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witneſs to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*.
I once was happy. *Otway.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digeſted into books, and ſent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make proceſſes upon them. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obſolete.

Offring his ſervice and his deareſt life
For her defence, againſt that carle to fight;
Sir him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spenſer.*

To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

Some other ways he propoſes to diveſt ſome bodies of their borrowed ſhapes, and make them *remigrate* to their firſt ſimplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again.

The Scots, tranſplanted hither, became acquainted with our cuſtoms, which, by occaſional *migrations*, became diffuſed in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itſelf, which will not be defied, ſhall begin to arreſt, ſeize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulneſs of ſenſes, yet then the pleaſure of the mind ſhall be in its full vigour. *South.*

The brazen figure of the conſul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ. *Addiſon.*

REMINI'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reminiſcens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I caſt about for all circumſtances that may revive my memory or *reminiſcence*. *Hale.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiſcence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at preſent forgot, or but confuſedly remembered, by ſetting the mind to ranſack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus buſied, how accidentally does the thing ſought for offer itſelf to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiſcence*.] Relating to reminiſcence.

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but *reminiſcential* evocation. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; ſlack.

The water deſerts the corpuſcles, unleſs it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiſs*. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; ſlothful.

Madneſs and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiſs* traitors ſleep. *Shakſ.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the firſt difficulties of religion, we grow careleſs and *remiſs*, and neglect our guard, God's ſpirit will not always ſtrive with us. *Tillotſon.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiſs* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intenſe.

Theſe nervous, bold, thoſe languid and *remiſs*;
Here cold ſalutes, but there a lover's kiſs *Roſcom.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remit*.] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Latin.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.

Error, miſclaim, and forgetfulneſs do now and then become ſuitors for ſome *remiſſion* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs.

In September and October theſe diſeaſes do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remiſſion* of the ſun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remiſſion* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himſelf. *Locke.*

3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

4. Releaſe; abatement of right or claim.

Not only an expedition, but the *remiſſion* of a duty or tax, were tranſmitted to poſterity after this manner. *Addiſon.*

Another ground of the biſhop's fears is the *remiſſion* of the firſt fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

5. Forgiveneſs; pardon.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remiſſion* for my folly paſt. *Shakſpeare.*

That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remiſſion*. *Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remiſſion* of ſins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance, or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor.*

REMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *remiſs*.]

1. Carelеſſly; negligently; without cloſe attention.

How ſhould it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remiſſly*? ſo that our deſire being natural, is alſo in that degree of earneſtneſs whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the proſecution of this matter among the biſhops, ſome of them proceeding more *remiſſly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remiſs*.] Careleſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour; inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remiſſneſs* now conceiv'd,
Are now to have no ſucceſſive degrees. *Shakſp.*

No great offenders 'ſcape their dooms;
Small praiſe from lenity and *remiſſneſs* comes.
Denham.

Jack, through the *remiſſneſs* of conſtables, has always found means to eſcape. *Arbuthnot.*

The great concern of God for our ſalvation, is ſo far from an argument of *remiſſneſs* in us, that it ought to excite our utmoſt care. *Rogers.*

To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]

1. To relax; to make leſs intenſe.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*
Our ſupreme foe may much *remit*
His anger, and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, ſatisfy'd
With what is puniſh'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a puniſhment.

With ſuppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appeaſe;
The loſt Napæan race will ſoon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the puniſhment. *Dryden.*

The magiſtrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the puniſhment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the ſatisfaction due to any private man *Locke.*

3. [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* theſe young men's heinous faults. *Shakſ.*

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whoſe ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. *John*

4. To give up; to reſign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders ſhould be *remitted* to their prince to be puniſhed in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. [*remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The biſhop had certain pious inſtructions in the front, though there were a plaiſt clauſe at the foot, that *remitted* all to the biſhop's diſcretion. *Bacon.*

I *remit* me to themſelves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to ſay, whether they have not ſometimes ſuch diſcernings within them? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in cuſtody.

This bold return with ſeeming patience heard,
The priſ'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To ſend money to a diſtant place.

They obliged themſelves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon.*

8. To reſtore. Not in uſe.

The archbiſhop was retained priſoner, but after a ſhort time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*

1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe.

When our paſſions *remit*, the vehemence of our ſpeech *remits* too. *Broome.*

2. To abate, by growing leſs eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their induſtry, loathed their buſineſs, and gave way to their pleaſures, they let fall thoſe generous principles, which had raiſed them to worthy thoughts. *South.*

3. [In phyſick.] To grow by intervals leſs violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *remit*.]

1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place.

2. Sum ſent to a diſtant place.

A compact among private perſons furniſhed out the ſeveral *remittances*. *Addiſon.*

REMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*remettre*, French.]

1. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

2. [In common law.] A reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*

R E M
R E M

You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

REMNANT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood,
Be it lawful that I invocate thy ghost. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible]
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*

It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved. *Bacon.*

The remnant of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison.*

See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*

The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

RE'MNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

It had her [illegible]
No future pain for me, but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *n. s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrate.*]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.

You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakspeare.*

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason. *Hooker.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Spectator.*

Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat. *remontrer*, Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

REMORA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and *remora*. *Peacham.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To RE'MORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

REMO'RSE. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act, and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakspeare.*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *adj.* [*remorse* and *full.*]

1. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sour offence. *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems to have had once the sense of pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellows most *remorseful* fate. *Chapman.*

REMO'RSELESS. *adj.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitying; cruel; savage.

Where were ye nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

O the inexpressible horrour that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries! *South.*

REMO'TE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard *remote*. *Milton.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick sun, so far from us *remote*,
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed
Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days,
Pray'r all his business, all his pleasure, praise. *Parnel.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.
5. Distant; not closely connected.

An undivided transiency from the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Glanville.*

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*

REMO'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness.

The joys of heav'n are like the stars, which by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

Titian employed brown and earthy colours upon the forepart, and has reserved his greatest lights for *remote* objects and the back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*

Its obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to. *Addison.*

REMO'TION. *n. s.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. *Shakspeare.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removeable* at their bishop's will, yet what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removeable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

REMO'VAL. *n. s.* [from *remove.*]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuth.*

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether his *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, French.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakspeare.*

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job.*

So would he have *removed* thee out of the strait into a broad place. *Job.*

No longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*

How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair! *Prior.*

REMO'VE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.

Hecate, from out the high-ban'd oake of Jove,
Counsel'd him, for means to his *remove*
To his lov'd country. *Chapman.*

2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, grows into our tender natures, and therefore is of difficult *remove*. *Glanville.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Katharine, this favour thou shalt wear,
Hold, take you this my sweet, and give me thine,
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
And change your favours too, so shall your loves
Woo contrary, deceiv'd by these *removes*. *Shakesp.*

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*

He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the wise architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chess-man or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*

9. A small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED. *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VER. *n. f.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.

The mislayer of a merestone is to blame, but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiss. *Bacon.*

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon soon *remount*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*

REMU'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.

Is she not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn so far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Shakspeare.*

Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance, and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parable he represents the great condescensions, wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *n. f.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta, there is *remuneration*, for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shakspeare.*

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*. *Brown.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*

REMU'NERATIVE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exercised in giving reward.

The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees,
The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air,
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In sighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

RE'NARD. *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.

Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To sail again.

RENCOU'NTER. *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*. *Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justing chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock resound. *Granville.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]

1. To clash; to collide.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To skirmish with another.

4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent.* [ꝛendan, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence
Before the tide return, whose rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear? *Shakspeare.*

He rent a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Judges.*

I will not *rent* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy son. *1 Kings.*

By the thunder's stroke it from the root is *rent*,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*

Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *rending* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments? *Locke.*

When its way th' impetuous passion found,
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*

RE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *rend.*] One that rends, a tearer.

To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return, to pay back.

They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Psalms.*

Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Joel.*

Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

2. To restore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back*.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port,
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

3. To give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Proverbs.*

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostle observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time. *White.*

4. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue. *South.*

Love
Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure. *Thomson.*

5. To represent; to exhibit.

He did inform me of that true brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *Shakspeare.*

6. To translate.

Render it in the English a circle, but it is more truly *rendered* a sphere. *Burnet.*

He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*

He uses a penitent dissimulation, the word we may almost literally *render* matter of a great presence of mind. *Broome.*

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to so strict account
That he shall render every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart.
Shakspeare.

My *rendring* my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Astyanax, I should be bleft! *A. Philips.*

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logick *renders* us daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Newness
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*.
Shakspeare.

RE'NDEZVOUS. *n. f.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual. *Raleigh.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, nothing more and more with that only hipon, they tucked it all up *Burnet.*

To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION. *n. f.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DO. } *n. f.* [*renegado*, Spanish; RENEGA'DO. } *renegat*, Fr.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government forbidden now, they would have had *renegade* learned and shipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To RENE'GE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Latin; *renier*, Fr.] To disown.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *renege* all temper
Shakspeare.

Such finding rogues as these sooth every passion, *Renege*, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shakspeare.

The design of this war is to make me *renege* my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Latin.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shakspeare.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there 1 *Samuel.*

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.
Holyday.

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'ft thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakf.*

The body perceffed hath, by reason of percussion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *renewed* the percussion of the air. *Bacon.*

The bearded corn cutt'd
From earth unsak'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.
Dryden.

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its fair'd course, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews.*

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God *Romans.*

RENE'WABLE. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL. *n. f.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

RE'NITENCY. *n. f.* [from *renitent*.] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

RE'NITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Ray.*

RE'NNET. *n. f.* See RUNNET.

A putrescent ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. } *n. f.* [properly *reinette*, a RENNE'TING. } little queen.] A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil, of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Mortimer.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

To RENO'VATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson.*

RENOVA'TION. *n. f.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percussed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air. *Bacon.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty, the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used. *Bacon.*

To second life
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd.
Milton.

To RENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.
Dryden.

2. To quit upon oath.

Thus would I do *renounce*; and in your sight
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakspear.*

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world must not be our counsellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptism. *Kettlewell.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere gallicism; *renoncer à mon sang.*

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *renounce*] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted,
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit *Shak.*

RENO'WN. *n. f.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom to often I have heard *renown*.
Shakspeare.

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakspeare.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marbles frown. *Addison.*

A bard whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown*. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *particip. adj.* [from *renown*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed

These were the *renowned* of the congregation princes of the tribes, heads of thousands *Numbers.*

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that I who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham.*

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*.
Milton.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.
Dryden.

Ilva,
An isle *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.
Dryden.

RENT. *n. f.* [from *rend*] A break; a laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the most ancient and purest churches which lived before them. *White.*

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison.*

To RENT. *v. a.* [rather *to rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to sew. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To RENT. *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluster: we still say, *a* ranting *fellow*, for a *noisy bully.*

He ventur'd to dismiss his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the desperatest attack
To danger still behind its back. *Hudibras.*

RENT. *n. f.* [*rente*, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony shew me but thy worth! *Shakspeare.*

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live just as you see I do. *Pope.*

3. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the bleſt tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds.
Waller.

Folks in madwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior.*

To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a ſervant is called before his maſter, it is often to know, whether he paſſed by ſuch a ground, if the old man who *rents* it is in good health.
Spectator.

2. To ſet to a tenant.

RENTABLE. *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.

RENTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent.

The eſtate will not be let for one penny more or leſs to the *renter*, amongſt whomſoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

RENVE'RSED. *adj.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer.*

RENUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Latin.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world.
Taylor.

To REORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion granted to a miniſter.

REORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his miniſtry without expecting any new million, and never thought himſelf obliged to a *reordination*. *Atterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the ſtate,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

REPAI'D. The part. of *repay*.

To REPAI'R. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, French.]

1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the prieſts *repair* the breaches of the houſe.
2 Kings.

The fines impoſed were the more repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n ſoon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton.*

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He juſtly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepeſt hell; and, to *repair* his loſs,
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton.*

3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton.*

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a ſtrong diſeaſe,
Ev'n in the inſtant of *repair* and health,
The fit is ſtrongeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

He caſt in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church. *Fell.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and ſimple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our waſting bodies. *Temple.*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new ſtrength, the cauſes whence their motion does proceed being ſubject to fail. *Wilkins.*

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himſelf.

May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakſp.*

Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you pleaſe *repair*. *Dryden.*

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haſte then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the ſhades *repair*. *Pope.*

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reſort; abode.

He ſaw ſyllyes, at his ſhips *repaire*,
That had been bruſht with the enraged aire. *Chapm.*

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force aſſail,
And beat him downward to his firſt *repair*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither.

The king ſent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houſes, and for a preſervation of the peace.
Clarendon.

REPAI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Amender; reſtorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect.
South.

O ſacred reſt!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whoſe balms renew the limbs to labours of the day.
Dryden.

REPA'NDOUS. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upward.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed in another. *Brown.*

REPARABLE. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent.

The parts in man's body eaſily *reparable*, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its ſpirit is drawn from wine, it will not by the re-union of its conſtituent liquors, be reduced to its priſtine nature; becauſe the work-manſhip of nature, in the diſpoſition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare appoſition of thoſe divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged perſon; to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor.*

RE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy, by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reparation*, French; *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing; inſtauration.

Antonius Philologhus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Supply of what is waſted.

When the organs of ſenſe want their due repoſe and neceſſary *reparations*, the ſoul exerts herſelf in her ſeveral faculties. *Addiſon.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and ſolid parts muſt be conſumed, and both demand a conſtant *reparation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends.

The king ſhould be able, when he had cleared himſelf, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon.*

I am ſenſible of the ſcandal I have given by my looſe writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

REPA'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at ſea. *Wotton.*

Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for revenge, not for reparation of damages. *Kettlewell.*

REPARTEE'. *n. ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with ſmart *repartees*, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden.*

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngſter's *repartee*. *Prior.*

To REPARTEE'. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

High flights ſhe had, and wit at will,
And to her tongue lay ſeldom ſtill,
For in all viſits who but ſhe,
To argue or to *repartee*? *Prior.*

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, French.] To paſs again; to paſs or travel back.

Well we have paſs'd, and now *repaſs'd* the ſeas,
And brought dear'd help. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſhall find ſmall reaſon to think, that Abraham paſſed and *repaſſed* thoſe ways more often than he was enforced to do, if we conſider that he had no ſuch comforts in this weariſome journey, that the ſtrength of his faith in God. *Raleigh.*

It has ſoft hath wing'd the dreamt flight,
Homeward with pious ſpeed *repaſs* the main,
To the pole ſhade runs total rites ordain. *Pope.*

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five gurdles bind the ſkies, the torrid zone
Glows with the paſſing and *repaſſing* ſun. *Dryden.*

REPA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *paſtus*, Latin.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.

From dance to ſweet *repaſt* they turn
Deſirous, all in circles as they ſtood,
Tables are ſet. *Milton.*

What meat *repaſt* ſhall feaſt us, light and choice,
Of Attick taſte, with wine. *Milton.*

Sleep, that is thy beſt *repaſt*,
Yet of death it bears a taſte,
And both are the ſame thing at laſt. *Denham.*

The day
Had ſummon'd him to due *repaſt* at noon. *Dryden.*

Keep regular hours for *repaſt* and ſleep.
Arbuthnot.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me ſome *repaſt*;
I care not what, ſo it be wholeſome food. *Shakſp.*

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaître*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repaſt them with my blood. *Shakſpeare.*

REPA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in uſe.

He from lounge will incline to play;
But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakſp.*

To REPAY. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recompenſe to his enemies; to the iſlands he will *repay* recompence. *Iſaiah.*

2. To recompenſe.

He, clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*

3. To compenſate.

The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was pleaſantly *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

4. To requite either good or ill.

The pooreſt ſervice is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakſp.*
Leaving heav'n to *repaid* my glorious toils
With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pope.*
I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaid*
The benefit of bath with honeſt ſervice *Rowe.*

5. To reimburſe with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on ſuch a day,
Such ſums as are expreſs'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be nominated for
An equal pound of your fair fleſh.
Shakſpeare.

REPA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.

2. The thing repaid.

The contract uſura it was not lawful to exceed, and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal *Arbuthnot.*

To REPEA'L. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]

1. To recall. Out of uſe.

I will repeal thee, or be well assur'd,
Adventure to be banished myself. *Shakspeare.*
There forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, repeal thee home again. *Shaksp.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke.

Laws, once have been approved, may be again repealed, and disput[ed] against by the authors themselves. *Hooker.*

Adam soon repeal'd
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

Statutes are silently repealed, when the reasons are ... for which they were enacted. *Dryden.*

REPEAL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in use.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shaksp.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords too insolent, did abolish ... such grants, but the earl of Desmond ... found himself ... with this ... or repeal of his grants, and declared his disdain. *Davies.*

If the presbyterians could obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the repeal of the test, I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift.*

To REPEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, French.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.

He, though his power
Creation could repeat, yet would be loth
Us to abolish. *Milton.*

Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the repeated force of diet with more safety to the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To speak again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftner repeated, but that their multitude permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker.*

3. To try again.

Neglecting for Creusa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*

Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will repeat. *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearse.

These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names,
Needless to thee repeated. *Milton.*

He repeated some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion. *Waller.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, repeatedly, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER. *n. s.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by compression of a spring.

To REPEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth scripture bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in repelling their strokes with whom it contendeth. *Hooker.*

With ... of the ... excited,
Th' opposed ... repell ... the ... side. *Pope.*

2. To drive back an assailant.

Stand fast, and all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect ... *Dryden.*

Your foes are such, as they ... not you, have made,
And virtue may repel, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

From the same repelling power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. To repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *n. s.* [*repellens*, Latin.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of repellants, and by discutients you will increase the heat. *Wiseman.*

REPE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPENT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor repentings after. *K. Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature, so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation, that is, repent of it. *South.*

First the relents
With pity, of that pity then repents. *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes,
Teach traitors to repent of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face repent. *Shakspeare.*

3. To change the mind from some painful motive.

God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return. *Exodus.*

4. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh repented at the preaching of Jonas. *Matthew.*

I will clear their senses dark
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

To REPENT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakspeare.*

2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost repent
These vanities and giddinesses, lo
I shut my chamber door, come, let us go. *Donne.*

His late follies he would late repent. *Dryden.*

3. [*se repentir*, French.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

I repent me that the duke is slain. *Shakspeare.*

No man repented him of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah.*

Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself. *Matthew.*

My father has repented him ere now,
Or will repent him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

Each age sinn'd on,
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it repenteth me that man was made. *Prior.*

REPE'NTANCE. *n. s.* [*repentance*, French; from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.

The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a repentance of her education. *Law.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

Repentance so altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he ever so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgift.*

Who by repentance is not satisfied,
Is not of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shaksp.*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God should accept of a general repentance for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved. *Perkins.*

This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself futurity? *South.*

REPE'NTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

2. Sorrowful for sin.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood. *Milton.*

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my repentant tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shaksp.*

There is no malice in this burning coal,
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And strew'd repentant ashes on its head. *Shaksp.*

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the repeopling of the world, must needs ... in memory for about eight hundred years, especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale.*

To REPERCUSS. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercussus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate, and is repercussed, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSION. *n. s.* [from *repercuss*, *repercussio*, Lat. *repercussion*, French.] The act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes, there is no new elision, but a repercussion. *Bacon.*

By repercussion beams engender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*

They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual repercussions to and fro. *Blackmore.*

REPERCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*repercussif*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.

And repercussive rocks renew'd the sound. *Pope.*

2. Repellent.

Blood is stanched by astringent and repercussive medicines. *Bacon.*

Defluxions, if you apply a strong repercussive to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The repercussive roar, with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

REPERTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*repertus*, Latin.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

RE'PERTORY. *n. s.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETI'TION. *n. s.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent repetition of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftner repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker.*

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose repetition will be dogg'd with curses. *Shaksp.*

4. Recital.

I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears
With repetitions of what heav'n hath done. *Chapman.*

5. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented: with *at* or *against*.

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakspeare.*

The fines unposed were the more *repined against*, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and, instead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire so many blessings received from the hand of God. *Temple.*

2. To envy.

He giants *repine at* violated night;
And curse th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden*

Just in the gate
Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden*

Repi'ner. *n. s.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To Repla'ce. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the chear. *Dryden*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden*

To Repla'it. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whipcords. *Dryden*

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French; *re* and *plant.*] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

Replanta'tion. *n. s.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To Reple'nish. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Genesis.*

The woods *replenished* with deer, and the plains with fowl. *Heylin.*

The waters
With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milt*

2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd
The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shak.*

To Reple'nish. *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full, for then the humours will not replenish so soon. *Bacon.*

Reple'te. *adj.* [*replet*, French; *repletus*, Latin.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shaksp.*

This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye, being wounded, the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray.*

Reple'tion. *n. s.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being over full.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppressed with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repletion*. *Arbuthnot.*

Reple'viable. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To Reple'vin. } *v. a.* Spelman. [*replegio*,
To Reple'vy. } low Latin, of *re* and *plevir*, or *plevir*, French, to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized.

That you'll a recall, and then'd to gratis,
Is no than crews ever were,
At least to a, where ore, or I now,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras*

Replica'tion. *n. s.* [*replico*, Latin.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in his concave shores. *Shakspeare.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a spunge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakspeare*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* against God. *Romans.*

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Cattaneo's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces; that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Atterbury*

To Reply'. *v. a.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd;
Eurydice the rocks and river banks *reply'd*. *Dryden*

Reply'. *n. s.* [*replique*, French.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shaksp*

If I sent him word, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself; if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakspeare*

One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*,
Ah, why ill-suiting pastime must I try? *Pope*

Reply'er. *n. s.* [from *reply.*] He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much streightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added, we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon*

To Repo'lish. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish.*] To polish again.

A hundred clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]

1. To noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *reported* successively from age to age? *Shakspeare*

It is *reported*,
That good duke Humphry traiterously is murther'd. *Shakspeare.*

Report, say they, and we will *report* it. *Jeremiah.*

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren. *Acts.*

A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim.*

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah, and now shall it be *reported* to the king. *Nehemiah.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*

Repo'rt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd
With Roman swords, and my *report* was once
First with the best of note. *Shakspeare.*

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. 2 *Corinthians.*

3. Account returned.

See nymphs enter with the swelling tide,
From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her sov'reign's court. *Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged cases will richly improve his mind. *Watts.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden.*

Repo'rter. *n. s.* [from *report.*] Relater; One that gives an account.

There she appear'd, or my *reporter* devis'd well for her. *Shakspeare.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of these rumours. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

Repo'rtingly. *adv.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Repo'sal. *n. s.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakspeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]

1. To lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, *repose* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shaksp.*

Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with *on* or *in*.

I *repose upon* your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that trust he *reposed in* him, to deliver him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *reposed* in the cliffs amongst the earth, being not so discernable, and more bulky, are less heard. *Woodward.*

To Repo'se. *v. n.* [*reposer*, French.]

1. To sleep; to be at rest.

Within a thicket I *repos'd*; when round
I ruffl'd up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

2. To *reſt* in confidence: with *on*.

And, for the ways are dangerous to paſs,
I do deſire thy worthy company,
Upon whoſe faith and honour I *repoſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

REPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repos*, French.]

1. Sleep; reſt; quiet.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repoſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to *reſt*,
Mind us of like *repoſe*. *Milton.*

I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep recluſe
From human converſe; nor at ſhut of eve
Enjoy *repoſe*. *Philips.*

2. Cauſe of reſt.

After great lights muſt be great ſhadows, which we call *repoſes*; becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſed*.] State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Latin.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

Others *repoſite* their young in holes, and ſecure themſelves alſo therein, becauſe ſuch ſecurity is wanting, their lives being fought. *Denham*

REPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſite*.] The act of replacing.

Being ſatisfied in the *repoſition* of the bone, take care to keep it ſo by delegation. *Wiſeman.*

REPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*repoſitoire*, French; *repoſitorium*, Latin.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was neceſſary to have a *repoſitory* to lay up thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion, but with reſpect to his own knowledge into the moſt regular and methodical *repoſitories*. *Rogers*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs*.] To poſſeſs again.

How comes it now, that almoſt all that realm is *repoſſeſſed* of them? *Spenſer.*

Her ſuit is now to *repoſſeſs* thoſe lands,
Which we in juſtice cannot well deny. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor ſhall my father *repoſſeſs* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his ſight, whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unit endueth, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt *reprehend* or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou haſt done a charitable deed *Shakſpeare.*

They like dumb ſtatues ſtar'd,
Which when I ſaw, I *reprehended* them;
And aſk'd the mayor, what meant this wilful ſilence? *Shakſpeare.*

2. To blame; to cenſure.

He could not *reprehend* the fight, ſo many ſtrew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor adviſe, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellences in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault: with *of* before the crime.

Ariſtippus, being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave ſix crowns for a ſmall fiſh, anſwered, Why, what would you have given? the other ſaid, Some twelve pence: Ariſtippus ſaid again, and ſix crowns is no more with me. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; cenſurer.

Theſe ſeverer *reprehenders* of things, eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their confidence for the moſt part ariſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errours. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehenſible*, French; *reprehenſus*, Latin.] Blamable; culpable: cenſurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blamableneſs; culpableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully reſolute, counſel is tedious, but *reprehenſion* is loathſome. *Bacon.*

There is likewiſe due to the publick a civil *reprehenſion* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counſel, groſs neglect, and ſlight information. *Bacon.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow chriſtians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehenſions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his moſt zealous *reprehenſions*, who lays himſelf open to recrimination? *Government of the Tongue.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repreſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, French.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *repreſenting*
The heav'nly fires. *Milton.*

2. To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greateſt load on the Genoeſe, and the managers of it have been *repreſented* as a ſecond kind of ſenate. *Addiſon.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate: as, *the parliament* repreſents *the people*.

4. To exhibit to ſhow: as, *the tragedy was* repreſented *very ſkilfully*.

5. To ſhow by modeſt arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admoniſhed him againſt that unſkilful piece of ingenuity, by *repreſenting* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminiſh the rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repreſentation*, French; from *repreſent*.]

1. Image; likeneſs.

If images are worſhipped, it muſt be as gods, which Celſus denied, or as *repreſentations* of God; which cannot be, becauſe God is inviſible and incorporeal. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Act of ſupporting a vicarious character.

3. Reſpectful declaration.

4. Publick exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*repreſentatif*, French; from *repreſent*.]

1. Exhibiting a ſimilitude.

They relieve themſelves with this diſtinction, and yet own the legal ſacrifices, though *repreſentative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This council of four hundred was choſen, one hundred out of each tribe, and ſeems to have been a body *repreſentative* of the people; though the people collective referred a ſhare of power. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another.

A ſtatue of rumour whiſpering an idiot in the ear, who was the *repreſentative* of credulity. *Addiſon.*

2. One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another.

I wiſh the welfare of my country; and my wiſhes and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjuſted by our *repreſentatives* above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is ſhown.

Difficulty muſt cumber this doctrine, which ſuppoſes that the perfections of God are the *repreſentatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent*.]

1. One who ſhows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of ſtory, are to be deſcribed, art, being but the imitator or ſecondary *repreſenter*, muſt not vary from the verity. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character, one who acts for another by deputation.

My muſe officious ventures
On the nation's *repreſenters*. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent*.] Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

When it is bleſſed, ſome believe it to be the natural body of Chriſt, others, the bleſſings of Chriſt, his paſſion in *repreſentment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with ſome, whoſe reals made good their *repreſentments*. *Dryden.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Latin; *reprimer*, French.] To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue.

Diſcontents and ill blood having uſed always to *repreſs* and appeaſe in perſon, he was loth they ſhould find him beyond ſea. *Bacon.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy againſt dangers, endeavoured to ſet up the ſedition again; but they were ſpeedily *repreſſed*, and thereby the ſedition ſuppreſſed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repreſs* the bold,
And, while they flouriſh, make an age of gold.
Waller.

How can I
Repreſs the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The ſad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long ſucceeding critics juſtly reign'd,
Licence *repreſs'd*, and uſeful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew *Pope.*

REPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſion; act of cruſhing. Not in uſe.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repreſs* of it, is a liberty rather aſſumed by rage and impatience, than authoriſed by juſtice *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRE'SSION, *n. ſ.* [from *repreſs*.] Act of repreſſing.

No declaration from myſelf could take place, for the due *repreſſion* of theſe tumults. *King Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *repreſs*.] Having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, French.] To reſpite after ſentence of death; to give a reſpite.

He cannot thrive,
Unleſs her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *repriece* from the wrath
Of greateſt juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

Company, though it may *repriece* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot ſecure him from his conſcience. *South*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majeſty had been pleaſed to *repriece* him, with ſeveral of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addiſon.*

He *repriceves* the ſinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the bleſſings of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency undeſerved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers.*

REPRIE'VE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſpite after ſentence of death.

In his *repriece* he may be ſo fitted,
That his ſoul ſicken not. *Shakſpeare.*

I hope it is ſome pardon or *repriece*
For Claudio. *Shakſpeare.*

The morning ſir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was ſent to ſuſpend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I aſk, is but a ſhort *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was ſeverely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permiſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

They ſaw their eldeſt ſiſter once brought to her tears, and her perverſeneſs ſeverely *reprimanded*. *Law.*

REPRIMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*reprimande*, *reprimande*, French; from the verb.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

He inquires how ſuch an one's wife or ſon do, whom he does not ſee at church; which is underſtood as a ſecret *reprimand* to the perſon abſent. *Spectator.*

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print*.]

1. To renew the impreſſion of any thing.

The buſineſs of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer edition. *South.*

2. To print a new edition.

My bookſeller is *reprinting* the eſſay on criticiſm. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*repreſalia*, low Latin; *repreſaille*, French.] Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The Engliſh had great advantage in value of *reprijals*, as being more ſtrong and active at ſea. *Ill ywarde.*

Senſe muſt ſure thy ſafeſt plunder be,
Since no *reprijals* can be made on thee. *Dorſet.*

REPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repriſe*, French.] The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near;
If ſo, a juſt *repriſe* would only be
Of what the land uſurp'd upon the ſea. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius with his ardour warm'd
His taunting friends, *reproach'd* their ſhameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden.*

The French writers do not burden themſelves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in ſevere language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Chriſt, happy are ye. 1 *Peter.*

That ſhame
There ſit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid in general.

The very regret of being ſurpaſſed in any valuable quality, by a perſon of the ſame abilities with ourſelves, will *reproach* our own lazineſs, and even ſhame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Cenſure; infamy; ſhame.

With his *reproach* and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Spenſer.*

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou, for the teſtimony of truth, haſt borne
Univerſal *reproach*. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *adj.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *adj.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monſtrous! what *reproachful* words are theſe!
I have ſheath'd
My rapier in his boſom, and withal
Thruſt theſe *reproachful* ſpeeches down his throat. *Shakſpeare.*

An advocate may be puniſhed for *reproachful* language, in reſpect of the parties in fault. *Ayliffe.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a ſtratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this ſuperſtructure, moſt ſcandalous and *reproachful* to chriſtianity. *Hammond.*

Thy puniſhment
He ſhall endure, by coming in the fleſh
To a *reproachful* life and curſed death. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Opprobriouſly; ignominiouſly; ſcurrilouſly.

Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully*? *Shakſp.*

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occaſion to the adverſary to ſpeak *reproachfully*. 1 *Timothy.*

2. Shamefully; infamouſly.

RE'PROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Loſt to virtue; loſt to grace; abandoned.

They profeſs to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate*. *Titus.*

Strength and art are eaſily outdone
By ſpirits *reprobate*. *Milton.*

God forbid, that every ſingle commiſſion of a ſin, though great for its kind, and withal acted againſt conſcience for its aggravation, ſhould ſo far deprave the ſoul, and bring it to ſuch a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleaſure in other men's ſins. *South.*

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them. *Law.*

RE'PROBATE. *n. ſ.* A man loſt to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd? *Shakſpeare.*

I acknowledge myſelf for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traytor to the king, and the moſt unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

All the ſaints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became *reprobates*. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To diſallow; to reject.

Such an anſwer as this is *reprobated* and diſallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unleſs the deed appears *Ayliffe*

2. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction.

What ſhould make it neceſſary for him to repent and amend, who either without reſpect to any degree of amendment is ſuppoſed to be elected to eternal bliſs, or without reſpect to ſin, to be irreverſibly *reprobated*? *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardneſs of heart does them the office of philoſophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A captive, vagabond, abhorr'd, accurs'd. *Southern.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprobate*.] The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate*.]

1. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; the contrary to election.

This fight would make him do a deſperate turn;
Yea curſe his better angel from his ſide,
And fall to *reprobation*. *Shakſpeare.*

This is no foundation of diſcriminating grace, or conſequently truſt of election and *reprobation*. *Hammond.*

Though ſome words may be accommodated to God's predeſtination, yet it is the ſcope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not ſo fatally tied to the ſpindle of abſolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory ſentence.

You are empowered to give the final deciſion of wit, to put your ſtamp on all that ought to paſs for current, and ſet a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and falſe coin. *Dryden.*

To REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horſe dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be eaſily determined where the power of generation ceaſeth. *Brown.*

Thoſe colours are unchangeable, and whenever all thoſe rays with thoſe their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the ſame white light as before. *Newton.*

REPRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it ſeems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove*.]

1. Blame to the face; reprehenſion.

Good ſir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a *reproof* the eaſier *Shakſp.*

Fear not the anger of the wife to raiſe;
Thoſe beſt can bear *reproof*, who merit praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Cenſure; ſlander. Out of uſe.

Why, for thy ſake, have I faſtened *reproof*? ſhame hath covered my face. *Pſalms.*

REPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehenſion.

If thou doſt find thy faith as dead after the reception of the ſacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable*. *Taylor.*

To REPROVE. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to cenſure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy ſacrifices. *Pſalms.*

This is the ſin of the murther, when men are called to *reprove* ſin, and do not. *Perkins.*

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them? *Whitgift.*

There is no ſlander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known diſcreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shakſpeare.*

What if thy ſon
Prove diſobedient, and, *reprov'd*, retort,
Wherefore didſt thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great perſonage undertakes an action paſſionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he ſhall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to thoſe, for whom he firſt prays to God. *Law.*

3. To refute; to diſprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To blame for: with *of*.

To *reprove* one of leanneſs, they will ſay, doſt thou make idle accounts that is, a coat for idleneſs *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the moſt potent ſinner ſpeak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conſcience, and impoſe ſilence upon that bold *reprover*? *South.*

This ſhall have been every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of having well. *Locke.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a ſecond time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as many of the young likelieſt ſhoots as are well placed. *Evelyn.*

REPTILE. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping

upon many feet. In the following lines, *reptile* is confounded with *ſerpent*.

Cleanſe baits from filth, to give a tempting gloſs,
Cheriſh the fully'd *reptile* race with moſs. *Gay.*

REPTI'LE. *n. ſ.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terreſtrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles* which have many feet, and ſerpents which have no feet. *Locke.*

Holy retreat! ſithence no female luſter,
Conſcious of ſocial love and nature's rites,
Muſt dare approach, from the infernal *reptile*,
To woman, form divine.' *Prior.*

REPU'BLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *republic*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

Theſe people are more happy in imagination than the reſt of their neighbours, becauſe they think themſelves ſo; though ſuch a chimerical happineſs is not peculiar to *republicans*. *Addiſon.*

REPU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [*reſpublica*, Latin; *republique*, Fr.]

1. Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addiſon.*

2. Common intereſt; the publick.

Thoſe that by their deeds will make it known,
Whoſe dignity they do ſuſtain;
And life, ſtate, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own. *Ben Jonſon.*

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin; *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not thoſe, that have *repudiated* the more inviting ſins, ſhow themſelves ſhuttered and bewitched by this *Government of the Tongue*.

Here is a notorious inſtance of the folly of the atheiſts, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the preſent pleaſure of body, and their boaſted tranquillity of mind, be'ides the extreme madneſs in running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themſelves here of that very pleaſure and tranquility they ſeek for. *Bentley.*

REPUDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in caſe of *repudiation* of a wife. *Ayliffe.*

REPU'GNANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*repugnance*, Fr.
REPU'GNANCY. } from *repugnant*.]

1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reaſon of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; reſiſtance.

Why do fond men expoſe themſelves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*? *Shakſpeare.*

3. Struggle of oppoſite paſſions.

Thus did the paſſions act without any of their preſent jars, combats, or *repugnancies*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the fulneſs of compoſure. *South.*

4. Averſion; unwillingneſs.

That which cauſes us to loſe moſt of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Diſobedient; not obſequious.

His antique ſword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Contrary; oppoſite; inconſiſtent: with *to*, ſometimes *with*.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or leſs *repugnant unto* the will of the law-giver, God himſelf. *Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures, is, becauſe they have not due warrant from obſervation, but are clearly *repugnant thereunto*. *Woodward.*

Your way is to wreſt and ſtrain ſome principles maintained both by them and me, to a ſenſe *repugnant with* their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily.

They ſpeak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though lands *repullulate*, there is wheat ſtill left in the field *Howel.*

REPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*repulſe*, Fr. *repulſa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

My *repulſe* at Hull ſeemed an act of ſo rude diſloyalty, that my enemies had ſcarce confidence enough to abet it. *King Charles.*

Nor much expect
A foe ſo proud will firſt the weaker ſeek;
So bent, the more ſhall ſhame him his *repulſe*. *Milton.*

By fate repell'd and with *repulſes* tir'd. *Denham.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The chriſtian defendants firſt *repulſed* them with greater courage than they were able to aſſail them *Knolles.*

This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repulſed*, and without glory or gain returned into England. *Hayward.*

Man complete to have diſcover'd and *repulſed*, Whatever wiles of foe or ſeeming friend. *Milton.*

REPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*repulſus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

Air has ſome degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the ſame time, by their elaſticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulſion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulſe*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the ſalt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themſelves, and get as far aſunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulſive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more ſtrongly than one another? *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchaſe*.] To buy again.

Once more we ſit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakſpeare.*

If the ſon alien thoſe lands, and *repurchaſe* them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale.*

RE'PUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice ſhall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatneſs, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to ſignalize himſelf? *Rogers.*

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

RE'PUTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reputable*.] The quality of a thing of good repute.

RE'PUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without diſcredit.

To many ſuch worthy magiſtrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief ſeats of power in this great city, I am now addreſſing my diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Yverdun, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addiſon.*

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and moſt falſe impoſition oft got without merit, and loſt without deſert: you have loſt no *reputation* at all, unleſs you repute yourſelf ſuch a loſer. *Shakſpeare.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pope.*

To REPUTE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince moſt prudent. *Shakſpeare.*

I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal ſeat. *Shakſpeare.*

I do know of thoſe,
That therefore only are *reputed* wiſe,
For ſaying nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

Men, ſuch as chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worſe than embrothel'd ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

If the grand vizier be ſo great, as he is *reputed* in politicks, he will never conſent to an invaſion of Hungary. *Temple.*

REPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Eſtabliſhed opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Diſreputable; diſgraceful. Not inelegant but out of uſe.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeleſs* baniſhment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakſpeare.*

REQUE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*requeſte*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But aſk what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *requeſts*. *Shakſpeare.*

Haman ſtood up to make *requeſt* for his life. *Eſther.*

All thy *requeſt* for man, accepted Son!
Obtain; all thy *requeſt* was my decree. *Milton.*

Aſk him to ſend
To thee, the laſt *requeſt* that I ſhall ſend,
A gentle ear. *Dryden.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; ſtate of being deſired.

Aufidius will appear well in theſe wars, his great oppoſer Coriolanus being now in no *requeſt* of his country. *Shakſpeare.*

Whilſt this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either ſyſtems or nothing, is in *requeſt*, many excellent notions are ſuppreſſed. *Locke.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *requeſt* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requeſter*, Fr.] To aſk; to ſolicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper, ſir,
And I'll *requeſt* your preſence. *Shakſpeare.*

It was to be *requeſted* of Almighty God by prayer, that thoſe kings would ſeriouſly fulfil that hope of peace. *Knolles.*

The virgin quire for her *requeſt*,
The god that ſits at marriage feaſt;
He at their invoking came,
But with a ſcarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*

In things not unlawful, great perſons cannot properly ſaid to *requeſt*, becauſe all things conſidered, they muſt not be denied. *South.*

REQUE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *requeſt*.] Petitioner; ſolicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his double ſpirit
Requicken'd what in fleſh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shakſpeare.*

REQUIEM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt.

We ſhould profane the ſervice of the dead,
To ſing a *requiem* and ſuch peace to her,
As to peace-parted ſouls. *Shakſpeare.*

Reſt; quiet; peace. Not in uſe.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
Uth pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
Ehe had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever ſlept. *Sandys.*

REQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumſtances *requirable* in a hiſtory to inform. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, French.]

1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compaſs of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain ſire,
From which I ſprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenſer.*

We do *require* them of you, ſo to uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits. *Shakſpeare.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* alſo at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle ſway. *Milton.*
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us *requir'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To make neceſſary; to need.

The king's buſineſs *required* haſte. 1 *Samuel.*
High from the ground, the branches would *require*
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*
But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than thoſe which we deſire. *Dryd.*
God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded man alſo to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

REQUISITE. *adj.* [*requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new-modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one ſet up by himſelf, it was *requiſite*, that he ſhould recommend it to the reaſons of men with the ſame authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour, and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever *requiſite* to ſleep. *Bacon.*

Prepare your ſoul with all thoſe neceſſary graces, that are more immediately *requiſite* to this performance. *Wake.*

REQUISITE. *n. ſ.* Any thing neceſſary.

Res non parta labore, ſed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requiſites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of theſe *requiſites*, moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried up Engliſh poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requiſites* on ours; what we muſt do to obtain bleſſings, is the great buſineſs of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner.

We diſcern how *requiſitely* the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are fitted to ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite.

Diſcerning how exquiſitely the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are fitted to the ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences intended, we ſhall diſcover not only the ſenſe of the obſcurer paſſages, but the *requiſiteneſs* of their having been written ſo obſcurely. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *requite.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of ſermons in hand, and revenge their cauſe by *requital*, thruſting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do ſo grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakſpeare.*

We hear
Such goodneſs of your juſtice, that our ſoul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their averſion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompenſe.

He aſk'd me for a ſong,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew'd me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milt.*
I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king of Italy, in *requital*
Of all my miſeries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens beſtow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects thoſe rays, that it cannot recompenſe; ſo that there is ſome return however, though there can be no *requital.* *South.*

To REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompenſe.

If he love me to madneſs, I ſhall never *requite* him. *Shakſpeare.*

When Joſeph's brethren ſaw that their father was dead, they ſaid, Joſeph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Geneſis.*

An avenger againſt his enemies, and one that ſhall *requite* kindneſs to his friends. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on ſuch gentle acts as theſe. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praiſe of merit, nor aſpire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from ſight
Thoſe acts of goodneſs which themſelves *requite:*
O let us ſtill the ſecret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's ſake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief! *Thomſon.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 *Samuel.*
Open not thine heart to every man, leſt he *requite* thee with a ſhrewd turn. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

RE'REMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hperemur, Saxon.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back.

From Pyle *reſailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to ſpeak! in ambuſh is decreed. *Pope.*

RESA'LE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſale.*] Sale at ſecond hand.

Monopolies and corruption of wares for *reſale*, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaluer*, Fr.] To ſalute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourſelves the *reſaluted* land. *Chapman.*
To *reſalute* the world with ſacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the impoſing a ſacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promiſes of endleſs bliſs are made over, it is not poſſible to *reſcind* or diſclaim the ſtanding obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I ſpake againſt the teſt, but was not heard;
Theſe to *reſcind*, and peerage to reſtore. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *reſciſſion* of their eſtate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations ſhould be alſo diſſolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *adj.* [*reſciſſoire*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Lat. *reſcrire.* French.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being conſulted *reſcribes* or writes back Toleramus, he diſpenſes with that act otherwiſe unlawful. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *reſcribe* them, he ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the ſand-box. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*reſcrit*, Fr. *reſcriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great maſs of money digged under ground, and being ſomewhat doubtful, ſignified it to the emperor, who made a *reſcript* thus: Uſe it. *Bacon.*

The popes, in ſuch caſes, where canons were ſilent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were called *reſcripts* or decretal epiſtles, having the force of laws *Ayliffe.*

To RESCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old Fr.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long ſorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who ſuccoured him and *reſcued* his love. *Spenſer.*

My uncles both are ſlain in *reſcuing* me. *Shakſp.*
We're beſet with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs, if thou be a man. *Shakſpeare.*

Dr. Bancroft underſtood the church excellently, and had almoſt *reſcued* it out of the hands of the Calviniſt party. *Clarendon.*

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, if he commit thoſe acts, againſt which ſcripture is plain, that they that do them ſhall not inherit eternal life, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *reſcue* him from the ſuperſtructive. *Hammond.*

Who was that juſt man, whom had not heav'n
Reſcu'd, had in his righteouſneſs been loſt? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *reſcue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the ſlave.
Dryden.

We have never yet heard of a tumult raiſed to *reſcue* a miniſter whom his maſter deſired to bring to a fair account. *Darcnant.*

RE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, *reſcoſſe*, old Fr. *reſcuſſus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comeſt it, you
Have help to make this *reſcue?* *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SCUER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſcue.*] One that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Inquiry; ſearch.

By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained in ſuch *ſearches* the accelerating and bettering of trade, emptying mines, and draining fens. *Glanville.*

I ſubmit thoſe miſtakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better conſideration of others, who ſhall have made *reſearch* into this buſineſs with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, ſuch as the *reſearches* of human wiſdom ſought for, but could not diſcover. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to inquire.

It is not eaſy to *reſearch* with due diſtinction, in the actions of eminent perſonages, both how much may have been blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reſeat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

RESEI'ZER. *n. ſ.* One that ſeizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more eaſy to judge of the forfeiture or

reſiſters deface the image, and you diſturb the right. *Rogers.*

RESE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

One mean end of poetry and painting is to pleaſe; they bear a great *reſemblance* to each other. *Dryd.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *reſemblance* with the thing producing it, wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymiſts boaſt they have a pow'r,
From the dead aſhes of a flow'r,
Some faint *reſemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift.*

I cannot help remarking the *reſemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and in time. *Pope.*

2. Something reſembling.

Theſe ſenſible things, which religion hath allowed, are *reſemblances* formed according to things ſpiritual, whereunto they ſerve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Faireſt *reſemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

They are but weak *reſemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general deſign, but can never expreſs the life of the original. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe.

Moſt fitly may we *reſemble* ourſelves to God, in reſpect of that pure faculty, which is never ſeparate from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *reſembled* to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whole ſpots repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations. *Brerewood.*

2. To be like; to have likeneſs to.

If we ſee a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into miſfortune, we are afraid that the like miſfortunes may happen to ourſelves, who *reſemble* the character. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again. Not in uſe.

I ſent to her, by this ſame coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did *reſend*. *Shakſp.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A ſerious conſideration of the mineral treaſures of his territories, and the practical diſcoveries of them by way of my philoſophical theory, he then ſo well *reſented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digeſtion of my whole deſign, he commanded me to let your lordſhips underſtand, how great an inclination he hath to further ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be abſent from any part of publick worſhip he thus deeply *reſented*. *Fell.*

2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. This is now the moſt uſual ſenſe.

Thou with ſcorn
And anger would'ſt *reſent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

Such proceedings have been always *reſented*, and often puniſhed in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

RESE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſent.*] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worſt philoſopher, being a great *reſenter*, and a weak diſſembler of the leaſt diſgrace. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reſenting.*]

1. With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception.

Hylobares judiciouſly and *reſentingly* recapitulates your main reaſonings. *More.*

2. With continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *reſentments* of the more ſolid morality. *More.*

Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehenſions, no leſs deſerving, we can behold without *reſentment*, yea, with an invincible diſregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of ſenſible evidence, the very ground work of his perſwaſion is but the knowledge of his own *reſentment*; but how the ſame things appear to others, they only know that are conſcious to them; and how they are in themſelves, only he that made them. *Glanville.*

2. Deep ſenſe of injury; anger long continued; ſometimes ſimply anger.

Can heav'nly minds ſuch high *reſentment* ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without ſome envy, and a juſt *reſentment* againſt the oppoſite conduct of others, reflect upon that generoſity, wherewith the heads of a ſtrenuous faction treat thoſe who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *reſentment*, and uneaſineſs at any thing, there they puts the judgment upon themſelves. *Law.*

RESERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſervation*, Fr.]

1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind.

Nor had I any *reſervations* in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill, nor repentings after. *K. Charles.*

We ſwear with Jeſuitical equivocations and mental *reſervations*. *Sanderſon.*

2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up.

Ourſelf by monthly courſe,
With *reſervation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be ſuſtain'd, ſhall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakſpeare.*

This is academical *reſervation* in matters of eaſy truth, or rather ſceptical infidelity againſt the evidence of reaſon. *Brown.*

Theſe opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the preſent miniſtry; with what *reſervation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift.*

3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up.

He will'd me,
In heedful'ſt *reſervation*, to beſtow them
As notes, whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they of note. *Shakſpeare.*

RESE'RVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, French.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

How I got ſuch notice of that ſubterraneous *reſervatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruſe the propoſitions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*. Fr. *reſervo*, Latin.]

1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they ſhould be too long for this, and I *reſerve* them for another. *Spenſer.*

Haſt thou ſeen the treaſures of the hail, which I have *reſerved* againſt the day of trouble? *Job.*

David houghed all the chariot horſes, but *reſerved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Samuel.*

Flowers
Reſerv'd from night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Will he *reſerve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jeremiah.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reſerve* the unjuſt unto the day of judgment to be puniſhed. *2 Peter.*

The breach ſeems like the feiſſures of an earthquake, and threatens to ſwallow all that attempt to cloſe it, and *reſerves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your eſteem and love in your own breaſt, and *reſerve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESE'RVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiſcovered.

The aſſent may be withheld upon this ſuggeſtion, that I know not yet all that may be ſaid: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not neceſſary I ſhould yield, not knowing what forces there are in the *reſerve*, behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, beſides the oil in their lamps, carried likewiſe a *reſerve* in ſome other veſſel for continual ſupply. *Tillotſon.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes ſeek conqueſt, and not juſtice, and raiſe all *reſerves* of law to ſupport an unrighteous cauſe. *Kettleworth.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general ſcheme, it is full with certain *reſerves* and devotions, and with a ſalvo to his own private judgment. *Addiſon.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge ſo deſpis'd?
Or envy, or what *reſerve* forbids to taſte? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has ſome darling luſt, which pleads for a *reſerve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers.*

6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its feeble aid,
My ſoul ſurpriz'd, and from herſelf diſguis'd,
Left all *reſerve*, and all the ſex behind. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED. *adj.* [from *reſerve.*]

1. Modeſt; not looſely free.

To all obliging, yet *reſerv'd* to all,
None could himſelf the favour'd lover call. *Waller.*

Fame is a bubble the *reſerv'd* enjoy,
Who ſtrive to graſp it, as they touch, deſtroy. *Pope.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reſerv'd* or ſullen was to ſee,
But ſweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſerved.*]

1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve.

I muſt give only ſhort hints, and write but obſcurely and *reſervedly*, until I have opportunity expreſs my ſentiments with greater copiouſneſs and perſpicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulouſly; coldly.

He ſpeaks *reſerv'dly*, but he ſpeaks with force
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worſe. *Prior.*

RESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerved.*] Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs.

Obſerve their gravity
And their *reſervedneſs*, their many cautions
Fitting their perſons. *Ben Jonſon.*

By formality, I mean ſomething more than common and compliment, even a ſolemn *reſervedneſs*, which may well conſiſt with honeſty. *Hooker.*

There was great warmeſs and *reſervedneſs*, and ſo great a jealouſy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive viſits. *Clarendon.*

Diſſimulation can but juſt guard a man within the compaſs of his own perſonal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that ſincerity and *reſervedneſs*, that every man may maintain in practiſe. *Swift.*

RESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

RESERVOI'R. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

There is not a ſpring or fountain, but are we provided with huge ciſterns and *reſervoirs* of rain and ſnow-water. *Addiſon.*

Who ſees pale Mammon pine amidſt his ſtore,
Sees but a backward ſteward for the poor;
This year a *reſervoir*, to keep and ſpare;
The next, a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again.

Will the houſe of Auſtria yield the leaſt article even of uſurped prerogative, to *reſettle* the minds of thoſe princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the conſequences of the emperor's death? *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſettle.*]

1. The act of ſettling again.

To the quieting of my paſſions, and the *reſettle*

cast of my diſcompoſed ſoul, I conſider that grief is the moſt abſurd of all the paſſions. *Norris.*

1. The ſtate of ſettling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *reſettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer.*

RESI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſidence; abode; dwelling. *Reſiance* and *reſiant* are now only uſed in law.

The king forthwith baniſhed all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *reſiance* in Antwerp, to return *Bacon.*

RESI'ANT. *adj.* [*reſſeant*, Fr.] Reſident; preſent in a place.

Soly man was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *reſiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles.*

The Allobroges here *reſiant* in Rome. *Ben Jonſ.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, French.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent.

How can God with ſuch *reſide?* *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy ſouls *reſide*;
In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds. *Dryden.*

2. [*reſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance, there *reſiding* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidence*, French.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air,
To teſtify his hidden *reſidence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confeſſor and duke William; for the confeſſor had often made conſiderable *reſidences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this ſmall flower,
Poiſon hath *reſidence*, and medicine power. *Shakſ.*
Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry *reſidence*. *Milton.*

Capreæ had been the retirement of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the *reſidence* of Tiberius for ſeveral years. *Addiſon.*

3. [from *reſido*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *reſidence* or ſettlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our cleareſt waters, and ſuch as ſeem ſimple unto ſenſe, are much compounded unto reaſon, as may be obſerved in the evaporation of water, wherein, beſides a terreous *reſidence*, ſome ſalt is alſo found. *Brown.*

RESIDENT. *adj.* [*reſidens*, Latin; *reſident*, French.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it neceſſary, that Chriſt ſhould be perſonally preſent or *reſident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet.*

He is not ſaid to be *reſident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpoſe of returning immediately; ſo alſo he is ſaid to be abſent, who is abſent with his family. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

The pope fears the Engliſh will ſuffer nothing like a *reſident* or conſul in his kingdoms. *Addiſon.*

RESIDE'NTIARY. *adj.* [from *reſident.*] Holding reſidence.

Chriſt was the conductor of the Iſraelites into the Land of Canaan, and their *reſidentiary* guardian. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *adj.* [from *reſiduum*, Lat.]
RESI'DUARY. } Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to leave the legacy, or the *reſiduary* advantage of the eſtate left him by the deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidu*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The ſmaller are all ſuch as expel the moſt volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *reſidue*. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, French.] To ſeat again. Obſolete.

In wretched priſon long he did remain,
Till they outreigned had their utmoſt date,
And then therein *reſieged* was again,
And ruled long with honourable ſtate. *Spenſer.*

To RESIGN. *v. a.* [*reſigner*, Fr. *reſigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Reſign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakſp.*
I'll to the king, and ſignify to him,
That thus I have *reſign'd* to you my charge. *Shakſp.*
To her thou didſt *reſign* thy place. *Milton.*
Phœbus *reſigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*
Ev'ry Ilioeus would *reſign* her breaſt;
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever ſhall *reſign* their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial inguanations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they ſtill within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

Do ſirous to *reſign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton*

Thoſe, who always *reſign* their judgment to the laſt man they heard or read, truth never ſinks into thoſe men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and *reſign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical.

What more reaſonable, than that we ſhould in all things *reſign up* ourſelves to the will of God? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence.

Happy the man, who ſtudies nature's laws,
His mind poſſeſſing in a quiet ſtate,
Fearleſs of fortune, and *reſign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*
A firm, yet cautious mind,
Sincere, though prudent; conſtant, yet *reſign'd*. *Pope.*

5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

What thou art, *reſign* to death. *Shakſpeare.*

RESIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Do that office of thine own good will;
The *reſignation* of thy ſtate and crown. *Shakſpeare.*

He intended to procure a *reſignation* of the rights of the king's majeſty's ſiſters and others, entitled to the poſſeſſion of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence.

We cannot expect, that any one ſhould readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *reſignation* to an authority, which the underſtanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh *reſignation*, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of it. *Addiſon.*

3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] One that reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Latin.]
RESI'LIENCY. } The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

If you ſtrike a ball ſide long, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch *reſilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man ſhall hear better if he ſtand aſide the body repercuſſing, than if he ſtand where he ſpeaketh, may be tried. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT. *adj.* [*reſiliens*, Lat.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Latin.] The fat ſulphurous parts of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. Thoſe vegetable ſubſtances that will diſſolve in water are gums, thoſe that will not diſſolve and mix but with ſpirits or oil are reſins. *Quincy.*

RE'SINOUS. *adj.* [from *reſin*; *reſineux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin.

Reſinous gums, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, are let fall again, if the ſpirit be copiouſly diluted. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſinous.*] The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, French; *reſipiſcentia*, low Latin.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Latin; *reſiſter*, French.]

1. To oppoſe; to act againſt.

Submit to God: *reſiſt* the devil, and he will flee. *James.*

To do all our ſole delight
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *reſiſt*. *Milton.*

Not more almighty to *reſiſt* our might,
Than wiſe to fruſtrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can bear,
Some, none *reſiſt*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. To not admit impreſſion or force.

Nor ſteel nor ſolid could *reſiſt* that edge. *Milton.*

To RESI'ST. *v. n.* To make oppoſition.

All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who *reſiſt*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perith conſtant fools. *Shakſpeare.*

RESI'STANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, French.
RESI'STENCE. } This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of reſiſting; oppoſition.

Demetrius, ſeeing that the land was quiet, and that no *reſiſtance* was made againſt him, ſent away all his forces. *1 Maccabees*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

The *reſiſtance* of bone to cold is greater than of fleſh, for that the fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone *reſiſteth*, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Muſick ſo ſoftens and diſarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *reſiſtance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of ſolidity we receive by our touch and it ariſes from the *reſiſtance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it poſſeſſes *Locke.*

But that part of the *reſiſtance*, which ariſes from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the denſity of the matter, and cannot be diminiſhed by dividing the matter into ſmaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreaſing the denſity of the medium. *Newton.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiſtible.*]

1. Quality of reſiſting.

Whether the *reſiſtibility* of Adam's reaſon did not equivalence the facility of Eve's ſeduction, we refer unto ſchoolmen. *Brown.*

The ſame body, being the complex idea of extenſion and *reſiſtibility*, together, in the ſame ſubject, theſe two ideas are not exactly one and the ſame. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being reſiſtible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *reſiſtibility* of this ſufficient grace, that one reſiſts it. *Hammond.*

RESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] That may be reſiſted.

That is irreſiſtible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *reſiſtible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale.*

RESI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the ſudden and *reſiſtleſs* aſſaults of death. *Raleigh.*

All at once to force *reſiſtleſs* way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame *reſiſtleſs* power may plead for me. *Dryd.*

She chang'd her ſtate;
Reſiſtleſs in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*

Though thine eyes *reſiſtleſs* glances dart,
A ſtronger charm is mine, a generous heart. *Logic.*

RESO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *reſolve.*]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of ſuch intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude ſeem directly *reſolvable* into pride, as the principal reaſon of them. *South.*

2. Diſſoluble; admitting ſeparation of parts.

As the ſerum of the blood is *reſolvable* by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates, ſo as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of ſolution, or of being made leſs obſcure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the cauſes beſt *reſolvable* from obſervations made in the countries themſelves, the parts through which they paſs. *Brown.*

RE'SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*reſoluble*, Fr. *re* and *ſolubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

Three is not preciſely the number of the diſtinct elements, whereunto mixt bodies are *reſolvable* by fire. *Boyle.*

To **RESO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Latin; *reſoudre*, French.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our conſciences beſt *reſolved*, and in moſt agreeable ſort unto God and nature *reſolved*, when they are to far perſuaded, as thoſe grounds of perſuaſion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me ſome breath,
Before I poſitively ſpeak in this,
I will *reſolve* your grace immediately. *Shakſpeare.*

I cannot brook delay, *reſolve* me now;
And what your pleaſure is, ſhall ſatisfy me. *Shakſ.*

Reſolve me, ſtrangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To ſolve; to clear.

Examine, ſift, and *reſolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they ſpring, and it ſhall clearly appear, that the moſt which can be inferred upon ſuch plenty of divine teſtimonies, is only this, that ſome things, which they maintain, do ſeem to have been out of ſcripture not abſurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I *reſolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world live, they mean not what they do, but what they ſay. *K. Charles.*

He always boaſt himſelf rather judiciouſly to *reſolve*, than by doubts to perplex a buſineſs. *Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of their copies, will eaſily *reſolve* thoſe difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden.*

The man who would *reſolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happineſs, it was *reſolved* by all, muſt be ſome one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To ſettle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts ſimply moral, may be *reſolved* into ſome dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*

Long ſince we were *reſolved* of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice, and your toil in war. *Shakſp.*

4. To fix in a determination. This ſenſe is rather neutral, though in theſe examples the form be paſſive.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *reſolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Reſolv'd on death, *reſolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſtows thy baggage-pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unleſs
Thy other lord forbids voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*

5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm.

Quit preſently the chapel, or *reſolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the ſtatue move. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To melt; to diſſolve.

Reſolving is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the ſtate of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot.*

Vegetable ſalts *reſolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by ſtimulating the ſolids, and diſſolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To analize; to reduce.

Into what can we *reſolve* this ſtrong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reaſon of ſo univerſal a conſent ſhould be conſtant. *Tillotſon.*

Ye immortal ſouls, who once were men,
And now *reſolv'd* to elements again. *Dryden.*

The decretals turn upon this point, and *reſolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker.*

To **RESO'LVE.** *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's ſelf.

Confirm'd, then I *reſolve*
Adam ſhall ſhare with me. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs is like the ſea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore thoſe, who have *reſolved* upon the thriving ſort of piety, have ſeldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To melt; to be diſſolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Reſolveth from its figure 'gainſt the fire? *Shakſpeare.*

No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's pow'r, or try'd the force of love,
All tempers yield and ſoften in thoſe fires,
Our honours, intereſts, *reſolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern.*

When the blood ſtagnates in any part, it firſt congulates, then *reſolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be ſettled in opinion.

Let men *reſolve* of that as they pleaſe: this every intelligent being muſt grant, that there is ſomething that is himſelf, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *reſolve*,
To ſuck the ſweets of ſweet philoſophy. *Shakſp.*

When he ſees
Himſelf by dogs, and dogs by men purſu'd,
He ſtraight revokes his bold *reſolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*

Cæſar's approach has ſummon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *reſolves*. *Addiſ.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſolved.*] With firmneſs and conſtancy.

A man may be *reſolvedly* patient unto death; ſo that it is not the mediocrity of reſolution, which makes the virtue, nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolved.*] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs.

This *reſolvedneſs*, this high fortitude in ſin, can with no reaſon be imagined a preparative to its remiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellants; and in the increaſe, ſomewhat of *reſolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wiſeman.*

Lacteſcent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholeſome juice, *reſolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot.*

RESO'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolve.*]

1. One that forms a firm reſolution.

Thy reſolutions were not before ſincere; conſequently God that ſaw that, cannot be thought to have juſtified that inſincere *reſolver*; that dead faith. *Hammond.*

2. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the ſeveral genuine and univerſal *reſolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *reſolute*; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakſpeare.*

Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *reſolute*. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily.

We *reſolutely* muſt,
To the few virtues that we have, be juſt. *Rowe.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, deſpites the pleaſures of ſin, and notwithſtanding all the allurements of ſenſe perſiſts *reſolutely* in his courſe. *Tillot.*

Some of thoſe facts he examines, ſome he *reſolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the reſt he diſtorts with unnatural turns. *Swift.*

RE'SOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

All that my *reſoluteneſs* to make uſe of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquieſce *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Lat. *reſolution*, French.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals eſcape due relation, they fall into great obſcurities, and ſuch as future ages ſeldom reduce into a *reſolution*. *Brown.*

Viſits, whether of civility, or for *reſolution* of conſcience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous. *Fell.*

The unravelling and *reſolution* of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the deſign, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts.

To the preſent impulſes of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, all the ſagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *reſolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions. *Hale.*

3. Diſſolution.

In the hot ſprings of extreme cold countries, the firſt heats are unſufferable, which proceed out of the *reſolution* of humidity congealed. *Bacon.*

4. [from *reſolute.*] Fixed determination; ſettled thought.

I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
Ere a determinate *reſolution*,
The biſhop did require a reſpite. *Shakſpeare.*

O Lord, *reſolutions* of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

We ſpend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *reſolution*. *Tillot.*

How much this is in every man's power, by making *reſolutions* to himſelf, is eaſy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to deliberation, may be called ſuſpenſion; that which anſwers to invention, *reſolution*: and that which, in the phantaſtick will, is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad.

The reſt of the Helots, which were otherwiſe ſcattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *reſolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

I would unſtate myſelf to be in a due *reſolution*. *Shakſpeare.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *reſolution* to act thoſe monſtrous things. *Clarendon.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope?
If not what *reſolution* from deſpair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *reſolutions*, which might occaſion ſuch alterations. *Hale.*

RE'SOLUTIVE. *adj.* [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to diſſolve or relax.

RE'SONANCE. *n. f.* [from *resono*, Latin.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT. *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and purfu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour. *Milton.*
Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*. *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festival days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superstitious; for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them. *White.*

The sons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high. *Milton*
To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale.*

RESO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shakſp.*

4. [*ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. A Gallicism.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

RESO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *resort*.] One that frequents, or visits.

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to return as sound.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song. *Milton.*
And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*
The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest. *Milton.*

3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound*. *Pope.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milton.*

RESOU'RCE. *n. f.* [*ressource*, French. *Skinner* derives it from *resoudre*, French, to spring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends purs'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last *resource*;
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breeds th much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

To RESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspeare.*

To RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'ſt seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakspeare.*
The blest gods doe not love
Ungodly actions; but *respect* the right,
And in the works of pious men delight. *Chapman.*
In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*
In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes only ought to be *respected*. *Kettleworth.*

2. [*respecter*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*
Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips*
I always loved and *respected* sir William. *Swift.*

3. To have relation to: as, the allusion *respects* an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*
Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Bacon.*

RESPE'CT. *n. f.* [*respect*, French; *respectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakspeare.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakspeare*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice *Shakspeare*
Æneas must be drawn a supplant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden.*
I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect*. *Prior.*
The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little *respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Good-will.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands. *Shakspeare.*
The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Genesis.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Proverbs.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eye. *Shakſ.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*
The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*
The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakſp.*
Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakspeare.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*
There have been always monsters amongst them, in *respect* of their bodies. *Wilkins.*
I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws *Tillotson.*
Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*
They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RESPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect.

RESPE'CTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons; for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*respect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*
With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The list'ning people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence.

To you glad crowns sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *respectful*.] The quality of being respectful.

RESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses recounts the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet.*
When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [*respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium, the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself? *Shakspeare*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so

it be not long of them, than with pain and labour make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker.*

He was exceeding *reſpective* and pra ctiſe. *Raleigh.*

RESPE'CTIVELY, *adv.* [from *reſpective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the Engliſh and Flemiſh began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to diſpoſe their ſovereigns *reſpectively* to open the intercourſe again. *Bacon.*

The impreſſions from the objects of the ſenſes do mingle *reſpectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the eaſt and weſt are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable ſituation, which they have *reſpectively* in the whole body of the univerſe. *South.*

The principles of thoſe governments are *reſpectively* diſclaimed and abhorred by all the men of ſenſe and virtue in both parties *Addiſon.*

2. Relatively; not abſolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the univerſal, Moſes would not then have ſaid, eaſtward in Eden, ſeeing the world hath not eaſt nor weſt, but *reſpectively.* *Raleigh.*

3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete.

Among the miniſters themſelves, one being ſo far in eſtimation above the reſt, the voices of the reſt were likely to be given for the moſt part *reſpectively* with a kind of ſecret dependency. *Hooker.*

4. With great reverence. Not in uſe.

Honeſt Plummius, you are very *reſpectively* welcome. *Shakſpeare.*

RESPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſpiration*, French; *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the ſea was the *reſpiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by dipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I inſtanced before, that muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough and difficulty of *reſpiration.* *Harvey.*

The author of nature foreknew the neceſſity of rains and dews to the preſent fructure of plants, and the uſes of *reſpiration* to animals; and therefore created thoſe correſpondent properties in the atmoſphere. *Bentley.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *reſpiration* to the juſt,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could *reſpire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were ſcorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathleſs both themſelves aſide retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel talks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *reſpire.*
Spenſer.

I, a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day ſpring born; here leave me to *reſpire.*
Milton.

3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil.

Hark! he ſtrikes the golden lyre;
And ſee! the tortur'd ghoſts *reſpire*,
See ſhady ſprus advance! *Pope.*

RESPITE. *n. ſ.* [*reſpit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence.

I had hope to ſpend
Quiet, though ſad, the *reſpite* of that day,
That muſt be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

Wiſdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *reſpite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pauſe; interval.

The fox then counſel'd th' ape, for to require
Reſpite till morrow t' anſwer his deſire. *Spenſer.*

This cuſtomary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *reſpite* or breathing time of peace, doth uſually borrow pretence from the neceſſity, to make itſelf appear more honeſt. *Raleigh.*

Some pauſe and *reſpite* only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire.
Denham.

To RESPI'TE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pauſe.

In what bow'r or ſhade
Thou find'ſt him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *reſpite* his day-labour with repaſt,
Or with repoſe. *Milton.*

2. [*reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay.

An act paſſed for the ſatisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promiſed payment, in November following; till which time they were to *reſpite* it, and be contented that the common ſoldiers and inferior officers ſhould be ſatisfied upon their diſbanding. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *reſplen-*
RESPLE'NDENCY, } *dent.*] Luſtre; brightneſs; ſplendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *reſplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that ſupreme *reſplendency*, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it in the creature, is as abſurd as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a parhelion inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*reſplendens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in ſituation, *reſplendent* in all glory. *Camden.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *reſplendent* gold. *Spenſer.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold, and more *reſplendent.* *Bacon.*

Empreſs of this fair world, *reſplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks moſt ſplendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnaber in the homogeneal light is moſt *reſplendent*, in the green light it is manifeſtly leſs *reſplendent*, in the blue light full leſs. *Newton.*

Reſplendent braſs, and more *reſplendent* dames. *Pope.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *reſplendent.*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Latin; *reſpondre*, Fr.]

1. To anſwer. Little uſed.

2. To correſpond; to ſuit.

To ev'ry theme *reſponds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Lat.]

1. An anſwerer in a ſuit.

In giving an anſwer, the *reſpondent* ſhould be in court, and perſonally admoniſhed by the judge to anſwer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe.*

2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and tentonably commit the opponent with the *reſpondent*, like a long practiſed moderator? *More.*

The *reſpondent* may eaſily ſhew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the ſoul and body of him. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Lat.]

1. An anſwer; commonly an oraculous anſwer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *reſponſes* of the gods with all poſſible veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flouriſhed, began to droop, and from giving *reſponſes* in verſe, &c. ſeemed to prate, and within a while were utterly ſilenced. *Hakewill.*

2. [*reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt in publick worſhip.

To make his pariſhioners kneel and join in the *reſponſes* he gave every one of them a haſſock and common prayer book. *Addiſon.*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

Let the reſpondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adverſary after a direct *reſponſe*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *reſponſe.* *Watts.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſponſus*, Lat.]

1. Anſwerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *reſponſible* for it. *Hammond.*

He as much ſatisfies the itch of telling news, as much perſuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat ſecure, and ſtands not *reſponſible* for the truth of his relations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation.

The neceſſity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot ſupply the place of; ſince the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as a ſecurity by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honeſt or *reſponſible* *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſponſible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſio*, Lat.] The act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [*reſponſif*, Fr. from *reſponſus*, Lat.]

1. Anſwering; making anſwer.

A certificate is a *reſponſive* letter, or letter by way of anſwer. *Ayliffe.*

2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe.

Sing of love and gay deſire,
Reſponſive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to pleaſe, when high he ſings
The vocal lay *reſponſive* to the ſtrings. *Pope.*

RESPO'NSORY. *adj.* [*reſponſorius*, Latin.] Containing anſwer.

REST. *n. ſ.* [ræſt, Sax. *ruſte*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repoſe.

All things retir'd to *reſt*,
Mind us of like repoſe. *Milton.*
My toſt limbs are wearied into *reſt.* *Pope.*

2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death.

Off with holy hymns he charm'd their ears,
For David left him, when he went to *reſt*,
His lyre. *Dryden.*

3. Stillneſs; ceſſation or abſence of motion.

Putrefaction aſketh *reſt*; for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cauſe mov'd the Creator, in his holy *reſt*,
So late to build? *Milton.*

All things are paſt equally and perfectly at *reſt*, and to this way of conſideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or laſt yeſterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye ſhall find *reſt* unto your ſouls. *Matthew.*

He giveth you *reſt* from all your enemies.
Deuteronomy.

'Scap'd from ſuch ſtorms of pow'r, holding it beſt
To be below herſelf to be at *reſt.* *Daniel.*

The root cut off, from whence theſe tumults roſe,
He ſhould have *reſt*, the commonwealth repoſe.
Daniel.

Thus feue'd, but not at *reſt* or eaſe of mind *Milton.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*? *Fanshaw.*

With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*;
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden.*

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South.*

Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope.*

The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Pope.*

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *rest*. *Job.*

The christian chuseth for his day of *rest* the first day of the week, that he might thereby profess himself a servant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan. *Nelson.*

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon.*

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race. *Dryden.*

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chissel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chissel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon.*

7. Place of repose.

Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*

8. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

9. [*reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

The pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The *rest* a huntress. *Dryden.*

Rest. *adj.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Abbot.*

They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*

Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward.*

To Rest. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton.*

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Ἱερὸν ὕπνον
Κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure. *Milton*

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton.*

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*

5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. *Proverbs*

Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange.*

After such a lord I *rest* secure.
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*

There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exodus.*

The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numbers.*

From work
Resting, he bless'd the seventh day. *Milton.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor.*

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination. *Addison.*

8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I *rested*,
And, not without consid'ring, fix'd my fate. *Dryd.*

Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke.*

The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*

9. [*resto*, Lat. *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression? *Milton.*

There *resteth* the comparative, that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

To Rest. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place as on a support.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last,
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil opprest,
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*

The protestants having well studied the fathers, were now willing to *rest* their cause, not upon scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three first centuries. *Waterland.*

Here *rests* his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

Resta'gnant. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate*.] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*. *Wiseman.*

Restagna'tion. *n. s.* [from *restagnate*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

Restaura'tion. *n. s.* [*restauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state.

Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life. *Hooker.*

O my dear father! *restauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakspeare.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restauration*. *Brown.*

To Reste'm. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current.

How they *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakspeare.*

Re'stful. *adj.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head? *Shakspeare.*

Restha'rrow. *n. s.* A plant.

RE'STIFF. *adj.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of a horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscom.*

This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange.*

Some, with studious care,
Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

So James the drowsy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Restiff, and slumb'ring on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein. *Dryd.*

2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side. *Brown.*

Re'stiffness. *n. s.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name desemboltura, partly expresseth, where there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature, but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

Resti'nction. *n. s.* [*restinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguishing.

Restitu'tion. *n. s.* [*restitutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless *restitution*, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakspeare.*

He *restitution* to the value makes,
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Sandys.*

Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Taylor.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. *Tillotson.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands

he has chanted: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot*

8. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick, that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution*. *Grew.*

RE'STLESLY. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South.*

RE'STLESNESS. *n. s.* [from *restless*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Restlessness and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining *restlessness*;
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*

I sought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *restlessness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle.*

RE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *rest*.]

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he past'd the remnants of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now.
Milton.

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham.*

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever tecking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spright. *Fairfax.*

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day
Repeated? *Milton.*

RESTO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *restore*; *restauration*, Fr.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

This is properly *restauration*.

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to let us free
From bondage and from usurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *n. s.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakspeare*

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an inflamable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South.*

Asses milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mortimer.*

He prescribes an English gallon of asses milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbuthnot*

To RESTO'RE. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *restauro*, Latin.]

1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

Restore the man his wife. *Genesis.*

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Leviticus.*

She lands him on his native shores,
And to his father's longing arms *restores*. *Dryden.*

2. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more.
Dryden.

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before.
Dryden.

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Lost of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*

Th' archangel paus'd
Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd*.
Milton.

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins*

In his Odysseys, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, fuller than a plague destroys, *restores*.
Granville

5. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER. *n. s.* [from *restore*.] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*

I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*

To RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr. *restringo*, Latin.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If the *restrain'd* riots of your followers,
'Tis to such whole some end as clears her. *Shaksp.*

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakspeare.*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare.*

Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess.
Milton.

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakespeare.*

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakspeare.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hooker.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute? *South.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians, that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; *i. e.* they are generally so. *Watts.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brace.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond*

RESTRAI'NER. *n. s.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.

It nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT. *n. s.* [from *restrain*; *restraint*, French.]

1. Abridgment of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you:
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*.
Shakspeare.

I request
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of discontent.
Shakspeare.

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Felton.*

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lord of the world besides? *Milton.*

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Bacon.*

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Samuel.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milt.*

Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance, and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*restriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade *Government of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict.*]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*restrictif*, French.] Styptick; astringent.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive.*] With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God, or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Latin.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRI'NGENT. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Latin; *restringent*, French.] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *adj.* [*restif*, French.] Obstinate in standing still. See RESTIFF.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakspeare.*

Have not other hands been tried and found *resty*? but we flick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce difficultable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. n.* [*resulter*, French; *resulto*, Latin.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smooks along the ground. *Pope.*

2. [*resulter*, French.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig-tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denham.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*

Their effects are often very disproportionable to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESU'LT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return of the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his to mer place. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of the votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them. *K. Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So the was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought it more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, pathonate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *n. s.* [*resultance*, French.] The act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *resume.*] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our light we have,
Gain'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flow'rs;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours.
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from 's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakspeare.*

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently, by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Davenant.*

3. To take again.

He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milt.*

At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head,
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryd.*

4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandsire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume again.* *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* resume *a discourse.*

RESU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*resomption*, French; *resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

The universal voice of the people seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unreasonable to publish a discourse upon grants. *Davenant.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Latin.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*resupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey.*] To review; to survey again.

I have, with curtesy eyes, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your council presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakspeare.*

RESURRE'CTION. *n. s.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts.*

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear
To his disciples *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which she has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection.* *Spectator.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick act, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

To RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.] To stir up anew; to revive.

We have bones and limbs for distinction, though divers parts, which you account vital, be open'd and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *resuscitate.*] The act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

To RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailler*, French.]

1. To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shaksp.*

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

RETAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail.* *Addison.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail.* *Swift.*

RETAILER. *n. s.* [from *retail.*] One who sells by small quantities.

From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends *Hakewill.*

To RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, French.]

1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain*? *Shakspeare.*

Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain.* *Denham.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted prowess I *retain.*
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

A tomb and funeral honours I decreed
The place your armour and your name *retains.* *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke*

2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare*

As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Romans.*

Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton*

Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown.*

They who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dry.*

3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philemon*

Hollow rocks *retain*
The sound of blust'ring winds. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of nutrition, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon dissolution. *Brown*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in use. Perhaps it should be *remain.*

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unfore'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *n. f.* [from *retain.*]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers.* *Shakspeare*

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion, the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison.*

2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

A day shall be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* i. to consideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it so much your interest to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that, at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Latin; *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryd.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To stay back.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown*

RETARDA'TION. *n. f.* [*retardation*, French, from *retard.*] Hinderance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of buds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon*

RETA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder.* *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [hpæcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach. It is commonly written *reach.*

RE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *reckless*. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He snuggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and ifling into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began;
Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *n. f.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a reformation of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*

RETE'NTION. *n. f.* [*retention*, French; *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*
Shakspeare

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon*

2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted *retention.* *South.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thro' keto add
My love without *retention* or restraint;
All his. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I fear the old and miserable king.
To some *retention* and appointed guard. *Shakspeare.*

RETE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentif*, French.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth seriously in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol? *Shakspeare.*

From *retentive* cage
When fallen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past imprisonment
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round
Pope.

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is preserver of. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *retentive.*] The quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *n. f.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE. *n. f.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Latin] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and it may be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are soon chunked in the black inside of the uvea. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. *n. f.* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

What followers, what *retinue* can'st thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost?
Milton

There appears
The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor *retinue* shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his creatures. *Rogers*

To RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shunketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth *retire.* *Davies.*

The less I may be bleft with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart
King Charles.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she *retire.* *Milton.*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations *Heyward*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth, require;
What could be more, but decently *retire?* *Swift.*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, *retire*, stay not. *Jeremiah.*

From each hand with speed *retir'd*,
Where erst was thickest plac'd th' angelick throng
Milton

3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's public posts *retire*,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow shuttled out of the room, and *retired.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. *2 Maccabees.*

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and *retired* himself, his wife, and children, into a foreſt thereby. *Sydney.*
He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into deſpair an enemy's hate. *Shakſp.*
I will thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shakſpeare.*
There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*
As when the ſun is preſent all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs muſt the ſpring be everlaſting there,
And every ſeaſon like the month of May. *Davies.*
Theſe actions in her cloſet, all alone,
Retir'd within herſelf, ſhe doth fulfil. *Davies*
After ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, he *retired* himſelf into the caſtle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*
Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And ſcarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before heruſhes in to ſhare the prey. *Dryden.*

RETI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; receſſion. Not in uſe.

I heard his prauſes in purſuit,
But ne'er, till now, his ſcandal of *retire*
Shakſpeare.

Thou haſt talk'd
Of ſallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shakſpeare.*
The battle and the *retire* of the Engliſh ſuccours were the cauſes of the loſs of that dutchy. *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in uſe.

Eve, who unſeen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Diſcovered ſoon the place of her *retire*. *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. adj.* [from *retire*.]

1. Secret; private.

Language moſt ſhews a man; ſpeak that I may ſee thee: it ſprings out of the moſt *retired* and inmoſt parts of us. *Ben Jonſon.*
Some, accuſtomed to *retired* ſpeculations, run natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions and the abſtract generalities of logick. *Locke.*
He was admitted into the moſt ſecret and *retired* thoughts and counſels of his royal maſter king William. *Addiſon.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in ſleep *retired* from the ſenſes, and out of theſe motions made on the organs of ſenſe. *Locke.*

RETI'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; ſecrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profeſs
Herſelf a man, ty'd to *retiredneſs*,
So affects my muſe now a chaſte fallowneſs. *Donne*

How could he have the leiſure and *retiredneſs* of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his ſhoulders? *Attterbury*

RETI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; ſecret habitation.

Capreæ had been the *retirement* of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the reſidence of Tiberius for many years. *Arbuthnot*
He has ſold a ſmall eſtate that he had, and has erected a charitable *retirement*, for ancient poor people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My *retirement* there tempted me to divert thoſe melancholy thoughts *Denham.*
An elegant ſufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
Progreſſive virtue, and approving heaven *Thomſon.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short *retirement* urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this *retirement* of the mind from the ſenſes, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke*

RETO'LD. part. paſſ. of *retell*. Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had ſaid
At ſuch a time, with all the reſt *retold*,
May reaſonably die. *Shakſpeare*
Upon his dead corpſe there was ſuch miſuſe
By thoſe Welſhwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame *retold* or ſpoken of. *Shakſp.*

To RETO'RT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.]

1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, ſhining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the firſt giver. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility.

His proof will eaſily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; ſhall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? it he ſhall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he ſhall not, then certainly I, that am ſuch, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, ſhall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*
He paſs'd through hoſtile ſcorn;
And with *retorted* ſcorn his back he turn'd
Milton.
The reſpondent may ſhew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* againſt himſelf. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*, or in ſome pipe that were ſinuous. *Bacon*

RETO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Latin.]

1. A cenſure or incivility returned.

I ſaid his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was; this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quick-ſilver is ſeparated by fire, I ſaw an heap of ſixteen thouſand *retorts* of iron, every one of which coſts a crown at the beſt hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. *Brown.*
Recent urine diſtilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort*, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot*

RETO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *toſs*.] To toſs back.

Toſs and *retoſs* the buſy inceſſant flies. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furniſhed me with all the paſſages in Ariſtotle and Horace, uſed to explain the art of poetry by painting, which, if ever I *retouch* this eſſay, ſhall be inſerted. *Dryden*
Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not, ſir, if you reviſe it and *retouch*." *Pope*

To RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He ſprings from Inachus of Argive race *Dryden*

To RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin; *retracter*, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to paſs the difficulties,
Paris ſhould ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the purſuit. *Shakſpeare.*
If his ſubſtitutes could have ſatisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stilling fleet.*

2. To take back; to reſume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to ſpare, and which they made ſo ill uſe, was employed in making proviſions for bread, and the exceſs of fertility, which contributed ſo much to their miſcarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. n.* To unſay; to withdraw conceſſion.

She will, and ſhe will not, ſhe grants, denies,
Conſents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville.

RETRACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rétractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

Theſe words are David's *retractation*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful reſolution. *South.*

RETRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *retract*.]

1. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced, or changing ſomething done.

They make bold with the deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch counter-marches and *retractions*, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verſes, which if ſhe had had preſent commodity, ſhe would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's inſatiable deſire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and ſtate, of the benefit of all my other *retractions* of conceſſions. *King Charles.*

RETRAI'CT. *n. ſ.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] Retreat. Obſolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourſe into him, and ſeeing the buſineſs paſt *retrayet*, reſolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

RETRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A caſt of the countenance. Obſolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working beliſgards and amorous *retraits*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenſer.*

RETRA'IT. *n. ſ.* [*retraitte*, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd *retreat*,
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm ſtill mirror of *retreat*,
I ſtudied Shrewſbury the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his ſon a houſe of pleaſure, and ſpared no coſt to make a delicious *retreat*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Holy *retreat*, hitherto no female further
Muſt dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, ſoon divine. *Prior.*

4. Place of ſecurity.

This place our dungeon, not our ſafe *retreat*
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*
That pleaſing ſhade they ſought, a ſoft *retreat*
From ſudden April ſhowers, a ſhelter from the heat.
Dryden.
There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure and undefined words, which yet make theſe *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortreſſes of fair warriors. *Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force. Retreat is leſs than flight.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges, as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*
Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat*.
Milton.
No thought of flight,
None of *retreat*. *Milton.*

To RETRE'AT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
Their own heroick deeds *Milton.*

2. To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity.

3. To retire from a ſuperiour enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* ſea their furious tide.
Milton.

My ſubject does not oblige me to look after the waters, or point for the place whereunto it is now *retreated*. *Woodward.*

Having taking her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot.*

RETREA'TED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild
Retreated in a private valley, sing. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts *retrench.*
Denham.

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been *retrenched.* *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I *retrench?* yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And, like its master, very low. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *n. f.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench.*] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made their *retrenchments*, and consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin; *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to ate a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RE'TRIBUTER. *n. f.* [from *retribute.*] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBU'TION. *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* or treasure. *Bacon.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to haggle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to take after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RETRI'BUTIVE. } *adj.* [from *retribute.*]
RETRI'BUTORY. } Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

RETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Ptolomeus's liberty *retriev'd*,
Cheers her sad soul. *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley.*

RETROA'CTION. *n. f.* Action backward.

RETROCE'SSION. *n. f.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Postcoition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation.* *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *n. f.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde.* *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakspeare.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when, by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde.* *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still,
In six thou seest. *Milton.*

Two pegmantick figures were display'd,
One when direct, and one when *retrograde.*
Dryden.

To RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backward.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY. *n. f.* [*retro* and *minga*, Lat.] The quality of stating backward.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or averse between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENT. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Stating backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingents.* *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *n. f.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *retrospect.*] Act or faculty of looking backward.

Can'st thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* veers
Sees the glorious ages past?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *retrospect.*] Looking backward.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from th' apparent what conclude the why
Pope.

To RETU'ND *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with fur and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.

Whose rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Proverbs.*

On their embattl'd ranks the waves *return*
Milton.

2. To come back to the same state.

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er *Shakspeare.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakspeare.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*,
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend? *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return.* *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn.
Milton.

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. 1 *Samuel.*

Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 *Kings.*

What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton.*

When answer none *return'd*, I sat me down.
Milton.

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people? 2 *Chronicles.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows
But God hath fet before us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his facred houfe? *Milt.*

4. To give account of.
Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. *Graunt.*

5. To tranſmit.
Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould levy money, and *return* the ſame to the treaſurer for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the ſame place.
The king of France ſo ſuddenly gone back!
Something ſince his coming forth is thought of,
That his *return* was now moſt neceſſary. *Shakſp.*
When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns,
Takes little journies, and makes quick *returns*.
Dryden

Retrogreſſion.

Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate.
At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. 1 *Kings.*

Revolution; viciſſitude.
Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and viciſſitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and alſo what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon.*

Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale.
As for any merchandize you have bought, ye ſhall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*
As to roots accelerated in their ſpringing, there is no high price that thoſe things bear, and the twitches of their *returns*; for, in ſome grounds, a radiſh comes in a month, that in others will not come in ſo, and ſo make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

Profit; advantage.
The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from theſe few hours we ſpend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor.*

Remittance; payment from a diſtant place.
Within theſe two months, I do expect *return* of three times the value of this bond. *Shakſ.*
Brokers cannot have leſs money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.
You made my liberty your late requeſt:
Is no *return* due from a grateful breaſt?
I grow impatient, till I find ſome way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*
Since theſe are ſome of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our ſucceſſes, can we reaſonably preſume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*
Nothing better becomes a perſon in a publick character, than ſuch a publick ſpirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of eſteem. *Atterbury.*
Returns, like theſe, our miſtreſs bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!
Would'ſt thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution.
The other ground of God's ſole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapſe.
This is breaking into a conſtitution to ſerve a preſent expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to take the preſent pain, but with certain proſpect of ſudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [*retour*, French.]
Either of the adjoining ſides of the front of an houſe, or ground-plot, is called a *return* ſide. *Mozon.*
Both theſe ſides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a ſtately tower in the midſt of the front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account: the *ſheriff's* return.

RETU'RNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.
It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*
He ſhall have an attachment againſt the ſheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

RETU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.
The chapmen, that give higheſt for this, can make moſt profit by it, and thoſe are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

RETU'RNLESS. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.
But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well ſhould make *returnleſſe* ends.
Chapman

REVE. *n. ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.
The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioreſs ſpeak in character. *Dryden*

To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, French.]

1. To ſhow; to diſcover; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret.
Be aſhamed: ſpeaking again that which thou haſt heard, and *revealing* of ſecrets. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
Light was the wound, the prince's cure unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own.
Waller.
The anſwer to one who aſked what time was, *ſi non rogas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the leſs I underſtand it; might perſuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itſelf not to be diſcovered. *Locke.*
Thy throne is darkneſs in the abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the ſight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no further than thyſelf *reveal'd*.
Dryden.

2. To impart from heaven.
The ſufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which ſhall be *revealed* in us *Romans.*

REVEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, as a ſtable aſſent unto things mevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown.*
The lives of the *revealers* may be juſtly ſet over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree *Atterbury.*

2. One that diſcovers to view.
He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to ſight. *Dryden.*

To REVEL. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *recellar*, French, to awake; *Lye* from *ravelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe, *revel-rout*.] To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.
My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's houſe,
And *revel* it as bravely as the beſt. *Shakſpeare.*
We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him carelefsly,
Being our kinſman, if we *revel* much. *Shakſpeare.*
Antony, that *revels* long o'nights,
Is up. *Shakſpeare.*
We ſhall have *revelling* to-night;
I will aſſume thy part in ſome diſguiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er ſhot in his bow. *Ben Jonſon.*
Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and faſt not where they roſe.
Donne.

Where'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For firſt I ſought her but at looſer hours:
The apples ſhe had gather'd ſmelt moſt ſweet.
Pr'or.

RE'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.
Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And aſk him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their ſo facred paths he dares to tread? *Shakſ.*
They could do no leſs but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view theſe ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back.
Thoſe, who mincarry, eſcape by their blood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*
Venefection in the left arm does more immediately *revel*, yet the difference is minute. *Friend.*

RE'VEL-ROUT. *n. ſ.*

1. A mob; an unlawful aſſembly of a rabble. *Ainſworth.*

2. Tumultuous feſtivity.
For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done.
Rowe.

REVELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *revelation*, Fr.]

1. Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.
When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Teſtament. *Decay of Piety.*
As the goſpel appears in reſpect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the myſtical part, ſo it is a far more benign diſpenſation of the practical part. *Spratt.*

2. The apocalypſe; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *revel*.] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.
Fairies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonſhine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakſ.*
Unwelcome *revellers*, whoſe lawleſs joy
Pains the ſage ear, and hurts the ſober eye. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *revel*.] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth.
Forget this new-faſhion'd dignity,
And fall into our ruſtick *revelry*. *Shakſpeare.*
There let Hymen oft appear
In ſaffron robe with taper clear,
And pomp, and feaſt, and *revelry*,
With maſk and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

To REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, French.]

1. To return an injury.
Not unappeas'd he paſs'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy.
If our hard fortune no compaſſion draws,
The gods are juſt, and will *revenge* our cauſe.
Dryden.

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a paſſive ſenſe.
Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourſelves alone on Caſſius. *Shakſpeare.*
'Tis a quarrel moſt unnatural,
To be *reveng'd on him* that loveth thee. *Shakſp.*
Northumberland ſlew thy father;
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
If he not, heav'n be *reveng'd* on you! *Shakſp.*
Edom hath *revenged himſelf* upon Judah.
Ezekiel.
O Lord, viſit me, and *revenge me* of my perſecutors *Jeremiah.*
Who ſhall come to ſtand againſt thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wiſdom.*
Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on you,
Th' agents of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witneſs of a good conſcience, purſue him with further *revenge*. *Shakſpeare.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deuter.*

Deformed perſons are commonly even with nature: for as nature has done ill by them, ſo they do by nature; being void of natural affection; they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revenge* deſcend to? *Milton.*

The ſatyr in a rage
Forgets his buſineſs is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian law-giver, granted an impunity to any perſon that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*

2. The paſſion of vengeance; deſire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenges burn in them for their dear cauſes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man *Shakſpeare.*

3. *Revenge* is an act of paſſion; *vengeance* of juſtice. Injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. This diſtinction is perhaps not always preſerved.

REVE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandiſh more *revengeful* ſteel
Over the glitt'ring helmet of my foe. *Shakſpeare.*

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this ſharp-pointed ſword,
Which lade in this true breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother ſcales the walls. *Denh.*

Repenting England, thus *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively.

He ſnuff'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the ſkies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accuſe you not. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge*.]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reaſon will aſſuage
The raſh *revenger's* heat; words, well diſpos'd,
Have ſecret pow'r t'appeaſe enflamed rage. *Spenſer.*

I do not know,
Wherefore my father ſhould *revengers* want,
Having a ſon and friends. *Shakſpeare.*

So ſhall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his iſſue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Morocco's monarch
Had come in perſon, to have ſeen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who puniſhes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of inditature, without a religious oath, which ſuppoſes an omniſcient being, as conſcious to its falſehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury? *Bentley.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her ſon's fleſh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaſte dames an endleſs monument. *Spenſer.*

By the cloſe of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*. *Raleigh.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*revenue*, French. Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily fetch over unto them the *revenues* wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenſer.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart ſcorns our poverty. *Shakſpeare.*

Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The ſway, *revenue*, beloved ſome, be yours. *Shakſ.*

Many offices are of ſo ſmall *revenue*, as not to furniſh a man with what is ſufficient for the ſupport of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, ſhe might have kept that *revenue* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

His vaſſals eaſy, and the owner bleſt,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the reſt;
Not ſo a nation's *revenues* are paid;

The ſervant's faults are on the maſter laid. *Swift.*

When men grow great from their *revenue* ſpent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament. *Young.*

To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To reſound; to reverberate. Not in uſe.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs:
The youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe low ſound
Reverbs no hollowneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'RBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Reſounding; beating back. The reading in the following paſſage ſhould be, I think, *reverberant*.

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling goſſip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakſpeare.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in th' applauſe
Where they're extended; which, like an arch,
reverb'rates
The ſound again. *Shakſpeare.*

As the ſight of the eye is like a glaſs, ſo is the cave a ſimuous cave, with a hard bone, to ſtop and *reverberate* the ſound. *Bacon.*

Aſhes, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the ſun, ſo we, by the help of a good foil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is fleel corroded with vinegar or ſulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadſtone will not attract. *Brown.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majeſty *reverberated* ſo ſtrongly upon Villeroi, that they diſpelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To reſound.

Start
And echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That ſhall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakſ.*

REVERBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate*.] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of viſibles, ſmall glaſſes ſuffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater ſpaces *Bacon.*

The firſt repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, like the ſeveral *reverberations* of the ſame image from two oppoſite looking glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

REVE'RBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of ſtones, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Mortim.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*revereor*, Fr. *revereor*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often ſtamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his collegue, and we may ſuppoſe Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus-Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addiſon.*

Jove ſhall again *revere* your pow'r,
And riſe a ſwan, or fall a ſhow'r. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *revered*,
And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd. *Pope.*

REVE'RENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; reſpect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a ſign the *reverence* of government is loſt. *Bacon.*

Higher of the genial bed,
And with myſterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, uſe reverent poſtures and the loweſt geſtures of humility, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers *Dryden.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a juſt eſteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his ſervice, and an unwillingneſs to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy.

Now lies ſhe there,
And none ſo poor to do him *reverence*. *Shakſpeare.*

He led her ceremoniouſly forth,
Where Godfrey ſat among his lords and peers,
She *rev'rence* did, then bluſh'd as one diſmayed *Fairfax.*

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *rev'rence* when a man appear'd,
Both muſt have dy'd. *Dryden.*

Up ſtarts the beldam,
And *reverence* made, accoſted thus the queen *Dryden.*

The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily
So call'd, ſhe came; the ſcarlet roſe and pearl
Becoming *rev'rence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* ſhall incite us to. *Shakſ.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakſpeare.*

To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful reſpect.

Thoſe that I *rev'rence*, thoſe I fear, the wiſe,
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakſpeare.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, worthily ſince they
God's image did not *reverence* in themſelves. *Milt.*

He ſlew Action, but deſpoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he ſent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodneſs will forbid us to dread him as ſlaves, ſo his majeſty will command us to *reverence* him as ſons. *Rogers.*

He preſents every one ſo often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can ſufficiently *reverence*, or ſerve thoſe enough, for whom he implores ſo many mercies from God *Law.*

REVERENCER. *n. ſ.* [from *reverence*.] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite ſunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the reſt of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads again.

REVEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Latin.]

1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; exacting reſpect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* eſtimation. *Shakſpeare.*

Reverend and gracious ſenators. *Shakſpeare.*

Onias, who had been high prieſt, *reverend* in converſation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. *2 Maccabees.*

A pariſh prieſt was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend* and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face. *Dryden.*

A *reverend* ſire among them came,
Who preach'd converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

Reverend old man! thy years exceed thy hands. *Pope.*

3. The honorary epithet of the clergy. Weftyle a clergyman, *reverend*; a biſhop, right *reverend*; and archbiſhop, moſt *reverend*.

REVERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, proſtrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

Meet then the ſeinor, far renown'd for ſenſe,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forſwear. *Donne.*

The leaſt degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly conſiſting in a *reverential* eſteem of things ſacred. *South.*

The reaſon of the inſtitution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, ſuppoſing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'ſcape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverential*.] With ſhow of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the ſituation of their temple, place their beds from north to ſouth. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakſpeare.*

His diſciples here,
By their great maſter ſent to preach him every where,
Moſt *reverently* receiv'd. *Drayton*

To neareſt ports their ſhatter'd ſhips repair,
Whereby our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder ſpeaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boaſted volumes, down;
Only reſerve the ſacred one:
Law, reverently low,
Make thy ſtubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

REVE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the buſineſs of the Maſorites, to number not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVE'RSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *reverſe*.] Change of ſentence.

The king, in the *reverſal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will. *Bacon.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down.

A pyramid *reverſed* may ſtand upon his point, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to ſubvert.

Theſe now controul a wretched people's fate,
Theſe can divide, and theſe *reverſe* the ſtate. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.

Michael's ſword ſtay'd not;
But with ſwift wheel *reverſe*, deep entring ſhun'd
Satan's right ſide. *Milton.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his underſtanding, that ſometime an erroneous ſentence definitive ſhould prevail, till the ſame authority, perceiving ſuch overſight, might afterwards correct or *reverſe* it, than that ſtrifes ſhould have reſpite to grow, and not come ſpeedily unto ſome end. *Hooker.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this ſentence to be *reverſed*. *Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverſe*,
To better life ſhall yield him. *Milton.*

Though grace may have *reverſed* the condemning ſentence, and ſealed the ſinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no tranſcript of that pardon in the ſinner's breaſt. *South.*

Thoſe ſeem to do beſt, who, taking uſeful hints from facts carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what they ſhall find in hiſtory to confirm or *reverſe* theſe imperfect obſervations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

Theſe plain characters we rarely find,
Though ſtrong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Of puzzling contraries confounds the whole,
Or a ſections quite *reverſe* the ſoul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny cuſtom governs men! it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverſes* even the diſtinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obſolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearſe,
And to his freſh remembrance did *reverſe*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenſer.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Latin.] To return.

REVE'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; viciſſitude.

The ſtrange *reverſe* of fate you ſee;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden.*

By a ſtrange *reverſe* of things, Juſtinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodoſian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an oppoſite. This is a ſenſe rather colloquial than analogous.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverſe* of Goodman Fact. *Addiſon.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promiſes of eternity, are juſt the *reverſe* of all the purſuits of ſenſe. *Rogers.*

3. [*revers*, Fr.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

As the Romans ſet down the image and inſcription of the conſul, afterward of the emperor on the one ſide, ſo they changed the *reverſe* always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal ſide;
On the *reverſe* our beauty's pride *Waller.*

Several *reverſes* are owned to be the repreſentations of antique figures. *Addiſon.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſe*.] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr. from *reverſe*.]

1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.

As were our England in *reverſion* his,
And he our ſubjects next degree in hope. *Shakſp.*

A life in *reverſion* is not half ſo valuable, as that which may at preſent be entered on. *Hammond.*

2. Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion.

He was very old, and had out-lived moſt of his friends; many perſons of quality being dead, who had, for recompenſe of ſervices, procured the *reverſion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity; whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo reſtrained to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the *reverſion* of the very next minute? *South.*

So many candidates there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get:
In vain they crowd each other at the door;
For e'en *reverſions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reverſion* in which men take place,
O late *reverſion*! at their own deceaſe. *Young.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reverſion*.] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

There are multitudes of *reverſionary* hopes and *reverſionary* promiſes of preferments. *Addiſon.*

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her ſubjects, gloomy ſits the queen;
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel ſcene;
And aptly folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The ſtream boils
Around the ſtone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomſon.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
Too ſlightly timbred for ſo loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakſp.*

If his tenant and patentee ſhall diſpoſe of his gift without his kingly aſſent, the lands ſhall *revert* to the king *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term.

Hath not muſick her figures the ſame with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antiſtrophe? *Peacham.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.

REVERY'. *n. ſ.* [*reſverie*, French.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought.

Reverie is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we ſhould ſee but little difference between that of the wiſe man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberleſs extravagancies paſs through both. *Addiſon.*

I am really ſo far gone, as to take pleaſure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*reveſtir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *reveſtio*, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathleſs,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *reveſt*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenſer.*

When thou of life reneweſt the ſeeds,
The withered fields *reveſt* their chearful weeds. *Wotton.*

2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVE'STIARY. *n. ſ.* [*reveſtiaire*, French; from *reveſtio*, Latin.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews aſcribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *reveſtiary* of the temple. *Camden.*

REVI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life.

If the Rabbins prophecy ſucceed, we ſhall conclude the days of the phœnix, not, in its own, but in the laſt and general flames, without all hope of *revi*ction. *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To ſtock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and ſpent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myſelf, and none of the reſt. *Raleigh.*

To REVIEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]

1. To look back.

So ſwift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has loſt the chaſers, and has ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To ſee again.

I ſhall *review* Sicilia; for whoſe ſight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To conſider over again; to re-examine.

Segnis ſays, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reaſon he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene revise,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W. *n. f.* [*revue*, French; from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference confidered his *reviews* and fubfequent editions. *Fell.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correfpondency may appear. *Burnet.*

The works of nature will bear a thoufand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occafion we fhall have to admire. *Atterbury.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Afked for their pafs by every fquib,
That lift at will them to *revile* or fnib. *Spenfer.*

I read in's looks
Matter againft me; and his eye *revil'd*
Me as his abject object. *Shakfpeare.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*. *Ifaiah.*

She ftill beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVI'LE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not ufed, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myfelf,—to whom
The gracious Judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton.*

REVI'LER. *n. f.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bittereft *revilers* are often half witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expreffion will not fuffer me to be *revilingly* abroad. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL. *n. f.* [from *revife.*] Review; re-examination.

The *revifal* of thefe letters has been a kind of examination of confcience to me; fo fairly and faithfully have I fet down in them the undifguifed ftate of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*revifus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, fir, if you *revife* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excufed, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himfelf the trouble of corrections and *revifes*. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a fecond proof of a fheet corrected.

His fending them fheet by fheet when printed, and furveying the *revifes*. *Fell.*

REVI'SER. *n. f.* [*revifeur*, Fr. from *revife.*] Examiner; fuperintendent.

REVI'SION. *n. f.* [*revifion*, Fr. from *revife.*] Review.

To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [*revifiter*, Fr. *revifo*, *revifito*, Latin.] To vifit again.

Thee I *revifit* fafe,
And feel thy fov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Revifit'ft not thefe eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milt.*

Let the pale fire *revifit* Thebes, and bear
Thefe pleafing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope.*

REVI'VAL. *n. f.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ftate of langour, oblivion, or obfcurity; recall to life.

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Latin.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the foul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings.*

So he dies;
But foon *revives*: death over him no power
Shall long ufurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rife from languor, oblivion, or obfcurity.

I *revive*
At this laft fight, affur'd that man fhall live. *Milt.*

To REVI'VE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than thofe gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raife from languor, infenfibility, or oblivion.

Noife of arms, or view of martial guife,
Might not *revive* defire of knightly exercife. *Spenf.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds thofe ideas, which after imprinting have been laid afide out of fight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many cafes to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to roufe.

I fhould *revive* the foldiers hearts;
Becaufe I ever found them as myfelf. *Shakfpeare.*

What firft Æneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could *revive* his fon,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

5. To recomfort; to reftore to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra.*

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll ufe me as he does my betters,
Publifh my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope muft bear as well as I. *Swift.*

7. [In chymiftry.] To recover from a mixed ftate.

REVI'VER. *n. f.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Latin.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, fo long are thefe medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

REVIVI'SCENCY. *n. f.* [*revivifco*, *reviviſcentia*, Latin.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a reftitution and *revivifcency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REU'NION. *n. f.* [*reunion*, French; *re* and *union.*] Return to a ftate of juncture, cohefion, or concord.

She, that fhould all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faften fundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To REUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]

1. To join again; to make one whole a fecond time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakfpeare.*

2. To reconcile; to make thofe at variance one.

To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howfoever you fhew bitternefs, do not act any thing that is not *revocable*. *Bacon.*

2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His fucceffor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-affume his liberalities. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*revocation*, French; *revocatio*, Latin.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that faw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenardra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*. *Howel.*

3. Repeal; reverfal.

A law may ceafe to be in force, without an exprefs *revocation* of the lawgiver. *White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a perfon, he may appeal; it is not neceffary to pray a *revocation* of fuch a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverfe.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole caufe for which it was made ftill remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourfelves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with overfight and error? *Hooker.*

What reafon is there, but that thofe grants and privileges fhould be *revoked*, or reduced to the firft intention? *Spenfer.*

Without my Aurenzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or elfe my fentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to reprefs.

She ftrove their fudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the laft repreffing fury mad,
They 'gan abftain. *Spenfer.*

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing for an hidden fhade. *Spenfer.*

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themfelves again. *Davies.*

REVO'KEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in ufe.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our interceffion, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakfpeare.*

To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes fomething of pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakfpeare.*

Our difcontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakfpeare.*

This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart; they are *revolted* and gone. *Jeremiah.*

2. To change. Not in ufe.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot foon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakfpeare.*

REVO'LT. *n. f.* [*revolte*, French; from the verb.]

1. Defertion; change of fides.

He was greatly ftrengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not thofe two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the reft, in cafe of a *revolt*? *Addifon.*

2. A revolter; one who changes fides. Not in ufe.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakfpeare.*

3. Grofs departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a grofs *revolt*:
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling ftranger. *Shakfp.*

REVO'LTED. *part.* [from *revolt.*] Having fwerved from duty.

Thou fingle haft maintain'd
Againft *revolted* multitudes the caufe of truth. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *n. f.* [from *revolt.*] One

who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury.*

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts.*

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall back.

On the detention of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *ipso jure revolve* to the judge *a quo*. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.*

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn she thines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakſp.*

REVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*revolution*, French; *revolutus*, Latin.]

1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impoſe
Such reſtleſs *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton.*

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution.

At certain *revolutions* all the diſcords
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the ſhort *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Perſian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a ſingle age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. It is uſed among us κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for the change produced by the admiſſion of king William and queen Mary.

The late *revolution*, juſtified by its neceſſity, and the good it had produced, will be a laſting anſwer. *Davenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceleſs head. *Milton.*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*revomir*, French; *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might caſt it up, and take more, vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill.*

REVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*revulſion*, Fr. *revulſus*, Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulſion* only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulſion*; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiſeman.*

There is a way of *revulſion* to let blood in an adverſe part. *Bacon.*

I had heard of ſome ſtrange cures of frenzies, by caſual applications of fire to the lower parts, which ſeems reaſonable enough, by the violent *revulſion* it may make of humours from the head. *Temple.*

REVU'LSIVE. *adj.* Having the power of revulſion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be ſtopped by outward applications, nor the *revulſives* of any kind. *Fell.*

To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou haſt *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Samuel.*

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Pſalms.*

2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good.

God *rewards* thoſe that have made uſe of the ſingle talent, that loweſt proportion of grace, which he is pleaſed to give; and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

There is no more reaſon to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or ſleepy; becauſe theſe things do not proceed from choice, but from natural neceſſity. A man muſt do ſo, nor can he do otherwiſe. *Wilkins.*

The Supreme Being *rewards* the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt. *Browne.*

REWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompenſe given for good performed.

Rewards and puniſhments do always preſuppoſe ſomething willingly done well or ill, without which reſpect, though we may ſometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward*. *Hooker.*

To myſelf I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden.*

Men have conſented to the immortality of the ſoul and the recompenſes of another world, promiſing to themſelves ſome *rewards* of virtue after this life *Tillotſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or puniſhable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our ſuperiors. *Taylor.*

REWA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenſes.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakſpeare.*

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, ſo is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addiſon.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular aſſemblies been, of thoſe who beſt deſerved from them. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the ſame words.

Bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madneſs
Would gambol from. *Shakſpeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The ſalt humours muſt be evacuated by the ſenate, *rhabarbarate*, and ſweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is uſed in mineral diſcoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moſes's rod, which, freely held forth, will ſtir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown.*

RHA'PSODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rhapſody*.] One who writes without regular dependance of one part upon another.

Aſk our *rhapſodiſt*, if you have nothing but the excellence and lovelineſs of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or puniſhments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

RHA'PSODY. *n. ſ.* [ῥαψῳδία; ῥάπτω, to ſew, and ᾠδὴ, a ſong.] Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependance or natural connection.

Such a deed, as ſweet religion makes
A *rhapſody* of words. *Shakſpeare.*

This confuſion and *rhapſody* of diſcourſe was not to be ſuppoſed in each ſingle ſaner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapſody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words ſlide over the ears, and vaniſh like a *rhapſody* of evening tales. *Watts.*

RHEIN-BERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina cervina*, Lat.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RHETORICK. *n. ſ.* [ῥητορικὴ; *rhétorique*, French.]

1. The art of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the beſt thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of uſing them. *Dryden.*

Of the paſſions, and how they are moved, Ariſtotle, in his ſecond book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably diſcourſed in a little compaſs. *Locke.*

Grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, *rhetorick* inſtructs to ſpeak elegantly. *Baker.*

2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory.

The heart's laſt *rhetorick*, diſclos'd with eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

His ſober lips then did be faſtly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and ſay *rhetorick*,
That hath ſo well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*

RHETO'RICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Latin; from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *Marc.*

Becauſe Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithſtanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The ſubject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts.*

RHETO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Latin; from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions.

'Twill be much more ſenſonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*; not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the midſt of ſuch ſolicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, French; *rhetor*, Latin.]

1. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator *Baker.*

2. An orator. Leſs proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquiſh'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *adj.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick.

Boldly preſum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *n. ſ.* [ῥεῦμα; *rheume*, French.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Truſt not theſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without ſuch a *rheum*;
And he, long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe. *Shakſpeare.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakſ.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,
Rheums chill the water, agues bluſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

RHEU'MATICK. *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound. *Shakspeare*

The blood taken away looked very fizy or *rheumatick*. *Flayer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *n. f.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheumatisme*, French; *rheumatismus*, Latin.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throbbing quinsey, 'tis my fair opponts,
And *rheumatisms* I tend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

RHEU'MY. *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare.*

The south he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryd*

RHINO'CEROS. *n. f.* [ῥὶς and κέρας; *rhinocerot*, French.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast, as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHOMB. *n. f.* [*rhombe*, French; *rhombus*, Latin; ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible elfe above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings *Milton.*

RHO'MBICK. *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHOMBOID. *n. f.* [ῥομβοειδὲς; *rhombide*, French.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhomboick figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* lenticules of a compressed form, had many others inlaid round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

RHU'BARB. *n. f.* [*rhabarbara*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, senna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence? *Shakspeare.*

Having fixed the tentanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wiseman.*

RHYME. *n. f.* [ῥυθμὸς; *rhythme*, Fr.]

1. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and *rhimes*:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses.
Hudibras.

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle souring from the skies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with enchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*
Now sportive youth,
Carol incondite *rhythms* with fusing notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?
Know, fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

RHYME or *reason*. Number or sense.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhyme*;
But from that time unto this season,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

The gudiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all *rhime* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*

1. To agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dry.*

2. To make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason themselves out again *Shakspeare.*

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

RHY'MER. } *n. f.* [from *rhyme*.] One
RHY'MSTER. } who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.

Scall'd *rhymers* will ball'd us out o'tune. *Shakf.*

It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, *rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Davies*

Rhymer come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden*

Milton's rhime is confirmed at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhymer*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*

I speak of those who are only *rhimsters*. *Dennis*

RHY'THMICAL. *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rythmique*, French; from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

RIB. *n. f.* [ribbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.

Of these there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back, they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intrails: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter than all the rest, and is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens. *Quincy*

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature! *Shakspeare.*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton.*

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*

The ships with shatter'd *ribs* scarce creeping from the seas. *Drayton*

3. Any prominence running in lines: as the stalks of a leaf.

RI'BALD. *n. f.* [*ribauld*, French; *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribbald*, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen. *Spenser.*

Your *ribauld* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakspeare.*

The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakspeare.*

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these *ribbalds*,
From flatting Bentley down to puling Tibbalds *Pope.*

RI'BALDRY. *n. f.* [from *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than brass-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is discreet; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*

In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
Ere yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Granville*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneness. *Swift.*

RI'BAND. *n. f.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, French. This word is sometimes written *riban*.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden.*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears some mystick word. *Green*

RI'BBED. *adj.* [from *rib*.]
1. Furniſhed with ribs.
Was I by rocks engender'd; *rib'd* with ſteel?
Such tortures to reſiſt, or not to feel? *Sandys.*
Hung on each bough a ſingle leaf appears,
Which ſhrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a cloſ'd fan, nor ſtretches wide its veins,
But as the ſeaſons in their circle run,
Opes its *rib'd* ſurface to the nearer ſun. *Gay.*
2. Enclofed as the body by ribs.
Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your iſle, which ſtands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in
With rocks unſcalcable, and roaring waters. *Shak.*
3. Marked with protuberant lines.

RI'BBON. *n. ſ.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BBROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt*.] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word.
That done, he riſes, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boaſting
Of his magnificent *ribroaſting*. *Butler.*
I have been pinched in flefh, and well *ribroaſted* under my former maſters; but I'm in now for ſkin and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

RI'BWORT. *n. ſ.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: as in theſe verſes of Fortunatus:
Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hilp'ric barbarians a ſtout helper term.
So *Alfric* is altogether ſtrong; *Æthelric*, nobly ſtrong or powerful: to the ſame ſenſe as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibſon's Camden.*

RICE. *n. ſ.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in moſt of the eaſtern countries. *Miller.*
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind: it is kindly to human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive, and thoſe ſubject to haemorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*
If the ſnuff get out of the ſnuffers, it may fall into a diſh of *rice* milk. *Swift.*

RICH. *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Ital. *pica*, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent: oppoſed to *poor*.
I am as *rich* in having ſuch a jewel,
As twenty ſeas, if all their ſand were pearl *Shak.*
The *rich* muſt not give more, and the poor no leſs. *Exodus.*
A thief bent to unhoard the caſh
Of ſome *rich* burgher *Milton.*
Rich was his ſoul, though his attire was poor,
As heav'n had cloath'd his own embaſſador. *Dryd.*
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the proſpect all around him. *Sped.*
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous.
Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Conſummate lovely ſmil'd. *Milton.*
Matilda never was meanly dreſs'd in her life; and nothing pleaſes her in dreſs, but that which is very *rich* and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.
So we th' Arabian coaſt do know
At diſtance, when the ſpices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to ſteer,
Though neither day nor ſtar appear. *Waller.*
If life be ſhort, it ſhall be glorious,
Each minute ſhall be *rich* in ſome great action. *Rowe.*
Sauces and *rich* ſpices are fetched from India. *Baker.*
4. Fertile; fruitful.
There are, who fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
5. Abundant; plentiful.
The gorgeous Eaſt with *richeſt* hand
Pours on her ſons barbarick pearl and gold. *Milt.*
6. Abounding; plentifully ſtocked: as, paſtures *rich* in flocks.
7. Having ſomething precious.
Groves whoſe *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

RI'CHED. *adj.* [from *rich*.] Enriched. Obſolete.
Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'CHES. *n. ſ.* [*richeſſes*, French.]
1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſions.
The inſufficiencies of *riches* to charity has rendered it neceſſary by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*
Chemiſts ſeek *riches* by tranſmutation and the great elixir *Spratt.*
Riches do not conſiſt in having more gold and ſilver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourſelves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, ſharing the gold and ſilver of the world in a leſs proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and ſo are poorer. *Locke.*
What *riches* give us, let us firſt enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths, what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance.
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY. *adv.* [from *rich*.]
1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And ſhe is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakſpeare.*
Women *richly* gay in gems? *Milton.*
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly.
In animals, ſome ſenſes are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown.*
After a man has ſtudied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged caſes will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.
There is ſuch licentiouſneſs among the beſt of the people, that one would not be ſorry to ſee them beſtowing upon one another a chaſtiſement, which they to *richly* deſerve. *Addiſon.*

RI'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rich*.]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world,
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richneſs* adorn'd. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; ſplendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs.
This town is famous for the *richneſs* of the ſoil *Addiſon.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amuſed myſelf with the *richneſs* and variety of colours in the weſtern parts of heaven. *Spectator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richneſs* of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK. *n. ſ.* See REEK.
1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet.
An inundation
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and ſtacks of corn
Were drown the ſudden current born. *Swift.*
Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houſes, barns, and corn *ricks*. *Mortimer.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.
In the north they bind them up in ſmall bundles and make ſmall *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS. *n. ſ.* [*rachitis*, Latin. A name given to the diſtemper at its firſt appearance by *Gliſſon*.] A diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*
In ſome years, the ever-grown, ſpleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reaſon of their likeneſs. *Graunt.*
O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I ſhould paſſels th' eſtate, if he were dead;
He's ſo far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one ſmall doſe will ſend him to the devil. *Dryden.*
So when at ſchool we firſt declaim,
Old Buſby wakes us in a theme,
Whoſe props ſupport our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain,
But when our ſouls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's eſtate. *Prior.*

RI'CKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diſeaſed with the rickets.
In a young animal, when the ſolids are too lax, the cure of *rickety* children, the diet ſhould be gently aſtringent. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID. The preterit of *ride*.

To RID. *v. a.* [from hpeddan, Saxon. In the pret. perhaps *ridded* or *rid*; in the paſſive participle *rid*.]
1. To ſet free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou ſhalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Pſalms.*
Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Pſalms.*
I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to diſencumber.
They were not before ſo willing to be *rid* of their learned paſtor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment *Hooker.*
I muſt *rid* all the ſeas of pirates. *Shakſpeare.*
We'll ute his countenance, which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakſpeare.*
Upon the word, ſhe ſpit forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *Ben Jonſon.*
I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildneſs on,
Image of thee in all things; and ſhall ſoon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of theſe rebell'd. *Milton.*
Did ſaints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the caſtle had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on it. *Hudibras.*
The god inſtantly till he ſhot again,
Reſolv'd at once to *rid* him of his pain. *Dryden.*
The greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſire, in proportion to the greatneſs it appears to have, though every little trouble moves us, and ſets us on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*
The ladies aſked whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the ſame conjuncture, have loaden themſelves with their wives, or rather, whether they would not have been glad of ſuch an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addiſon.*
3. To diſpatch.
Having the beſt at Barnet field,
We'll thither ſtraight, for willingneſs *rids* away. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to deſtroy.
An deathſmen! you have *rid* this ſweet young prince. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from ſudden death, *riddance* from all adverſity, and the extent of ſaving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus loſers part.
—A gentle *riddance*. *Shakſpeare.*

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, unſightly and unſmooth,
Aſk *riddance*, if we mean to tread with eaſe.
Milton.

RI'DDEN. The participle of *ride*.

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it muſt be by a more powerful being than himſelf. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [pæbelr, Saxon; from pæbe, counſel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shakſpeare.*

The Theban monſter, that propos'd
Her *riddle*, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Ismenian ſteep.
Milton.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a ſtrange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!
So cowards never uſe their might,
But againſt ſuch as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [hpiddle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.

Horſe-beans and tares, ſown together, are eaſily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſolve; to unriddle. There is ſomething of whimſical analogy between the two ſenſes of the word *riddle*; as, we ſay, *to* ſift *a queſtion*: but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and gueſs him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a ſingle man? *Dryden.*

2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

The fineſt ſifted mould muſt be *riddled* in.
Mortimer.

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

Be plain, good ſon, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but *riddling* ſhrift *Shakſp.*

RI'DDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; ſecretly.

Though like the peſtilence and old-faſhion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be ſtarv'd out, yet their ſtate
Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [ɹiban, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horſeback.

Brutus and Caſſius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.
Shakſpeare.

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourſelf,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakſpeare.*

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt *ridden*?
Numbers.

Through ſtorms of ſmoke and adverſe fire he *rides*,
While ev'ry ſhot is level'd at his ſides. *Smith.*

Let your maſter *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shak.*

Upon this chaos *rid* the diſtreſſed ark, that bore the ſmall remains of mankind. *Burnet.*

3. To be ſupported in motion.

As venerable Neſtor, hoar'd in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experience'd tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To manage a horſe.

Skill to *ride* ſeems a ſcience,
Proper to gentle blood; ſome other feign,
To manage ſteeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.
Spenſer.

The horſes I ſaw well choſen, *ridden*, and furniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

Inſpir'd by love, whoſe buſineſs is to pleaſe,
He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful eaſe.
Dryden.

5. To be on the water.

On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant army. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſea was grown ſo rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but was enforced to ſlip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ſhips, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith.
Hayward.

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And willing winds to their low'r'd ſails deny'd.
Dryden.

Men once walk'd where ſhips at anchor *ride*.
Dryden.

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land beſets.
Dryden.

6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none; on whoſe foolliſh honeſty
My practices *rid* eaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*

1. To ſit on ſo as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage inſolently at will.

Humility does not make us ſervile or inſenſible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleaſure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, coblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

RI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle.

The ſtrong camel and the gen'rous horſe,
Reſtrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the *rider*'s will their rage ſubmit,
And anſwer to the ſpur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horſes.

His hoſtes are bred better; and to that end
riders dearly hired. *Shakſpeare.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choiceſt wine.
Bramſton.

3. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE. *n. ſ.* [hpicz, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to ſtay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebres of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whoſe ſnowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Diſlodges from a region ſcarce of prey. *Milton.*

His ſons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills!
Milton.

The higheſt *ridges* of thoſe mountains ſerve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

3. A ſteep protuberance.

Part riſe in cryſtal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haſte. *Milton.*

About her coaſts unruly waters roar,
And, riſing on a *ridge*, inſult the ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou viſiteſt the earth; thou waterеſt the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou ſettleſt the furrows thereof. *Pſalms.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on the ſides ſet with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat muſt be ſowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges*. *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whoſe diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickneſs, are laid upon the upper part or ridge of the roof, and alſo on the hips. *Moxon.*

6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other like fleſhy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or ſinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n
Feign'dſt at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where ſtrength can leaſt abide, though all thy ſtore
Were briſtles rang'd like thoſe that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines.
Milton.

RI'DGIL. } *n. ſ.* [*ovis rejecta*, Latin,
RI'DGLING, } *Ainſworth.*] A ram half caſtrated.

Tend my herd, and ſee them fed;
To morning paſtures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil*'s butting head. *Dry.*
And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head.
Dryden.

RI'DGY. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Riſing in a ridge.

Far in the ſea againſt the foaming ſhore,
There ſtands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms: but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear.
Dryden.

RI'DICULE. *n. ſ.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry long. *Pope.*

Thoſe, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon ſome certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jeſt. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wiſh the vein of *ridiculing* all that is ſerious and good may have no worſe effect upon our manners than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleaſure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to *ridicule* thoſe that valued themſelves on their books. *Addiſon.*

RIDICU'LER. *n. ſ.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* ſhall make only himſelf ridiculous. *Earl of Cheſterfield.*

RIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Latin.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confuſion nam'd.
Milton.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided, but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's diſcourſe concerning the original of the world is ſo *ridiculouſly* merry, that the deſign of his philoſophy was pleaſure and not inſtruction. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous.

What ſport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images conſecrated to divine worſhip? from the meanneſs of the matter they are

made, the caſualties of fire, and rottenneſs they are ſubject to, on purpoſe to repreſent the *ridiculouſneſs* of worſhipping ſuch things. *Stilling fleet.*

RI'DING. *partic. p. adj.* Employed to travel on any occaſion.

It is provided by another provincial conſtitution, that no ſuffragan biſhop ſhall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons ſhall not have ſo much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot meſſenger. *Ayliffe.*

RI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your maſter's *ridingcoat* in a tempeſt, wrap your own in it. *Swift*

RI'DINGHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The pallioluin was like our *ridinghoods*, and ſerved both for a tunick and a coat. *Arbuthnot.*

Good houſewives all the winter's rage deſpiſe,
Defended by the *ridinghood's* diſguiſe. *Gay.*

RIE. *n. ſ.* An eſculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter ſpike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rie. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *adj.* [ꝛ̏ꝑe, Sax. *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

While thoſe reſtleſs deſires, in great men *rife*
To viſit to low folks did much diſdain,
This while, though poor, they in themſelves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon cloſely did await
Advantage, whilſt his foe did rage moſt *rife*,
Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtraight,
And faſted oft his blows. *Spenſer.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

Of things then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof ſo *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton.*

This is the place,
Where ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my liſtning ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wiſeſt men, that to the publick good
Private reſpects muſt yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FELY. *adv.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance.

He attributes the great *rifeneſs* of carbuncles in the ſummer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FFRAFF. *n. ſ.* [*reverberatum*, Latin.] The refuſe of any thing.

To RI'FFLE. *v. a.* [*riffer, rifler*, Fr. *rijfelen*, Dutch.]

To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, ſir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, ſir, and *rifle* you. *Shakſp.*

Men, by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treaſures better hid. *Milton.*

You have *rifled* my maſter; who ſhall maintain me? *L'Eſtrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

To take away; to ſeize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, prieſt, and ſhall remain,
And pray'rs, and vows, and bribes ſhall plead in vain,
Till time ſhall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rifle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whoſe *rift* there come
Small drops of gory blood. *Spenſer.*

She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Impriſon'd thou didſt painfully remain. *Shakſpeare.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round houſe, with a ſmall ſlit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a muſſel bird, feeding upon a reed ſhe cannot digeſt, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath tome *rift*, putteth forth the miſſeltoe. *Bacon.*

Fither tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds
From many a horrid *rift* abortive pour'd
Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the veſſels ſides,
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and *rift*. *Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and *rifted* Jove's ſtout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakſpeare.*

At ſight of him the people with a ſhout
Rifted the air. *Milton.*

On *rifted* rocks, the dragons late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open.

I'd ſhriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shakſpeare.*

Some trees are beſt for ſhip-timber, as oaks that grow in moiſt grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordinance. *Bacon.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will ſwell inſtead of contracting, and ſometimes *rift*. *Bacon.*

2. [*ructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *n. ſ. Rig*, ridge, ſeem to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hꝛȝȝ; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dreſs; to accoutre. Clothes are proverbially ſaid to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and ſilver lace, with a feather in his cap, and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

My navie for Egypt floode;
When nine fair ſhips, I *rig'd* forth for the flood.
Chapman

He, like a fooliſh pilot, hath ſhipwreck'd
My veſſel gloriouſly *rigg'd*. *Milton*

The ſinner ſhall ſet forth like a ſhip launched into the wide ſea, not only well built and *rigged*; but alſo carried on with full wind. *South.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another ſmall fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot.*

RIGADOO'N. *n. ſ.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

RI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] One that rigs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ſhip. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives,
All bare, like ſome old oak with tempeſts beat,
He ſtands, and ſees below his ſcatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh.

Vileſt things
Become themſelves in her, that the holy prieſts
Bleſs her, when ſhe is *riggiſh*. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'GGLE. *v. a.* [properly *to wriggle.*] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *adj.* [ꝛ̏ꝛe. Sax. *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that underſtandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Proverbs.*

A time there will be, when all theſe unequal diſtributions of good and evil ſhall be ſet *right*, and the wiſdom of all his tranſactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Geneſis.*

2. Rightful; juſtly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all caſes, the right of ſucceſſion could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no proſpect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed, and being once reformed and ſet *right*, it may be kept ſo, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder.*

If my preſent and paſt experience do exactly coincide, I ſhall then be diſpoſed to think them both *right*. *Beattie.*

4. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgment; paſſing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, juſtice, and you weigh this well;
Therefore ſtill bear the balance and the ſword.
Shakſpeare.

5. Juſt; honeſt; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they ſtedfaſt in his covenant. *Pſalms.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been diſappointed on the *right* ſide, and found nothing more diſagreeable in the huſband, than the diſcovered in the lover. *Spectator.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make uſe of the *right*, and that the uſe of the other is a digreſſion *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
Put in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the *right*.
Dryden.

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle neceſſarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expreſſion of approbation.

Right, cries his lordſhip, for a rogue in need
To have a talle is inſolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, ſuits my birth and ſtate. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*

1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth, or juſtice.

Then ſhall the *right*-aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well drawn bow, ſhall they fly to the mark. *Wiſdom.*

To underſtand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we muſt conſider what ſtate all men are naturally in, and that is a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with exact diſcipline inſtructed *right*,
Have learn'd to uſe your arms before you fight.
Roſcommon.

Take heed you ſteer your veſſel *right*, my ſon,
The calm of heav'n, this mermaid's melody,

Into an unſeen whirlpool draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden.*

3. In a direct line; in a ſtraight line.

Let thine eyes look *right-on*, and let thine eyelids look ſtraight before thee. *Proverbs.*

Ye ſhall be driven out *right* forth, and none ſhall gather up him that wandereth. *Jeremiah.*

The people paſſed over *right* againſt Jericho. *Joſhua.*

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forward to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradiſe deſcend. *Milton.*

4. In a great degree; very. Obſolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Pſalms.*

Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakſpeare.*

Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* chriſtian zeal. *Shakſpeare.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakſpeare.*

When I had climb'd a height
Rough and *right* hardly acceſſible; I might
Behold from Circe's houſe, that in a grove
Set thicke with trees ſtood, a bright vapour move. *Chapman.*

The ſenate will ſmart deep
For your upbraidings. I ſhould be *right* ſorry
To have the means to to be veng'd on you,
As I ſhall ſhortly on them *Ben Jonſon.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherleſs, had made. *Hudibras.*

5. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marſhal. *Peachum.*

RIGHT. *n. ſ.*

1. Not wrong.

One riſing, eminent
In wiſe deport, ſpake much of *right* and wrong,
Of juſtice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

2. Juſtice; not injury.

Perſons of noble blood are leſs envied in their riſing; for it ſeemeth but *right* done to their birth.

In the midſt of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deſerv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual courſe, than by reconciling it with the happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodneſs.

His faith perhaps in ſome nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life in future was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from errour.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Juſt claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the ſword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Raleigh.*

The proud tyrant would many times ſay, that whatſoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was poſſeſſed of the imperial ſceptre, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Conſtantine. *Knolles.*

Subdue by force, all who refuſe
Right reaſon by their law; and for their king
Meſſiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My *right* to it appears,
By long poſſeſſion of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inſeparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

Deſcriptions, figures, and fables muſt be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced ſentence of death againſt Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that becauſe he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in ſets of medals among the emperors; as ſome among the empreſſes have no other *right*. *Addiſon.*

6. That which juſtly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, ſeeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tobit.*

The cuſtom of employing theſe great perſons in all great offices, paſſes for a *right*. *Temple.*

The priſ'ner freed himſelf by nature's laws,
Born free, he fought his *right*. *Dryden.*

7. Property; intereſt.

A ſubject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor ſuffer him with ſtrength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a ſovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injuſtice, have impoſed difficult taſks: but in making laws, he hath not made uſe of this *right*. *Tillotſon.*

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with ſhews. *Shakſpeare.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

10. The ſide not left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory ſat,
His only Son *Milton.*

11. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; ſtraight.

Theſe ſtrata failing, the whole tract ſinks down *to rights* into the abyſs, and is ſwallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

12. *To* RIGHTS. With deliverance from errour.

Several have gone about to inform them, and ſet them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the perfect ſyſtem of nature, have not given the ſatisfaction expected. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publiſh'd me? gentle my lord,
You ſcarce can *right* me throughly. *Shakſpeare.*

If the injured perſon be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and bound to reſtitution. *Taylor.*

I cou'd not expedient ſee,
On this ſide death, to *right* our family *Waller.*

Some ſeeking unto courts, and judicial endeavours to *right* ourſelves, are ſtill innocent. *Kettlewell.*

Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and reſtore your own. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. ſ.* Not the left.

The rack of oxen, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place. *Shakſpeare.*

RIGHTEOUS. *adj.* [ꝛihtpipe, Saxon; whence *rightwiſe* in old authors, and *rightwiſely* in biſhop *Fiſher*: ſo much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to ſlay the *righteous* with the wicked, and that the *righteous* ſhould be as the wicked. *Genеſis.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no leſs
Deſerves, and I thy *righteous* doom will bleſs. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly; virtuouſly.

Athens did *righteouſly* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteouſly* they did thoſe dooms repent,
Still they were wiſe, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs; integrity.

The ſcripture, aſcribing to the perſons of men *righteouſneſs*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be conſtrued, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more juſt or wiſe;
Learn *righteouſneſs*, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden.*

Good men often ſuffer, and that even for the ſake of *righteouſneſs*. *Nelſon.*

RIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right; having the juſt claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They labour'd to ſupplant the *rightful* heir,
I loſt my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakſpeare.*

Some will mourn in aſhes, ſome coal-black,
For the depoſing of a *rightful* king. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Honeſt; juſt; agreeable to juſtice.

Not would, for gold or fee,
Be'won, their *rightful* cauſes down to tread *Spenſer.*

Gather all the ſmiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to juſtice.

Henry, who claimed by ſucceſſion, was ſatisfied that his title was not found, but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York *Dryden.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But ſtill although we fail of perfect *rightfulneſs*
Seek we to tame theſe ſuperfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of pureſt fulneſs. *Sandys.*

RIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth or juſtice; properly, ſuitably; not erroneouſly.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Deſcend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton.*

For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and lords of gods,
Deſtroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men *Milton.*

A man can never have ſo certain a knowledge that a propoſition, which contradicts the firſt principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he underſtands the words rightly wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may diviſe,
Unſeemly flown with inſolence or wine. *Pope.*

2. Honeſtly; uprightly.

Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonour:
You may be *rightly* juſt, whatever I ſhall think. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didſt not *rightly* ſee;
Then thou wert ſtill deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We with one end, but differ in order and way, that readeth *rightly* to that end. *Aſchem.*

RIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour.

It is not neceſſary for a man to be aſſured of the *rightneſs* of his conſcience, by ſuch an infallible certainty of perſuaſion as amounts to the clearneſs of demonſtration; but it is ſufficient if he knows it upon grounds of ſuch a probability, as ſhall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beaſts we travel with the herd, and are never ſo ſolicitous for the *rightneſs* of the way as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers.*

2. Straightneſs.

Sounds move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which nevertheleſs is not cauſed by the *rightneſs* of the line, but by the ſhortneſs of the diſtance. *Bacon.*

RI'GID. *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgment giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milt.*

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat hardily by *Philips.*

Cressey plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Philips*

RIGI'DITY. *n. s.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Wotton.*

RI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

RI'GIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET. *n. s.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *riglets.* *Moxon.*

RI'GOL. *n. s.* A circle. Used in *Shakspeare* for a diadem.

This sleep is found; this is a sleep
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many English kings. *Henry* IV.

RIGOUR. *n. s.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milt.*

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

Rigors, chilness, and a fever attend every such new suppuration. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, preying upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arbuthn.*

3. Severity; sternness, want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

Rigour makes it difficult for finding virtue to recover. *Clarissa.*

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*; esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs so. *Fell.*

Does not looseness of life, and a neglect of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Spratt.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof *Hooker*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficients, but are names expressing our passions. *Glanville.*

The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice more *rigour*.
This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addis*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low *Spens.*

Driven by the necessities of the times, and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *rigour.*]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Turpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers.*

2. Exact; scrupulously nice: as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

RI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous.*]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,
For I behold them softn'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

RILL. *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows.
But some untaught, o'erhear the whisp'ring *rill*,
In spite of sacred lecture blockheads still. *Young*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

To Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw suns unmeasurable, while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *n. s.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A small stream.

A creeke of Ore, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Drayton.

RIM. *n. s.* [ruma, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim.* *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown.*

The drum-maker uses it for *rims.* *Mortimer.*

RIME. *n. s.* [hpim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon.*

In a hoar frost, a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*ryma*, Latin.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown.*

To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wiseman.*

RI'MY. *adj.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or pestilent. *Harvey.*

RIND. *n. s.* [rind, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Spens.*

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakf.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others, whose fruit, burnished with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton.*

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immanacl'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree.
Dryden.

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING. *n. s.* [hping, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new lost. *Shakspeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism guided about with many parallel and horizontal *rings.* *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold, or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel,
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shaksp.*

I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryd.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory! *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me shew you him that made the will.
Shakspeare.

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Bacon.*

Round my arbour a new ring they made,
And footed it about the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn'd up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The sound of bells, or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle *Bacon.*

Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

8. A sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon.*

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part pass. *rung.* [hringan, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells, or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarum bell. *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *ring*.] To encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakſp.*

3. To fit with rings.

Death, death, oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terror to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms.
Shakſpeare

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING. *v. n.*

1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milt.*
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shak.ſp.*
Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris.*
At Lagnus a weighty stone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung* *Dryden.*

2. To practise the art of making musick with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

Hercules, calling his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it *Bacon.*
The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*
With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

4. To utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.
Dryden.

6. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*

RING-BONE. *n. ſ.*

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone.* *Farrier's Dictionary.*

RI'NGDOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ringeldurye*, German.]

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecote pigeons, and *ringdoves.* *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in fairness to the citizens. *Bacon.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by their *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addiſon.*

RI'NGLET. *n. ſ.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]

1. A small ring.

Silver the buttals, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that
By the moon-shine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakſpeare.*
Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport.
Shakſpeare.

3. A curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove.
Milton.
Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*
These in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *adj.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked.*] Circularly streaked.

He removed the he goats that were *ringſtreaked* and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled. *Genesis.*

RI'NGTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter.

It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms* *Wiſem.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clean.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.

Thus hath costly treaty
Swallow'd too much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing.* *Shakſpeare*
Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinsed* his hands in water, he shall be unclean *Leviticus.*
Thus must we humbly to sue unto God, and earnestly to entreat him, to wash us throughly from our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins: yea, to purge and *rinse* the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Perkins*

2. To wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say,
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RI'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *rinſe.*] One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*riotte*, old French; *riotto*, Italian.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

When his headlong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly,
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakſp*
So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot.* *Shakſpeare.*
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton.*

2. A sedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to serpents all, as accessaries
To his bold *riot.* *Milton.*

3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.
L'Eſtrange.
You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satyre's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift.*

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*riotter*, old French.]

1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Romans.*
Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet luxuriously.

4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

RI'OTISE. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*] Dissolute ness, luxury. Obsolete.

From every work he challenged essoin
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawful *riotise.* *Spenſer.*

RI'OTOUS. *adj.* [*riotteux*, Fr. from *riot.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly guise,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenſer*
When all our offices have been oppress
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakſpeare.*
John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem, and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely. *Brown*
With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears,
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden*

2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *adv.* [from *riotous.*]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.* *Ecclesiasticus*

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *riotous.*] The state of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [ꝥýpan, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, blush for shame.
Shakſpeare.
Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up the women with child. *2 Kings*
The beast prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe.
Dryden.

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakſpeare.*
Esculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo
Hayward

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Otway*
The conscious husband, whom like tyrants fears,
Charges on her the guilt of their distaste;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To discloſe; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view.

Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*
You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer.*

This ripping up of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favoureth of some rending. *Spenser.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wisdom.*

So may'ſt thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakspeare.*

3 Complete; proper for use.

Thy letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakspeare*

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more?
Dryden

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe* even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shakspeare.

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university. *Fell.*

Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me.
Dryden.

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Ripen* is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shak.*

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But slay the very *riping* of the time. *Shakspeare.*

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay.
Donne.

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

RI'PELY. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shakspeare.

To RI'PEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe; to be matured.

Thus is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakspeare.*

Afore the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower.
Isaiah.

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon.*

Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*. *Bacon.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To RI'PEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shak.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*.
Dryden.

The genial sun
Has daily, since his course began,
Rejoin'd the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding time shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*

Her elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

RI'PENESS. *n. s.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits.
Wiseman

Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakspeare.*

I to manhood am arriv'd so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th.
Milton.

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither.
Ripeness is all. *Shakspeare.*

RI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RI'PPOWEL. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. *Cowley* has *rist*, for *rose*; so has *Jonson*. [risan, Saxon; *rijzen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakspeare.*

The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he, I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orrery*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list. *Shakspeare.*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job.*

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve. *Daniel.*
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton.*

4. To spring; to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude.
Now *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shakſ.*

If they *rise* not with their service, they will take their service fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *rise* i' th world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*

Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising* of the burning. *Leviticus.*

7. To ascend; to move upward.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but turneth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

If two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the good. *Matthew.*

He affirmeth, that sunny is fat upon the *rising* of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown.*

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into existence or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *rits*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton.*

With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station; to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone.
Knolles.

13. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. *Addison.*

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psalms.*

Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to the battle. *Jeremiah.*

16. To make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. To grow more or greater in any respect.

A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke *rises* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison.*

18. To increase in price.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce; *i. e.* that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to

have our family *riſe* to its ancient ſplendour of face, air, countenance, and ſhape. *Tatler.*

29. To elevate the ſtyle.

Your author always will the beſt adviſe,
Fall when he falls, and when he *riſes*, *riſe*.
Roſcommon.

21. To be revived from death.

After I am *riſen* again, I will go before you.
Matthew.

The ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him *riſe*
Out of his grave *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique regiſter, for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *riſe*
An ancient book. *Spenſer.*

23. To be elevated in ſituation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rifing* ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the ſpoils of his dead foe he grac'd.
Dryden.

A houſe he ſaw upon a *riſing*. *Addiſon.*

Aſh, on banks of *riſing* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

RISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of riſing, locally or figuratively.

2. The act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt backwards and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *riſe*. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; aſcent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a ſudden *riſe* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water ſucceed. *Bacon.*

The hill ſubmits itſelf
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile;
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe *riſe* not hinders, but makes ſhort our way.
Dryden.

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Rais'd ſo high, from that convenient *riſe*
She took her flight, and quickly reached the ſkies
Creech.

Since the arguments againſt them riſe from common received opinions, it happens in controverſial diſcourſes, as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereof the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, ſo it affords but a fit *riſe* for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a *riſe*, as doth at once invite
A pleaſure, and a reverence from the ſight. *Denham*

6. Appearance as of the ſun in the eaſt.

Phœbus! ſtay;
The world to which you fly ſo faſt,
From us to them can pay your haſte
With no ſuch object, and ſalute your *riſe*
With no ſuch wonder, as De Mornay's eyes.
Waller.

7. Increaſe in any reſpect.

8. Increaſe of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, muſt be conſidered the preſent ſtate of the king's treaſure, the *riſe* or fall that may happen in his conſtant revenue by a Spaniſh war. *Temple.*

The biſhops have had ſhare in the gradual *riſe* of lands. *Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its *riſe* from the lazy admonitions of thoſe who give rules, and propoſe examples, without joining practice with their inſtructions. *Locke.*

All wickedneſs taketh its *riſe* from the heart, and the deſign and intention with which a thing is done, frequently diſcriminates the goodneſs or evil of the action. *Nelſon.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *riſe* to the republick, which calls itſelf after his name *Addiſon.*

10. Elevation; increaſe of ſound.

In the ordinary *riſes* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two ſemitons between the uniſon and the diapaſon. *Bacon.*

RI'SEN. The part. of *To riſe*.

RI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *riſe*.] One that riſes.

The lily Æna, where the palace ſtands
Of th' early *riſer*, with the roſy hands,
Active Aurora; where ſhe loves to dance. *Chapman.*

RISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *riſible*.] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowneſs of ſtile to be ſo much the propriety of ſatyr, that without it a poet can be no more a ſatyriſt, than without *riſibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*

Whatever the philoſophers may talk of their *riſibility*, neighing is a more noble expreſſion than laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*riſible*, Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our buſineſs; as if, becauſe it has been made the deſinition of man that he is *riſible*, his manhood conſiſted in nothing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *n. ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr. *ruſig*, Spaniſh.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the *riſk* of an abſolute ruin for the gaining of a preſent ſupply. *L'Eſtrange.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *riſk* of impunity, ſhall appear before a church governor, ſeverity and reſolution are that governor's virtue. *South.*

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he would run the *riſk* of being betrayed into what is not ſo. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *riſk* with a guilty one. *Clariſſa.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raiſe,
Or *riſk* his well-eſtabliſhed praiſe,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove? *Addiſon.*

RI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *riſk*.] He who riſks.

He thither came, 't obſerve and mouk
What courſes other *riſkers* took. *Butler.*

RISS. The obſolete preterit of *riſe*.

Riſs not the conſular men and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat ſt down; and fled thy ſide?
Ben Jonſon.

RITE. *n. ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external obſervance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from ſuch as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that ſect, but they are the ancient *rites* and cuſtoms of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God conſecrated into a ſacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene ſeas *Dryden.*

RI'TUAL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

Inſtant I bade the prieſts prepare
The *ritual* ſacrifice, and ſolemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added certain conſtant *ritual* and emblematical obſervances, as the emblems were expreſſive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

RI'TUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

An heathen *ritual* could not inſtruct a man better than theſe ſeveral pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different ſacrifices. *Addiſon.*

RI'TUALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ritual*.] One ſkilled in the ritual.

RIVAGE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A bank; a coaſt. Not in uſe.

Think
You ſtand upon the *riſage*, and behold
A city on th' inconſtant billows dancing;
For ſo appears this fleet. *Shakſpeare.*

RIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]

1. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitor.

O love! thou ſtorally doſt thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowſhip diſdain. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She ſaw her father was grown her adverſe party, and yet her fortune ſuch as ſhe muſt favour her *rival*. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shakſ.*

Your *rival*'s image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, eſteem in you. *Granville.*

RI'VAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakſpeare.*

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To RI'VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe.

Thoſe, that have been raiſed by the intereſt of ſome great miniſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they roſe, to *rival* him in his greatneſs, and at length ſtep into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid courſe,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden.*

O thou, too great to *rival* or to praiſe,
Forgive, lamented ſhade, theſe dutious lays.
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit,
And copy'ſt, here and there, ſome likeneſs hit;
But none poſſeſs'd thy graces, and thy fate;
In thee alone 'twas natural to pleaſe! *Harte.*

To RI'VAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of uſe.

Burgundy,
We firſt addreſs'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

RIVA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from
RI'VALRY. } *rival*.] Competition, emulation.

It is the privilege of poſterity to ſet matters right between thoſe antagoniſts, who, by their *rivalries* for greatneſs, divided a whole age. *Addiſon.*

RI'VALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *rival*.] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven*. [ꝑyꝛꝛe, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, French, to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument, to force in diſruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely ſtruck, that it the ſteel did *rive*
And cleft his head. *Spenſer.*

The varlet at his plaint was grieved ſore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Spenſer.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and higheſt trees hath rent. *Spenſer.*

O Cicero!
I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempeſt dropping fire. *Shakſp.*

As one he ſtood eſcap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*

The neighbouring foreſts, formerly ſhaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the ſweet peace of Drusna. *Howel.*

Had I not been blind, I might have ſeen
You *riven* oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

Let it come;
Let the fierce light'ning blaſt, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence.

Freelone rives, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

To RIVE, for *derive* or *direct*. Not used.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakf.*

To RI'VEL. *v. a.* [gerupled, Sax. corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryden.*

And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum stipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

RI'VEN. The part. of *rive*.

RI'VER *n. f.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity. *Addison.*

RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Paradise Loft.*

RI'VERET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as strait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from the water. *Arbuthnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.

Rose,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

RI'VET. *n. f.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

Thy armour
I'll rush, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be master of it *Shakspeare.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of those wings inclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden*

This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*. *Sharp.*

To RI'VET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

Thus man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new
Out of th hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immoveable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakfp.*

Why should I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakspeare.*

What one party thought to *rivet* so a settledness by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryd.*

Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himself into our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

In the eye sees those things *rivetted* which are loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*

Where we use words of a loose and wandering signification, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs! *Congreve.*

They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Moxon.*

RI'VULET. *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the stench that rises from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addison.*

RIXDO'LLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and sixpence sterling. *Dict.*

ROACH. *n. f.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. red-haired.]

A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet find he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

ROAD. *n. f.* [*rade*, Fr. *route*, Fr. *route* is *via trita*.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*

The liberal man dwells always in the *road*. *Fell.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By diff rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,
That here they might rencounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*

2. [*rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspeare.*

About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandys.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakspeare.*

Cafon was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former road into that country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprise into a road, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon.*

4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be derived from *rode*, the preterit of *ride*: as we say, *a short* ride; *an easy* ride.

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakspeare.*

He from the east his flaming road begins. *Milton.*

5. The act, or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others from their sports and pleasures, these at suits of law, those at gaming tables, some on the *road*, others at their own fire sides. *Law.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See ROOM.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to *Rome*.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.
Shakspeare.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood.
Shakspeare.

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unenlighten d man,
A savage *roaming* through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey. *Thomson.*

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*.
Milton.

ROA'MER. *n. f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN. *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.]

Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [papan, Sax.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*.
Shakspeare.

The young lions *roared* upon him, and yelled. *Jeremiah.*

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They call the hound to Labys's desart shore,
The Libyan lions hear and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Sole on the barren sands the suffering chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief.
Dryden.

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, east, and west, with mix'd confusion *roar*,
And roll the foaming billows to the shore.
Dryden.

Loud as the wolves on Orca's stormy steep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*.
Milton.

Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I crois'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*.
Gay.

ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wonted *roar* is up,
And hiss continual through the tedious night.
Thomson.

2. An outcry of diſtreſs.
3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your flaſhes of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a *roar*? *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſound of the wind or ſea.
The *roar*
Of loud Euroclydon. *Philips.*
5. Any loud noiſe.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whoſe *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noiſe the air. *Milton.*
On a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen *roar*. *Milton.*
When cannons did diffuſe,
Preventing puffs, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*.
Waller.
The waters, liſt'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the ſummons, and forſake the ſhore.
Dryden.

ROA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *roar*.] A noiſy brutal man.
The Engliſh *roarers* put down all. *Howel.*

ROA'RY. *adj.* [better *rory*; *ros*, Latin.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he ſet,
And ſhook his wings with *roary* May dews wet.
Fairfax.

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſtir*, *rotir*, Fr. *roſten*, Germ. ϱοπτεω, Sax. roaſted; from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He *roaſteth* not that which he took in hunting
Decay of Piety.
Roaſting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift.*
2. To impart dry heat to fleſh.
Here elements have loſt their uſes,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift.*
3. To dreſs at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and *roaſted*, there is ſcarce difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*
4. To heat any thing violently.
Roaſted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erfix'd with congulate gore,
Old Priam ſeeks. *Shakſpeare.*

ROAST, for *roaſted*.
He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a ſirloin. *Addiſon.*
And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roaſt beef and ale make Frenchmen fight. *Prior.*
It warms the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roaſt* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. It was perhaps originally *roiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, to direct the populace.
Where champions *ruleth the roaſt*,
There diſorder is moſt. *Tuſſer.*
The new made duke, that *rules the roaſt*.
Shakſpeare.
Alma ſtrap diaſh, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghoſt,
While every where the *rules the roaſt*. *Prior.*

ROB. *n. ſ.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiſſated juice.
The infuſion, being evaporated to a thicker conſiſtence, paſſeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infuſion. *Arbuthnot.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*robber*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is to take away privately.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with theſe ſawcy terms?
Shakſpeare.
Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our proſperity.
King Charles.
I have not here deſigned to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has ſo juſtly acquired from the whole author, whoſe fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*
The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Peneïs, *robb'd* of ſilver Dirce, mourns. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical.
Our houſe is hell, and thou a merry devil,
Didſt *rob* it of ſome taſted tediouſneſs. *Shakſpeare*
3. To take away unlawfully.
Better be diſdain'd of all, than faſhion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakſpeare.*
Procure, that the nouriſhment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon.*
Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus aſſuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*
Oh double ſacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the ſhrine! *Dryden.*

ROBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer; a thief.
Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee, I'm your hoſt,
With *robbers* hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakſpeare.*
Had'ſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Alcalon;
Then, like a *robber*, ſtrip'd'ſt them of their robes.
Milton.
The *robber* muſt run, ride, and uſe all the deſperate ways of eſcape; and probably, after all, his ſin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
Bold Prometheus did aſpire,
And ſtole from heav'n the ſeeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghaſtly crew,
The *robber's* blazing tract purſue. *Dryden.*
Public *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves. *Decay.*

ROBBERY. *n. ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges ſteal themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*
A ſtorm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakſpeare.*
Some more effectual way might be found, for ſuppreſſing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*

ROBE. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakſpeare.*
My Nan ſhall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakſpeare.*
The laſt good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offſpring of a captive maid;
Yet he thoſe *robes* of empire juſtly bore,
Which Romulus, our ſacred founder, wore.
Dryden

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt.
What chriſtian ſoldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to ſee an order of Jeſus do ſuch ſervice for enlarging the chriſtian borders: and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feaſt, and perform rites and obſervances? *Bacon.*
There in long robes the royal magi ſtand;
The ſage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope.*
Robed in looſe array ſhe came to bathe.
Thomſon.

ROBERT. *n. ſ.* [*geranium ruperti*, Latin.] An herb; ſtorkſbill. *Miſwarth.*

ROBBERMAN. } *n. ſ.* In the old ſtatutes,
ROBBERSMAN. } a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

ROBIN. } *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*,
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } Lat.] A bird ſo named from his red breaſt; a ruddock.
Up a grove did ſpring, green as in May,
When April had been moiſt; upon whoſe buſhes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thruſhes
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*
The *robin-red-breaſt*, till of late had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt. *Pope.*

ROBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBUST. } *adj.* [*robuſtus*, Latin;
ROBUSTIOUS. } *robuſte*, Fr.]
1. Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful.
Theſe redundant locks,
Robuſtious to no purpoſe, cluſtring down,
Vain monument of ſtrength. *Milton*
2. Boiſterous; violent; unwieldy.
The men ſympathize with the maſtiffs, in *robuſtious* and rough coming on. *Shakſpeare.*
It offends me to hear a *robuſtious* periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakſpeare.*
While I was managing this young *robuſtious* fellow, that old ſpark, who was nothing but ſkin and bone, ſlipt through my fingers. *Dryden*
Romp loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robuſt*. *Thomſon*
3. Requiring ſtrength.
The tenderneſs of a ſprain remains a good while after, and leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robuſt* employment. *Locke.*
4. *Robuſtious* is now only uſed in low language, and in a ſenſe of contempt.

ROBUSTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *robuſt*] Strength; vigour.
Beef may come a *robuſtneſs* on my ſon's limbs, but will he betake his uſeful hands. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBOLE. *n. ſ.* See GARLICK.
Rocambole is a ſort of wild garlick, otherwiſe called Spaniſh garlick; the reed is about the bigneſs of ordinary penſile. *Mortimer*
Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCHE-ALUM. *n. ſ.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
Roche-alum is alſo good. *Mortimer.*

ROCHET. *n. ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Latin, a coat.]
1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating.
What zealous phrenzy did the ſtuate ſize,
That lure the *rochet* to ſuch rags as theſe?
Cleaveland.
2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

ROCK. *n. ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian.]
1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone, fixed in the earth.
The ſplitting *rocks* cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides.
Shakſpeare.
There be *rock* herbs; but thoſe are where there is ſome mould. *Bacon.*
Diſtilling ſome of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourleſs as *rock* water, and the liquor remaining in the veſſel deeply cerulean. *Boyle.*
Theſe leſſer *rocks*, or great bulky ſtones, are they not manifeſt fragments? *Burnet*
Of amber a nodule, inveſted with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward.*
Pigeons or doves are of ſeveral ſorts; as wood pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer.*
Ye darkſome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*
2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [*rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rueca*, Spanish; *spinrock*, Dutch] A distaff held in the hand, from which the woof was spun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly soul
I purpos'd her: that should with even powers,
The *rock*, the spindle, and the shears, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*

On the *rocks* a scanty measure place
Of vocal flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow,
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnel.*

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]

1. To shake; to move backward and forward.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll its shell *Ray.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be.
Shakspeare.

Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Dryden.

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain!
Shakspeare.

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps, to and fro they reel
Affrighted! *Philips.*

Like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE. *n. f.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew*

ROCK-RUBY. *n. f.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*

Rock ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds *Woodward.*

ROCK-SALT. *n. f.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward.*

ROCKER. *n. f.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept. *Dryden.*

ROCKET. *n. f.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which, mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies.
Garth.

ROCKET. *n. f.* [*eruca.*] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell. *Miller.*

Rocket is one of the fallet furniture. *Mortimer.*

ROCKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below. *Dryd.*

ROCKROSE. *n. f.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.

ROCKWORK. *n. f.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork* *Addison*

ROCKY. *adj.* [from *rock*.]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare presenteth her *rocky* mountains.
Sandys.

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north, and *rocky* regions run.
Waller.

The valleys he restrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground.
Locke.

2. Resembling a rock.

Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy *rocky* bosom. *Shakspeare.*

ROD. *n. f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuse a hazle *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakspeare*

The pastoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*.
Milton.

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to every clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,
And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore.
Harte.

3. Any thing long and slender.

Let the fisherman
Increase his tackle, and his *rod* retie. *Gay.*

Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love bewails all the gods,
And every bosom by love is made,
Some heaven defying Encelade. *Granville.*

4. An instrument for measuring.

Decempeda was a measuring *rod* for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as pertica, taken as a measure of length. *Arbuthnot*

5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once to taken idly rogning, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenser.*

I am whipt and scourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Coningsbroke. *Shakspeare.*

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements; that *thy rod*, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *King Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And undergo *the rod* of rough centurions smart.
Dryden.

As soon as that sentence is executed, these *rods*, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

RODE. The pret. of *ride*.

He in paternal glory *rode*. *Milton.*

RODOMONTA'DE. *n. f.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, French.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden.*

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethegus, I could shew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethegus threatens to destroy nature. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thratonically; to boast like Rodomonte.

ROE. *n. f.* [pa, pa-beon, Saxon.]

1. A species of deer, yet found in the Highlands of Scotland.

He would him make
The *roe* bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*

Thy greyhounds are as fleeter than the *roe*.
Shakspeare.

They were as swift as the *roes* upon the mountains. 1 *Chronicles.*

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The female of the hart.

Run like a *roe* or hart upon
The lofty hills of Pitheron. *Sandys.*

ROE. *n. f.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *raun*, Danish; *rogen*, German.] The eggs of fish.

Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakspeare.*

ROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*rogation*, French; from *rogo*, Latin.] Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hooker.*

Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

ROGATION-WEEK. *n. f.* The second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thursday. *Dict.*

ROGUE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.

For fear lest we, like *rogues*, should be reputed,
And for ear marked beasts abroad be bruted
Spenser.

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenser.*

The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoiled the plantation, for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon.*

The troops are all tattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues* *Shakspeare.*

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.

Thou kill'st me like a *rogue* and a villain.
Shakspeare.

A *rogue* upon the highway may have a drawn arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder and the other justice. *South.*

If he call *rogue* and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot.
Dryden.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wife,
And ev'n the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. A name of flight tenderneſs and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man ſo.
—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed ſhe loves.
Shakſpeare.

4. A wag.

Oh, what a *rogue* and pleaſant ſlave am I!
Shakſpeare.

To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.

If he be but once ſo taken idly *roguing*, he may puniſh him with the ſtocks. *Spenſer.*
He *rogued* away at laſt, and was loſt. *Carew.*

2. To play knaviſh tricks.

RO'GUERY. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue*.]

1. The life of a vagabond.

To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*

2. Knaviſh tricks.

They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenſer.*
You *rogue*, here's lime in this ſack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man.
Shakſpeare.
Like the devil did tempt and ſway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras.*
The kid ſmelt out the *roguery*. *L'Eſtrange.*
'Tis no ſcandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*
The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we the bubbled fools,
Spend all our preſent ſtock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

Say, in what naſty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueſhip* may be found? *Dryden.*

RO'GUISH. *adj.* [from *rogue*.]

1. Vagrant; vagabond.

Though the perſons, by whom it is uſed, be of better note than the former *roguiſh* tort; yet the fault is no leſs worthy of a marſhal. *Spenſer.*

2. Knaviſh; fraudulent.

He gets a thouſand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguiſh* tricks. *Swift.*

3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous.

The moſt bewitching leer with her eyes, the moſt *roguiſh* caſt; her cheeks are dimpled when ſhe ſmiles, and her ſmiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden.*
I am pleaſed to ſee my tenants paſs away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of the reſt, and ſhews a thouſand *roguiſh* tricks on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon.*
Timothy uſed to be playing *roguiſh* tricks; when his miſtreſs's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'GUISHLY. *adv.* [from *roguiſh*.] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *roguiſh*.] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY. *adj.* [from *rogue*.] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word.

A ſhepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying, A wolf, and fooling the country with falſe alarms. *L'Eſtrange.*

To ROIST. } *v. n.* [Of this word the
To ROI'STER. } moſt probable etymology is from *riſter*, Iſlandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter.

I have a *roiſting* challenge ſent amongſt
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will ſtrike amazement to their drowſy ſpirits. *Shak.*
Among a crew of *roiſt'ring* fellows,
He'd ſit whole ev'nings at the alehouſe. *Swift.*

ROI'STER, or *Roiſterer*. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Latin.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground.

Who ſhall *roll* us away the ſtone from the door of the ſepulchre? *Mark.*

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

3. To move in a circle.

To dreſs, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heav'n thone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*

5. To wrap round upon itſelf.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.

By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wiſeman.*

7. To form by rolling into round maſſes.

Grind red-lead, or any other colour with ſtrong wort, and to *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils *Peacham.*

8. To pour in a ſtream or waves.

A mall Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to a plane: as a cylinder.

Fire muſt rend the ſky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*.
Milton.
Reports, like ſnow-balls, gather ſtill the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue*
I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas,
To give it the firſt puſh, and ſee it *roll*
Along the vaſt abyſs. *Dryden.*

2. To run on wheels.

He next eſſays to walk, but downward preſs'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beaſt;
By ſlow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a periodical revolution.

Thus the year *roll's* within itſelf again. *Dryden.*
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race.
Dryden.

4. To move with the ſurface variouſly directed.

Thou, light,
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*
A boar is chaf'd, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.

Twice ten tempeſtuous nights I *roll'd*, reſign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.

Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture
Milton.
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itſelf; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greateſt changes that can happen, yet England will be ſafe. *Temple.*
Till the huge ſurge *roll'd* off, then backward ſweep
The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat thoſe ſtorms, and *roll* the ſeas in vain!
Pope.

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly.

Here tell me, if thou dar'ſt, my conſcious ſoul,
What diff'rent ſorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravith'd breaſt,
To me, no ſeer, th' inſpiring gods ſuggeſt. *Pope.*
In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate ſeize her ſoul. *Pope.*

8. To revolve on an axis.

He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs that *roll*
In reſtleſs gyres about the Arctick pole. *Sandys.*

9. To be moved with violence.

Down they fell
By thouſands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

ROLL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.

Liſtening ſenates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods ſweeter than her ſong. *Thomſon.*

3. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round.

Large *rolls* of fat about his ſhoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung *Addiſon.*
To keep ants from trees, encompaſs the ſtem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool neatly plucked. *Mortimer*

4. Writing rolled upon itſelf; a volume.

Buſy angels ſpread
The laſting *roll*, recording what we ſaid *Prior.*

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.

Where land is clotty, and a ſhower of rain comes that ſoaks through, uſe a *roll* to break the clots.
Mortimer

6. [*rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.

Cromwell is made maſter
O'th' *rolls*, and the king's ſecretary. *Shakſpeare.*
Darius made a decree, and ſearch was made in the houſe of the *rolls*, where the treaſures were laid up. *Ezra.*
The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, anſwers, and tranſactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*

7. A regiſter; a catalogue.

Beaſts only cannot die of in beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beaſts that do not honour it. *Sidney.*
Theſe ſigns have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courſes of my life do ſhew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakſpeare.*
The *roll* and liſt of that army doth remain.
Daniel.
Of that ſhort *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that ſometimes greet us not *Donne.*
'Tis a mathematical demonſtration, that the twenty-four letters admit of ſo many changes in their order, and make ſuch a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike, that they could not all be exhauſted, though a million millions of writers ſhould each write above a thouſand alphabets a-day, for the ſpace of a million millions of years. *Bentley.*

8. Chronicle.

Peruſe thy pride, and ſearch the herald's *roll*,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree *Dryden.*
His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. *Spenſer.*
The eye of time beholds no name
So bleſt as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

9. [*role*, French.] Part; office. Not in uſe.

In human ſociety, every man has his *roll* and ſtation aſſigned him. *L'Eſtrange.*

RO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll*.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the firſt motion, but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itſelf continues it. *Hammond.*
The long ſlender worms, that breed between the ſkin and fleſh in the iſle of Ormus and in India, are generally twiſted out upon ſticks or *rollers*. *Ray.*
They make the ſtring of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the ſtring from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon.*
Lady Charlotte, like a ſtroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift.*

2. Bandage; fillet.

Faſten not your *roller* by tying a knot, leſt you hurt your patient. *Wiſeman.*
Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due ſituation of a dreſſing, ſurgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

RO'LLING-PIN. *n. ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*.
Wiſeman.

RO'LLING-PRESS. *n. ſ.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool.*

Let us begin ſome diverſion; what d'ye think of *roſtypooly* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot.*

RO'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing. It is commonly written RUMMAGE, which ſee.

This is the main motive
Of this pollihaſte, and *romage* in the land.
Shakſpeare.

ROMA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What reſounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's ſon. *Milton.*
A brave *commoner* who would exactly frame,
Fain brings his knight from ſome immortal dame.
Waller.

Some *romances* entertain the genius; and ſtrengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt the truth of hiſtory.
Dryden.

2. A lie: a fiction. In common ſpeech.

A ſimple *romance* and lies,
Falſe tears and real perjuries,
Where ſighs and looks are bought and ſold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior.*

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

This is ſtrange *romancing*. *Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impoſtors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer*, and his bantering wit?
Tate.

To RO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words, he tranſlated, almoſt as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

ROMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]

1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philoſophers have maintained opinions, more abſurd than any of the moſt fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Locke.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have repreſented as chimerical and *romantick*.
Addiſon.

2. Improbable; falſe.

3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling ſtream,
Romantick hangs *Thomſon.*

RO'MISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popiſh.

Bulls or letters of election only ſerve in the *Romiſh* countries. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP. *n. ſ.*

1. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtelying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough rude play.

Romps loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry robuſt. *Thomſon.*

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, ſquall, and *romp* in full ſecurity. *Swift.*
Men preſume on the liberties taken in *romping*.
Clariſſa.

RO'NDEAU. *n. ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

RO'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *round*.] A round maſs.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their ſeveral colours *Peacham.*

RO'NION. *n. ſ.* [*rognon*, Fr. the loins. I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:
Aroint thee witch, the rump fed *ronion* cries. *Shak.*

RONT. *n. ſ.* An animal hunted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*.

My rugged *ronts* all ſhiver and ſhake,
As doves high towers at an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

ROOD. *n. ſ.* [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure, or one thouſand two hundred and ten ſquare yards.

I've often wiſh'd that I had clear,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, ſet out to plant a wood. *Swift.*
No ſtately larch nor pine there expands a ſhade
O'er half *rood* of Lanſdown glade. *Harte.*

2. A pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure.

Satan,
With head uplift above the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*

For ſtone fences in the north, they dig the ſtones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the ſame price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [rode, Sax.] The croſs; ſometimes an image of a ſaint.

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like the ſe ſeveral councils. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'DLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were ſet to view.

ROOF. *n. ſ.* [hpoꝛ, Saxon. In the plural *Sidney* has *rooves*: now obſolete.]

1. The cover of a houſe.

Her ſhoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within ſquare royal *rooves* *Sidney.*
Return to her, and hoy men damn'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuſe
To wage againſt the enmity o' th' air. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The houſe in general.

I'll tell thee freely true,
If time, and food, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofs* to us; that freely we
May ſit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The duſt
Should have aſcended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakſpeare.*
In thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd *roof*, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryden.*

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakſpeare.*
My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I ſhould come by a fire. *Shakſpeare.*

Some fiſhes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, ſalmons, and trouts.
Bacon.

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd ſoon the ſhade
High *roof'd*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton.

Large foundations may be ſafely laid;
Or houſes *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not ſeen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addiſon.*

2. To incloſe in a houſe.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd perſon of our banquo preſent.
Shakſpeare.

ROO'FY. *adj.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houſes they repair,
Or ſun themſelves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of peſtilential kind
To ſheep. *Dryden.*

ROOK. *n. ſ.* [hpoc, Sax.]

1. A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that underſtood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The ſecreteſt man of blood. *Shakſpeare.*
Huge flocks of riſing *rooks* forſake their food,
And crying ſeek the ſhelter of the wood. *Dryden.*
The jay, the *rook*, the daw
And the full concert. *Thomſon.*

2. [*rocco*, Italian.] A common man at cheſs.

So have I ſeen a king on cheſs,
His *rocks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs,
Shifting about groſs leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the puſhing young men. *Wycherley.*

To ROOK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with deſign,
To out reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at ſhan-dothing, fits him for converſation, I do not ſee.
Locke.

ROO'KERY. *n. ſ.* [from *rook*.] A nurſery of rooks.

No lone houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court.
Pope.

ROO'KY. *adj.* [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shakſpeare.*

ROOM. *n. ſ.* [rum, Sax. *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place great or ſmall.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human ſenſe expoſ'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in ſhort time gather much, this he muſt do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they ſhall want *room* by encreaſing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobſtructed.

Make *room*, and let him ſtand before our face.
Shakſpeare.

What train of ſervants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build?
Creech.

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; ſtead.

To exile, that cannot be removed without the manifeſt danger of greater to ſucceed in their *rooms*, wiſdom of neceſſity muſt give place to neceſſity. *Hooker.*

For better gods our kind Redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill ſupply'd. *Roſcommon.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy.*

5. Unobſtructed opportunity.

When this princeſs was in her father's court, ſhe was ſo celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for ſuch an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addiſon.*

It puts us upon ſo eager a purſuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

6. Poſſible admiſſion; poſſible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon? *A. Philips.*

7. An apartment in a houſe; ſo much of a houſe as is incloſed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room*,
Waſhing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakſpeare.*

If when ſhe appears in th' *room*,
Thou doſt not quake, and art ſtruck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'ſt amiſs;
And to love true,
Thou muſt begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only queſtion a man is to aſk is, whether it be the cuſtom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in ſome *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleaſant *rooms*, for ſuch a friend as yourſelf. *Pope.*

ROO'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *room*.] Space; place.

Man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it muſt be a fineſt character of hope, when there is good ſtore of *roomage* and receipt, where thoſe powers are lodged. *Wotton.*

ROO'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This ſort of number is more *roomy*, the thought can turn itſelf with greater eaſe in a larger compaſs. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *n. ſ.* [hpoꝛt, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep.

Sooner than the mattin bell was rung,
He clap'd his wings upon his *rooſt*, and ſung. *Dryden.*

2. The act of ſleeping.

A fox eſpied out a cock at *rooſt* upon a tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

Large and ſtrong muſcles move the wings, and ſupport the body at *rooſt*. *Derham.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch, of the ſame etymology with *roſt*.]

1. To ſleep as a bird.

The cock *rooſted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To lodge. In burleſque.

ROOT. *n. ſ.* [*rót*, Swediſh; *rood*, Dan.]

1. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment.

The layers will in a month ſtrike *root*, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Evelyn.*

When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches aflat upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon.*

A flow'r in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one *root* thy ring ſtem beſtows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden.*

In October, the hops will ſettle and ſtrike *root* againſt ſpring. *Mortimer.*

2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They faſten'd. *Milton.*

Theſe ſubterraneous vaults would be found eſpecially about the *roots* of the mountains *Burnet.*

3. A plant, of which the root is eſculent.

Thoſe plants, whoſe *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radiſhes. *Watts.*

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the *root*,
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*

4. The original; the firſt cauſe.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth univerſally agreed in. *Temple.*

5. The firſt anceſtor.

It was ſaid,
That myſelf ſhould be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakſpeare.*

Why did my parents ſend me to the ſchools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Since the deſire to know firſt made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind *Davies.*

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could ſpring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton.*

They were the *roots*, out of which ſprang two diſtinct people, under two diſtinct governments *Locke.*

6. Fixed reſidence.

7. Impreſſion; durable effect.

Having thus way eaſed the church, as they thought, of ſuperfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things alſo, which had taken a great deal ſtronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker.*

That love took deepeſt *root*, which firſt did grow. *Dryden.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon. *Shakſpeare.*

Underneath the grove of ſycamour,
That weſtward *rooteth*, did I ſee your ſon. *Shakſpeare.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly ſhall not take deep *rooting* from baſtard ſlips, nor lay any faſt foundation. *Wiſdom.*

After a year's *rooting*, then ſhaking doth the tree good, by looſening of the earth. *Bacon.*

The coulter muſt be proportioned to the ſoil, becauſe, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To turn up earth: as, the hog *roots* the garden.

3. To ſink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cauſe miſapprehenſions, he gave them not leave to *root* and faſten by concealment. *Felt.*

To ROOT. *v. a.*

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *roots* of foreſts fly before their rage,
At once the claſhing clouds to battle move *Dryden.*

Where th' impetuous torrent ruſhing down,
Huge craggy ſtones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their conſorts. *Dryden.*

2. To impreſs deeply.

The great important end that God deſigns it for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

They have ſo *rooted* themſelves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate: with a particle; as *out* or *up*.

He's a rank weed,
And we muſt *root* him *out*. *Shakſpeare.*

Soon ſhall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too ſavage, doth *root up*
His country's peace. *Shakſpeare.*

The Egyptians think it ſin to *root up* or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they ſerve with holy rite. *Raleigh.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*

The royal huſbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and ſow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he *rooted out*, the rubbiſh clear'd,
And bleſt th' obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy; to baniſh: with particles.

Not to deſtroy, but *root* them *out* of heav'n *Milton.*

In vain we plant, we build, our ſtores increaſe,
If conſcience *roots up* all our inward peace. *Granville.*

ROO'TED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed, deep, radical.

Pluck from the memory a *rooted* ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakſpeare.*

The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet ſtand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

You always joined a violent deſire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* lazineſs *Swift.*

ROO'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply, ſtrongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'TY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE. *n. ſ.* [nap, Saxon; *roep*, *roop*, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a ſtring; a halter; a cable; a halſer.

Thou drunken ſlave, I ſent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

An anchor let down by a *rope*, maketh a ſtone and yet the *rope* is no ſolid body, whereby we found can aſcend. *Bacon.*

Who would not gueſs there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowſes and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animoſities a while. *Hudibras.*

Hang yourſelf up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope *of onions*.

I cannot but confeſs myſelf mightily ſurpriſed that, in a book, which was to provide chains for mankind, I ſhould find nothing but a *rope* of ſand. *Locke.*

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viſcoſities; to concrete into gluttinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly ſtick to themſelves: and thereof *rope*, and draw themſelves in threads; as pitch, glue, and bird-lime. *Bacon.*

In thick-lac veſſel place the earth accurſ'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholeſome water firſt,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around *Dyer.*

ROPEDANCER. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artiſt who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongſt publick ſhews, mentions the Petrumani; probably derived from the Greek πετεσθαι, to fly, and may refer to ſuch birds or *ropedancers*. *Brown.*

Sylla was, poſted on the higheſt of the two ſummits, the people regarded with terror, as they would upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expected to fall every moment. *Addiſon.*

Nic bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of one of your nimbleſt tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot.*

ROPEMAKER, or *Roper*. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who makes ropes to ſell.

The *ropemaker* bear me witnefs,
That I was fent for nothing but a rope. *Shakfpeare.*

RO'PERY. *n. f.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. See ROPETRICK.

What faucy merchant was this, that was fo full of his *ropery*? *Shakfpeare.*

RO'PETRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deferve the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a fcore knaves, or fo: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks.* *Shakfpeare.*

RO'PINESS. *n. f.* [from *ropy.*] Vifcofity; glutinoufnefs.

RO'PY. *adj.* [from *rope.*] Vifcous; tenacious; glutinous.

Afk for what price thy venal tongue was fold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a difh
Of fhotten herrings, or ftale ftinking fifh. *Dryden.*

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to ferene, and drive
Precipitant the bafer *ropy* lees. *Philips.*

The contents feparated from it are fometimes *ropy*, and fometimes only a grey and mealy, light fubftance. *Blackmore.*

ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roquelaure's* clafp thy hands are pent. *Gay.*

RORA'TION. *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

RO'RID. [*roridus*, Latin.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through lefs acceffible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and fo in a *rorid* fubftance through the capillary cavities. *Brown.*

RORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORI'FLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY. *n. f.* [*rofarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanifts number their prayers.

No *rofary* this votrefs needs,
Her very fyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Every day propound to yourfelf a *rofary* or a chaplet of good works, to prefent to God at night. *Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *adj.* [*rofcidus*, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew; confifting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in confumptions, for the fpirits of wine prey upon the *rofcid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is moft *rofcid.* *Bacon.*

ROSE. *n. f.* [*rofe*, Fr. *rofa*, Latin.] A flower.

The flower of the *rofe* is compofed of feveral leaves, which are placed circularly and expand in a beautiful order, whofe leafy flower cup afterward becomes a roundifh or oblong flefhy fruit inclofing feveral angular hairy feeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy fhrub, for the moft part befet with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the fpecies are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rofe*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rofe*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater Englifh apple-bearing *rofe*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rofe*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet leaved *rofe*, with variegated leaves. 6. The ftriped Scotch *rofe*. 7. The fweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other forts of *rofes* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make ufe of thy falt hours, feafon the flaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rofe* cheek'd youth
To th' tub faft and the diet. *Shakfpeare.*

Patience, thou young and *rofe* lipp'd cherubim. *Shakfpeare.*

Here without thorn the *rofe.* *Milton.*

This way of procuring autumnal *rofes* will, in moft *rofe* bufhes, fail; in fome good bearers, it will fucceed. *Boyle.*

For her th' unfading *rofe* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*

To fpeak under the ROSE. To fpeak any thing with fafety, fo as not afterward to be difcovered.

By defiring a fecrecy to words *fpoke under the rofe*, we mean, in fociety and compotation, from the ancient cuftom in fympofiack meetings, to wear chaplets of rofes about their heads. *Brown.*

ROSE. The pret. of *rife.*

Eve *rofe* and went forth 'mong her flowers. *Milton.*

RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*rofat*, Fr. from *rofe.*]

1. Rofy; full of rofes.

I come, ye ghofts! prepare your *rofeate* bow'rs,
Celeftial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rofe.

Her pride has ftruck her lofty tail
That ... rain'd the world around,
Her *rofeate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the pow'r to wound. *Pope.*

RO'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Crimfoned; flufhed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rofed* over with the virgin crimfon of modefty, if fhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakfpeare.*

ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

RO'SEMARY. *n. f.* [*rofemarinus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, fprigs of *rofemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakfpeare.*

Around their cell
Set rows of *rofemary* with flowering ftem. *Dryden.*

Rofemary is fmall, but a very odoriferous fhrub; the principal ufe of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for wafhing. *Mortimer.*

The neighbours
Follow'd with wiftful look the damfel bier,
Sprigg'd *rofemary* the lads and laffes bore. *Gay.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An Englifh gold coin, in value anciently fixteen fhillings.

The fucceeding kings coined *rofe-nobles* and double *rofe-nobles*, the great fovereigns with the fame infcription, *Jefus autem tranfiens per medium eorum ibat.* *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *n. f.* [*rofe* and *water.*] Water diftilled from rofes.

Attend him with a filver bafon
Full of *rofewater.* *Shakfpeare.*

His drink fhould be cooling; as fountain water with *rofewater* and fugar of rofes. *Wifeman.*

RO'SET. *n. f.* [from *rofe.*] A red colour for painters.

Grind cerufs with a weak water of gum-lake, *rofet*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *n. f.* [*rofier*, Fr.] A rofebufh.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in treffes wrought,
Ne other tire fhe on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of fweet *rofier.* *Spenfer.*

RO'SIN. *n. f.* [properly *refin*; *refine*, Fr. *refina*, Lat.]

1. Infpiffated turpentine; a juice of the pine.

The bellows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *rofin*, fearwood on red wings afpire. *Garth.*

2. Any infpiffated matter of vegetables that diffolves in fpirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile fpirit; its *rofin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and aftringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified fpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rofin.

Bouzebeus who could fweetly fing,
Or with the *rofin'd* bow torment the ftring. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rofin.*] Refembling rofin. The example fhould perhaps be *roffelly.* See ROSSEL.

The beft foil is that upon a fandy gravel or *rofiny* fand. *Temple.*

RO'SSEL. *n. f.*

A true *roffel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are ufually planted in. *Mortimer.*

RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *roffel.*]

In Effex, moory land is thought to be the moft proper: that which I have obferved to be the beft foil is a *roffelly* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*roftratus*, Latin.] Adorned with beaks of fhips.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *roftrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

ROSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.

2. The beak of a fhip.

3. The fcaffold whence orators harangued.

Vefpafian erected a column in Rome, upon whofe top was the prow of a fhip, in Latin *roftrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of thofe fhips of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham.*

Myfelf fhall mount the *roftrum* in his favour,
And ftrive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addifon.*

4. The pipe which conveys the diftilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alfo a crooked fciffars, which the furgeons ufe in fome cafes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *adj.* [*rofeus*, Latin.] Refembling a rofe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rofy* fing'red morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's faffron bed,
Had fpred her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenfer.*

A fmile that glow'd
Celeftial *rofy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Fairest bloffom! do not flight
That age, which you may know fo foon;
The *rofy* morn refigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

As Theffalian fteeds the race adorn,
So *rofy* colour'd Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon, and of Greece befide. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rofy* cheeks confeft,
Thou haft, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this deftin'd breaft. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [rotan, Sax. *rotten*, Dut.] To putrify; to lofe the cohefion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shakfpeare.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot.* *Shakfpeare.*

Being more nearly expofed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would fuddenly corrupt and *rot*: the bones would likewife all *rot* in time, except thofe which were fecured by the extraordinary ftrength of their parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood fhone that was cut down alive, but fuch as was *rotted* in ftock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Frowning Aufter feeks the fouthern fphere,
And *rots*, with endlefs rain, th' unwholefome year. *Dryden.*

ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A diftemper among fheep, in which their lungs are wafted.

In an unlucky grange, the fheep died of the *rot*, the fwine of the mange, and not a goofe or duckling throve. *Ben Jonfon.*

The cattle muft of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland fuffers under no defect, the country being generally full-ftocked with fheep, and the foil little fubject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.
Brandy scarce prevents the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

Ro'tary. *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

Ro'tated. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

Rota'tion. *n. f.* [*rotation*, French; *rotatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to *rotation* from east to west, as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*
By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale.*
The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton.*
In the passions wild *rotation* tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*
In fond *rotation* spread the spotted wing,
And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

2. Vicissitude of succession.

ROTA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.
This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators*. *Wiseman.*

Rote. *n. f.* [*rote*, old French.]

1. A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.
Wele couthe he sing, and playen on a *rote*. *Chaucer.*
Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote*,
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*

2. [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.
First rehearse this song by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shakspeare.*
Thy loved did read by *rote*, and could not spell. *Shakspeare.*
He rather saith it by *rote* to himself, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon.*
All this he understood by *rote*,
And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras.*
Learn Aristotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift.*

To **Rote.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.
Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue, bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakspeare.*

Ro'tgut. *n. f.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.
They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

Ro'ther-nails. *n. f.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. *Bailey.*

Ro'tten. *adj.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.
Trust not to *rotten* planks. *Shakspeare.*
Prosperity begins to mellow,
And drops into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shaksp.*
O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shakspeare.*
There is by invitation or excitation; as when a *rotten* apple lieth close to another apple that is sound, or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*
It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*
Who boasts as *rotten* wood; and steel no more.
Regards than reeds *Sandys.*
They serewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not trusty.
Hence, *rotten* thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not sound; not hard.
They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles.*

4. Fetid; stinking.
You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,
As reek o' th' *rotten* fens. *Shakspeare.*

Ro'ttenness. *n. f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.
Discas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenness* lends nature! *Shakspeare.*
If the matter sink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a *rottenness*. *Wiseman.*

ROTU'ND. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round, circular; spherical.
The cross figure of the christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen; the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Addison.*

Rotu'ndifolious. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

Rotu'ndity. *n. f.* [*rotunditas*, Latin; *rotundité*, French; from *rotund*.]

1. Roundness; sphericity; circularity.
Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' th' world. *Shaksp.*
With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*
Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe. *Bentley.*

2. Circularity.
Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison.*

Rotu'ndo. *n. f.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To **ROVE.** *v. n.* [*rosver*, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars surfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakspeare.*
Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuthnot.*
If we indulge the frequent rise and *roving* of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*
I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

To **Rove.** *v. a.* To wander over.
Roving the field, I chanc'd
A goodly tree far distant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton.*
Cloacina, as the town she *rov'd*,
A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd. *Gay.*

Ro'ver. *n. f.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.

2. A fickle inconstant man.

3. A robber; a pirate.
This is the case of *rovers* by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon.*

4. *At* **Rovers.** Without any particular aim.
Nature shoots not *at rovers*: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville.*
Providence never shoots *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South.*
Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting *at rovers*. *Addison.*

Rouge. *n. f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *adj.* [ꞃuh, ꞃuhȝe, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.
The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, *rough*, dense, or rare,
Pursues his way. *Milton.*
Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the roughest sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet.*

2. Austere to the taste: as, rough wine.

3. Harsh to the ear.
Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaksp.*
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*
On him he seizes. *Cowley.*
The booby Phaon only was unkind,
A surly boatman *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by ease operation.
He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*
Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.
Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.
A ropy chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, *a* rough *diamond*.

9. Terrible; dreadful.
Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.
Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakspeare.*

To **Rou'ghcast.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.
Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.
In merriment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

Rou'ghcast. *n. f.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.
The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.
Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. *Shakspeare.*

Rou'ghdraught. *n. f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another, and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?
His only coat, when dust confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landskip,
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson.*

To ROUGHHE'W. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakspeare.*

The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN. *particip. adj.*

1 Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison, and would not stir, saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn* ill-timber'd discourse. *Howel.*

ROU'GHLY. *adv.* [from *rough.*]

1 With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2 Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Spenser.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy!
Shakspeare.

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame.
Dryden.

4 Austerely to the taste.

5 Boisterously; tempestuously.

6 Harshly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *n. f.* [from *rough.*]

1 Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.

The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*

While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood.
Denham.

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Austereness to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons, or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear, but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are disengag'd,
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify.
Denham.

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed.

ROUGHT. old pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by *Spenser raught.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fivescore. *Shakspeare.*

To ROU'GHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *roughwrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL. *n. f.* [from *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See PEA, of which it is a species.

Dig garden,
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *adj.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Dut. *rotundus*, Lat.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and *round* thick ramm'd.
Milton.

2. Circular.

The queen of night
In her increasing hornes, doth *rounder* grow,
Till full and perfect she appeare in show. *Brown*

His pond'rous shield large and *round* behind him.
Milton.

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The cuticle bare of this *round* world. *Milton.*

4. [*rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant, and has nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Fell.*

5. Whole; not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round sum*.
Shakspeare.

They set a *round price* upon your head. *Addison.*

It is not easy to foresee what a *round sum* of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche Compté to be seized on. *Addison.*

She called for a *round sum* out of the privy purse.
Hooker.

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like allay in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage: if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To shew his griefs, let her be *round* with him.
Shakspeare.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner, not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *n. f.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick *round*. *Shakspeare.*

Three or four we'll dress like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*. *Bacon.*

What if the sun
Be centre to the world, and other stars
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various *rounds*. *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick *round*. *Milton.*

He did foretel and prophesy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd.
Denham.

They move, they wheel, they throw their darts afar,
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run;
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden.*

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts so equal perfect are? *Dryden.*

The mouth of Vesuvius has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round*. *Addison.*

This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And stampt on British coins shall live. *Addison.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. *Shakspeare.*

Many are kicked down ere they have climbed the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder.
Government of the Tongue.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise;
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies.
Dryden.

This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and to the other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.
Granville.

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*.
Prior.

4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.

We, that are *of purer fire,*
Imitate the ſtarry quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful ſpheres,
Lead in ſwift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton.*

No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual trueleſs *round. Cowley*

If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the aſs's *round* of vexatious changes? *L'Eſtrange*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endleſs *round* of ſtill returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorſe?
What torment's this? *Smith*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the ſame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon.*

Till by one countleſs ſum of woes oppreſt,
Honry with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

5. Rotation; ſucceſſion in viciſſitude.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as ſome the like in the church, in which every ſpeak becomes uppermoſt in his turn. *Hobbes.*

6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all ſides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Genesis*

All ſounds whatſoever move *round*; that is, on all ſides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards *Bacon*

In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd *round.* *Milton*

2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.

At the beſt 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy rate that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes *round* to practice his deceits upon himſelf. *Government of the Tongue*

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure *Milton.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, or, they go out;
The way they take is ſtrangely *round* about. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every ſide of.

To officiate light *round* this opaque earth. *Milton.*

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the bleſt Elyſian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields, and native home. *Dryden*

To ROUND. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſurround; to encircle.

Would that the inclioſive verge
Of golden metal, that muſt *round* my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakſp.*

We are ſuch ſtuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

This diſcompoſed conſpirator of wet,
The many colour'd Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakſ*

The viſcid cockle gaping on the coaſt,
That *rounds* the ample ſea. *Prior.*

2. To make ſpherical, circular, or cylindrical.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themſelves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When ſilver has been leſſened in any piece carrying the publick ſtamp, by clipping, waſhing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl ſplit the ſtuff into a ſquare piece near the ſize, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon.*

Can any one tell, how the ſun, planets, and ſatellites were *rounded* into their particular ſpheroidical orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raiſe to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addiſon.*

4. To move about any thing.

To thoſe beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in your ſight
Had *rounded* ſtill the horizon, and not known
Or eaſt or weſt. *Milton*

5. To mould into ſmoothneſs.

Theſe accompliſhments, applied to the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terſe, florid ſtile, *rounded* into periods and cadences, without propriety or meaning. *Swift*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince. *Shakſp*

2. [*runen*, German; whence *Chaucer* writes it better *roun.*] To whiſper.

Being come to the tipping place, one of Kalender's ſervants *rounded* in his ear; at which he returned. *Sidney*

France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own ſoldier, *rounded* in the ear,
With that ſame purpoſe changes. *Shakſpeare.*

They're here with me already; whiſpering, *rounding*
Sicilia is a ſo forth: 'tis fun gone. *Shakſpeare*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady laid ſhe was but forty: one that ſat by *rounded* hard in the ear, for it is far more out of the queſtion: Cicero anſwered, I muſt believe her, for I heard her ſay ſo any time theſe ten years *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of ſcurvy ſervice that he could do him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To go round, as a guard.

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk *Milton*

ROUNDABOUT. *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial licence of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extenſive.

Thoſe ſincerely follow reaſon, but for want of having been found, *circumlocutory* ſenſe, have not a full view of all that relates to the queſtion. *Locke.*

2. Indirect; looſe.

Periphraſis is a *roundabout* way of tranſlating, invented to help the barrenneſs, which tranſlators, overlooking in themſelves, have appreciated in our tongue. *Felton*

ROUNDEL, ROUNDELAY. *n. ſ.*

1. [*rondelet*, Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

Silver, like a *roundle* never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the beſt,
And Willie is not greatly over gone,
So weren his under ſongs well addreſt. *Spenſer.*

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in wanton hills to ſing,
I more delight than lark in ſummer days;
While echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenſer.*

Come now, a *roundel* and a fairy ſong. *Shakſp.*

The mates and graces made feſtivals; the ſawns, ſatyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays.* *Howel.*

They liſt'ning heard him, while he ſearch'd the grove,
And loudly ſung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the ſudden ſtop'd. *Dryden*

2. [*rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, caſting themſelves into *roundels*, and their ſtrongeſt ſhips walling in the reſt, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

ROUNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] Circumference; incloſure.

If you ſondly puts our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our meſſengers of war *Shakſp.*

ROUNDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hoſpitality, and drank confuſion to the *roundheads.* *Spectator.*

ROUNDHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

They march'd to ſome fam'd *roundhouſe.* *Pope*

ROUNDISH. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs

It is not every ſmall crack that can make ſuch a receiver, as is of a *roundiſh* figure, unleſs it be extraordinary *Bacon*

ROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *round.*]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly, plainly; without reſerve.

Inſom e manners, giving them *roundly* to underſtand, that whoſe our duty is ſubmiſſion, we oppoſitions betoken pride *Hooker*

You'll prove a jolly ſurly groom,
That take it on you at the firſt to *roundly* *Shak.*

Mr. de Montar *roundly* ſaid, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propoſe two rules for peace. *Hayward*

From a world of phænomena, there is a principle that acts out of wiſdom and counſel, as was abundantly evinced, and as *roundly* acknowledged *Ayre*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any of the rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addiſon*

3. Briſkly; with ſpeed.

When the mind has brought itſelf to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and maſter them, and then it may go on *roundly* *Locke*

4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too *Shak.*

This bad juſtice cauſed the earl of Kildare to be arreſted, and cancelled ſuch charters as he had ſurrendered, and proceeded every way to ſeize and ſeverely, as the nobility did much complain *Bacon*

ROUNDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form.

The ſame reaſon is of the *roundneſs* of the bubble, for the air within avoideth diſcontinuance and therefore reduceth itſelf into a round figure *Bacon*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundneſs* to her arm,
And every gem augmented every charm *Prior*

Roundneſs is the primary eſſential mode of reference of a bowl. *Watts*

2. Smoothneſs.

This whole period and compaſs of this ſpeech was delightſome for the *roundneſs*, and grave for the ſtateneſs. *Spenſer.*

3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [Of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe*.]

1. To wake from reſt.

At once the crowd aroſe, confuſ'd and high,
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the ſky. *Dryd.*

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal,
To *riouſe* the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,
And goad the prelate ſlumb'ring in his ſtall. *Pope*

2. To excite to thought or action.

Then *rouse* that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, *rous'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addison.*

The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in christendom. *Atterbury.*

3. To put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

Blust'ring winds had *rous'd* the sea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his laire.

The blood more stirs,
To rouze a lion, than to start a hare. *Shakspeare.*

He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up? *Genesis.*

Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war:
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest walks surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rouze*. *Shakspeare.*

ROUSE. *n. s.* [*rusch*, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor rather too large. Not in use.

They have given me a *rouse* already.
—Not past a pint, as I am a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

No jocund health that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's *rouse* shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'SER. *n. s.* [from *rouse.*] One who rouses.

ROUT. *n. s.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble, a tumultuous crowd.

Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*

A *rout* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakspeare.*

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*

Such a tacit league is against such *routs* and shoals, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That wand'ring loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton.*

Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,
By twin chameleons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about
Of shapes and airy forms and endless *rout*. *Cowley.*

The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Roscommon.*

Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *rout*,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift*

2. [*route*, French.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wer't down,
Dispers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,
With many an inroad gor'd, deformed *rout*
Enter'd and foul disorder. *Milton.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *route* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining. *Spenser.*

That party of the king's horse that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

ROW. *n. s.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sydney.*

After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowres. *Spenser.*

Where any *row*
Of fruit-trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton.*

A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton.*

Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*

A new born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in *rows*. *Cowley.*

The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows*. *Dryd.*

Why round our coaches crowd the white glov'd beaux,
Why bows the side-box from its inmost *rows*? *Pope.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ꞃopan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in *rowing*, for the wind was contrary. *Mark.*

Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then securely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The swan *rows* her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

RO'WEL. *n. s.* [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.

He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakspeare.*

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakspeare.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peacham.*

He spurr'd his fiery steed
With goring *rowel's*, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*

2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer.*

RO'WEN. *n. s.*

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*

Then spare it for *rowen*, till Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou hast. *Tusser.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

RO'WER. *n. s.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar.

Four gallies first, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*

The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. *Addison.*

ROYAL. *adj.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.

The *royal* stock of David. *Milton.*

The *royal* tow'rs
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retir'd, possess their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granv.*

2. Noble; illustrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakspeare.*

RO'YALIST. *n. s.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king.

Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royalists*, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakspeare.*

His body shall be *royally* interr'd,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his hearse. *Dry.*

RO'YALTY. *n. s.* [*roialté*, French.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw, you rascal, you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. *Shakspeare.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shaksp.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy. *Holyday.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, French.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

RO'YNISH. *adj.* [*rogneux*, French, mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YTELET. *n. s.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homage to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch ſo as to leave ſomething of that which touches behind.

Their ſtraw-built citadel new *rubb'd* with balm. *Milton.*

'Tis narrow clefts, in the monument that ſtands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and touch his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick baſtinado; and what would make one ſuſpect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is obſerved, that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. *Addiſon.*

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how ſhe *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. *Shakſpeare.*

The government at that time was by kings, before whom the people in the moſt formal expreſſions of duty and reverence uſed to *rub* their noſes, or touch their foreheads. *Heylin.*

The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones, *rubbed* hard againſt one another, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To obſtruct by colliſion.

'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition all the world well know,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor ſtop'd. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To poliſh; to retouch.

The whole buſineſs of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction; with *off* or *out*.

A forcible object will *rub* out the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke, and paint others. *Collier.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughneſs, which ſticks to the outſide for want of better teaching, time and obſervation will *rub off*; but it will, all the rules in the world will not poliſh them. *Locke.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was eſpied, was afraid, after being perceived, was aſhamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. *To* RUB *down*. To clean or curry a horſe.

When his fellow beaſts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryden.*

9. *To* RUB *up*. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what ſome heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. *To* RUB *up*. To poliſh; to refreſh.

To RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This laſt allution gall'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd the not to winch, tho' threwdly pain'd *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountaines ſcale,
And *rub* through woods with rude ſecke them aſſail *Chapman.*

Many lawyers, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Friction; act of rubbing.
2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs againſt the bias. *Shakſp.*

3. Colliſion; hinderance; obſtruction.

The breath of what I mean to ſpeak
Shall blow each duſt, each ſtraw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which ſhall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakſpeare.*

Now every *rub* is ſmoothed in our way. *Shakſp.*

Thoſe you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The leaſt *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakſp.*

Upon this *rub*, the Engliſh embaſſadors thought fit to demur, and ſent to receive directions. *Hayw.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary ſteps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churliſh *rub* lays nay. *Craſhaw.*

He that once ſins, like him that ſlides on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice;
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe *rubs* gone o'er,
He ſlides on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All ſort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; becauſe the government is ſo diſpoſed, that it almoſt excludes it; and upon the death of a prince, the adminiſtration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs.

To ſleep; perchance to dream, ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakſpeare.*

RUB-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

A cradle for barbe, with *rub-ſtone* and ſand. *Taſſer.*

RU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs.
2. The inſtrument with which one rubs.

Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks and lay The *rubbers*, and the bathing ſheets diſplay. *Dryd.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will ſave your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarſe file.

The rough or coarſe file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenneſs which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon.*

4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three.

The ſits was to ſtand by, to ſee two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs *L'Eſtrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to ſharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs *Collier.*

5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

RU'BBAGE. } *n. ſ.* [from *rub*: as perhaps
RU'BBISH. } meaning, at firſt, duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.]

1. Ruins of a building; fragments of matter uſed in building.

Where truth is Rome?
What *rubbiſh*, and what odal? when it ſerves
For the baſe matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

Such conceits ſeem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbiſh*, is eaſily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville.*

When the foundation of a ſtate is once looſened, the leaſt commotion lays the whole in *rubbiſh*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Th' Almighty caſt a pitying eye,
He ſaw the town's one half in *rubbiſh* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying under ſuch a load of *rubbiſh*, has ſcope has been to remove this *rubbiſh*, and to dreſs up cruſhed matters as agreeably as he can. *Dawnant.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage evaporate againſt ſtones and *rubbiſh*. *Swift.*

2. Confuſion; mingled maſs.

That noble art of political lying ought not to be any longer in *rubbiſh* and confuſion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RUBBLE-STONE. *n. ſ.*

Rubble-ſtones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, depoſiting in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *adj.* [*rubican*, French.]

Rubican colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but ſo that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

RU'BICUND. *adj.* [*rubiconde*, French; *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED. *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy fingers up,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*

Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in manly gold. *Milton.*

RUBI'FICK. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red.

While the ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the *rubrifick*, are by refraction ſeparated one from another, they retain thoſe motions proper to each. *Grew.*

RU'BIFORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red.

Of thoſe rays, which paſs cloſe by the ſhow the *rubiform* will be the leaſt refracted; and ſo come to the eye in the directeſt lines. *Newton*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red.

This topically applied, becomes a phœnigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of ſuch fiery parts as to conceive fire of themſelves, and burn a houſe *Brown.*

RU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed.

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *rubious*. *Shakſpeare*

RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*rubrique*, French; *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

No date preſix'd,
Directs me in the ſtarry *rubrick* ſet. *Milton.*

They had their particular prayers according to the ſeveral days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to inſtruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are eſtabliſhed by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itſelf. *Nelſon.*

RU'BRICK. *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear ſo, I call *rubrick* or red making. *Newton*

What tho' my name ſtood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RU'BY. *n. ſ.* [from *ruber*, Latin.]

1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond.

Up, up, ye ladies! and call
Thy ſtars from out their ſeveral boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thy ſelf a conſtellation of them all. *Donne*

Melpomene would be repreſented like a manly lady, upon her head a dreſſing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peachm.*

Crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*

2. Redneſs.

You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mace is blanch'd with fear. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Any thing red.

Deſire of wine
Thou could'ſt repreſs, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the ſmell,
Or taſte, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool cryſtalline ſtream. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

He's laid to have a rich face, and *rubies* about his noſe. *Captain Jones.*

RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shakſpeare.*

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *ruby*, than thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ ſhrill and ſound. *Shakſp.*

RUCTA'TION. *n. f.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching arising from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [rudu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red. Obſolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the ſun had *rudded*.
Spenſer.

RU'DDER. *n. f.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt towe me after. *Shakſpeare.*

They looſed the *rudder* bands, and hoiſed up the main ſail, and made toward ſhore. *Acts.*

Thoſe, that attribute unto the faculty any ſuch or ſole power, have therein no other underſtanding, than ſuch a one hath, who, looking into the ſtern of a ſhip, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth aſcribe ſome abſolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all conſideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh.*

Fiſhes firſt to flapping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

Thou held'ſt the *rudder* with a ſteady hand,
Till lately on the ſhore the bark did land. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verſes. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redneſs.

The *ruddineſs* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiſs it. *Shakſpeare*

If the fleſh loſe its *ruddineſs*, and look pale and withered, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman.*

RU'DDLE. *n. f.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or leſs proportion, it is of a greater or leſs ſpecifick gravity, conſiſtence, or hardneſs. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*rubecula*, Latin.] A bird; the redbreaſt.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks*.
Carew.

RU'DDY. *adj.* [rudu, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red.

We may ſee the old man in a morning,
Lame as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again.
Otway.

New leaves on ev'ry bough were ſeen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, ſome of lighter green. *Dryd.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their ſtreaks appear! *Dryd.*

Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddieſt* freight bedeckt
Philips.

If phyſick, or iſſues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarſe, or *ruddy*, ſhe thinks them well employed. *Law.*

2. Yellow. Uſed, if to be uſed at all, only in poetry.

A crown of *ruddy* gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *adj.* [rede, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; ſavage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal.

Ruſſian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou trieſt of an ill faſhion. *Shakſpeare.*

Vane's bold anſwers, termed *rude* and ruthleſs, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with ſingle look inflame
The coldeſt breaſt, the *rudeſt* tame. *Waller.*

It has been ſo uſual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him ſome account beforehand. *Walſh.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent.

Clouds, puſh'd with winds *rude* in their ſhock.
Milton.

The water appears white near the ſhore, and a ſlip; becauſe the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle*

4. Harſh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in ſpeech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Corinthians.

He was yet but *rude* in the profeſſion of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton.*

Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*

6. [*rude*, French.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs; unformed.

In their ſo *rude* abode,
Not the poore ſwincherd would forget the gods.
Chapman

It was the cuſtom to worſhip *rude* and unpoliſhed ſtones. *Stilling fleet.*

7. Artleſs; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for ſuch a tenſeleſs fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Iriſh books. *Spenſer.*

One example may ſerve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemiſhed by my *rude* tranſlation. *Dryden*

8. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art.

To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well ſuited with a ruſtick mind. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*.]

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuouſly.

Whether to knock againſt the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* ſtampt, and want love's majeſty
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakſp.*

3. Unſkilfully.

My muſe, though *rudely*, has reſign'd
Some faint reſemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryd.*

4. Violently; boiſterouſly.

With his truncheon he ſo *rudely* ſtroke
Cynocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenſer.*

RU'DENESS. *n. f.* [*rudeſſe*, French; from *rude*.]

1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility.

This *rudeneſs* is a ſauce to his good wit,
Which gives men ſtomach to digeſt his words
With better appetite. *Shakſpeare*

The publick will in triumphs *rudely* ſhare,
And kings the *rudeneſs* of their joy muſt bear. *Dryd.*

The *rudeneſs*, tyranny, the oppreſſion, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their miſtreſs, were no longer to be born. *Swift*

The *rudeneſs*, ill-nature, or perverſe behaviour of any of his flock, uſed at firſt to betray him into impatience: but it now raiſes no other paſſion in him, than a deſire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them. *Law.*

2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs.

What he did amiſs, was rather through *rudeneſs* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*

3. Artleſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs.

Let be thy bitter ſcorn,
And leave the *rudeneſs* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in ſtate forlorn. *Spenſer.*

4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great ſwing and *rudeneſs* of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakſpeare.

5. Stormineſs; rigour.

You can hardly be too ſtinging of water to your houſed plants; the not obſerving of this, deſtroys more plants than all the *rudeneſſes* of the ſeaſon. *Evelyn.*

RUDENTURE. n. f. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain and ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *adj.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbiſh. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION. *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *n. f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now [illegible].

I muſt be forced
[illegible] my hand, oppoſed againſt my heart,
[illegible] mad-brain *rudeſby*, full of ſpleen. *Shakſp.*
Out of my ſight, *rudeſby*, be gone. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'DIMENT. *n. f.* [*rudiment*, French; *rudimentum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were ſo made fit to be by baptiſm received into the church, the fathers uſually [illegible]. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of [illegible]
I muſt begin with [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe *rudiments* [illegible] more chime eyes
The monarchies of [illegible] their pomp, and ſtate,
Sufficient introductive [illegible]
Thee, of thyſelf ſo apt, in regal arts. *Milton.*

Could it be believed, that a child ſhould be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to uſe, and neglect the writing a good hand, and caſting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The firſt part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his firſt *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of muſick. *Wotton.*

The ſkill and *rudiments* auſtere of war. *Philips.*

3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing.

Moſs is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the groſſer appearances. *Glanville.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' eſſay and *rudiments* of great ſucceſs,
Which all maturing time muſt bring to light *Dryd.*

Shall that man preſs'd to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and firſt draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and ſublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the firſt imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the ſoul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Spectator.*

The tappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet *rudiments*
Of future harveſt. *Philips.*

RU'DIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to firſt principles.

Your firſt *rudimental* eſſays in ſpectatorſhip were made in my ſhop, where you often practiſed for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [reopnian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptеſt me in vain;
To tempt th' thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old ſcars of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenſer.*

You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

I pauſe, thou ſhalt *rue* this treaſon with thy tears,
If I fall not ſurvive. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh! treacherous was that breaſt, to whom you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falſe breaſt found too late, 'twas he
That made me caſt you guilty, and you me. *Denne.*

Thy will
Chofe freely what it now fo juftly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE. *n. f.* [*rue*, French; *ruta*, Latin.] An herb called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it. *Miller.*

What favor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*? *Tuſſer.*

Here did ſhe drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll ſet a bank of *rue*, ſour herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here ſhortly ſhall be ſeen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakſp.*

The weaſel, to encounter the ſerpent, arms herſelf with eating of *rue*. *More.*

RUE'FUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our ſwords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakſpeare.*

Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* ſtream. *Milton.*

He ſigh'd, and caſt a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our paſſions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; ſorrowfully.

Why ſhould an ape run away from a ſnail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RUE'LLE. n. f. [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe. Not uſed.

The poet, who ſhone in the ſcene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

RUFF. *n. f.*

1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.

You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy houſe. *Shakſpeare.*

We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakſpeare.*

Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and ſome a gown. *Drayton.*

Sooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

The ladies freed the neck from thoſe yokes, thoſe linen *ruffs* in which the ſimplicity of their grandmothers had enclofed it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations.

I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I ſpread. *Pope.*

3. [from *rough* ſcales.] A ſmall river fiſh.

A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for ſhape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon, he is an excellent fiſh, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Walton.*

4. A ſtate of roughneſs. Obſolete.

As fields ſet all their briſtles up; in ſuch a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman.*

5. New ſtate. This ſeems to be the meaning of this cant word, unleſs it be contracted from *ruffle*.

How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *L'Eſtrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *n. f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, French, a bawd; *roffver*, Daniſh, to pillage; perhaps it may be beſt derived from the old Teutonick word which we now write, *rough*.] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will ſwear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakſpeare.*

Sir Ralph Vane's bold anſwers, termed rude and *ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

The boaſted anceſtors of theſe great men,
Whoſe virtues you admire, were all ſuch *ruffians*;
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addiſon.*

RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous.

Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage;
Convene the tribes. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raiſe tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in uſe.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* ſo upon the ſea,
What rubs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortiſe? *Shakſpeare.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]

1. To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth.

Naughty lady,
Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not *ruffle* thus. *Shakſpeare.*

In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vaniſh upon the *ruffling* of the ſame piece of ſilk. *Boyle.*

As ſhe firſt began to riſe,
She ſmooth'd the *ruffled* ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bear me, ſome god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholeſome ſolitude, the nurſe of ſenſe;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the fierce paſſions down to pity kings. *Pope.*

2. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper.

Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your ſpirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæſar, that ſhould move
The ſtones of Rome to riſe and mutiny. *Shakſp.*

We are tranſported by paſſions, and our minds *ruffled* by the diſorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the ſoul ſhould be affected by ſuch kind of agitations. *Glanville.*

3. To put out of order; to ſurpriſe.

The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where beſt
He might the *ruffled* foe infeſt. *Hudibras*

4. To throw diſorderly together.

Within a thicket I repoſ'd, when round
I *ruffl'd* up tal'n leaves in heap, and found.
Let fall from heaven, a deep intrenmate. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits.

A ſmall ſkirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper part of the ſtays before, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*

1. To grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds
Do ſorely *ruffle*; for many miles about
There's ſcarce a buſh. *Shakſpeare.*

The riſing winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

2. To be in looſe motion; to flutter.

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
On his right ſhoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at ſpeed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of uſe.

A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawleſs ſons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakſp.*

They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon.*

RU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Pluited linen uſed as an ornament.

The tucker is a ſlip of fine linnen, run in a ſmall *ruffle* round the uppermoſt verge of the women's ſtays. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſturbance; contention; tumult.

Conceive the mind's perception of ſome object, and the conſequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

RU'FFLERHOOD. *n. ſ.* In falconry, a boot to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *n. ſ.* [*rugget*, rough, Swediſh.]

1. A coarſe, nappy, woollen cloth.

January muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful aſpect, clad in Iriſh *rug*, or coarſe freeze. *Peach.*

The vuugus reſembleth a goat, but greater and more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make *rugs*, coverings, and ſtuffs. *Heylin.*

2. A coarſe nappy coverlet, uſed for mean beds.

A *rug* was o'er his ſhoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift.*

3. A rough woolly dog. Not uſed.

Mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'GGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.]

1. Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity.

Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*

Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.

His hair is ſtiff and ſtarting;
His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*.
Like to the ſummer's corn by tempeſt lodg'd. *Shakſ.*

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.

The greateſt favours to ſuch an one neither ſoften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent, tempeſtuous.

Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'ſt* hour that time and ſpite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shak.*

5. Rough or harſh to the ear.

Wit will ſhine
Through the harſh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryd.*

A monoſyllable line turns verſe to proſe, and even that proſe is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryd.*

6. Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed.

Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to-night. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Violent; rude; boiſterous.

Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudib.*

8. Rough; ſhaggy.

The *rugged* Ruſſian bear. *Shakſpeare.*

Through foreſts wild,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rugged*.]

1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.

2. Roughneſs; aſperity.

Hardneſs and *ruggedneſs* is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon.*

Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedneſs* of the inner tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*

This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields and fits itſelf to the *ruggedneſs* and unevenneſs of the roads, does render it leſs capable of being worn. *Ray.*

RU'GIN. *n. ſ.* A nappy cloth.

The lips grew ſo painful, that ſhe could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a ſoft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiſeman.*

RU'GINE. *n. ſ.* [*rugine*, French.] A chirurgeon's raſp.

If new fleſh ſhould not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or raſp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*

RUGO'SE. *adj.* [*rugoſus*, Latin.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the ſphincter to ſuch a degree, that the internal *rugoſe* coat of the inteſtine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiſeman.*

RU'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Latin.]

1. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices.

Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boiſtrous fear,
Strait revel'd in the queen's amazed ear. *Beaumont.*

2. The remains of building demoliſhed.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addiſon.*
Judah ſhall fall, oppreſs'd by grief and ſhame,
And men ſhall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a houſe decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakſpeare.*
Thoſe whom God to *ruin* has deſign'd,
He fits for fate, and firſt deſtroys their mind.
Dryden.

4. Miſchief; bane.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of buſineſs. *Bacon.*
Havock, and ſpoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

A nation loving gold muſt rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee ruin'd, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill grounded creates ſuch a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To empoveriſh.

She would *ruin* me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincuſhion ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*

1. To fall in ruins.

Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but ſtrict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound.
Milton.

2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.

Though he his houſe of polith'd marble build,
Yet ſhall it *ruin* like the moth's ſmall cell,
Or ſheds of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel.
Sandys.

3. To be brought to poverty or miſery.

If we are idle, and diſturb the induſtrious in their buſineſs, we ſhall *ruin* the ſuffer. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin.*] This word is now obſolete.

1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

I will not *ruinate* my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together,
And let up Lancaſter. *Shakſpeare.*
What offence of ſuch impietie
Hath Priam or his ſonnes done thee? that with ſo high a hate
Thou ſhould'ſt thus ceaſeleſsly deſire to raze and *ruinate*
So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*
We'll order well the ſtate,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable.

The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be aſſailed. *Bacon.*
So ſhall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his iſſue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ruinate.*] Subverſion; demolition; overthrow. Obſolete.

Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the ſudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

RU'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins.

This Ulyſſes, old Laertes' ſonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of citie *ruiner*. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineux*, French.]

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed.

It is leſs dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous*. *Hayward.*

2. Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive.

The birds,
After a night of ſtorm ſo *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choiceſt notes in buſh and ſpray,
To gratulate the ſweet return of morn. *Milton.*
Thoſe ſucceſſes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*
A ſtop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous.*]

1. In a ruinous manner.

2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

If real uneaſineſſes may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the moſt *ruinouſly* on himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *n. ſ.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command.

I am aſham'd, that women
Should ſeek for *rule*, ſupremacy, or ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey.
Shakſpeare.

May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be!
Shakſpeare.

A wife ſervant ſhall have *rule* over a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs.*
Adam's ſin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*
There being no law of nature nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the poſitive heir, the right of ſucceſſion, and conſequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehenſive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* eſtabliſhed by the law of their country. *Addiſon.*
Inſtruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoc, the ſworn friend to Rome,
Should ſpurn againſt our *rule*, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war? *A. Philips.*
Sev'n years the tyrant rich Mycenæ ſway'd;
And his ſtern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn.

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long level'd *rule* of ſtreaming light.
Milton.
A judicious artiſt will uſe his eye, but he will truſt only to his *rule*. *South.*

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

He lay'd this *rule* before him, which proved of great uſe; never to trouble himſelf with the foreſight of future events. *Fell.*
This little treatiſe will furniſh you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden.*
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale;
See'ſt where the reaſons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dryden.*
We profeſs to have embraced a religion, which contains the moſt exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotſon.*
We owe to chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotſon.*
A *rule* that relates even to the ſmalleſt part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule*. *Law.*

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in uſe.

Some ſay he's mad; others, that leſſer hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakſpeare.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with ſuch as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd*. *Shakſpeare.*
Marg'ret ſhall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm.
Shakſpeare.
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful ſway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Diſpoſing peace and war thy own majeſtick way.
Dryden.

2. To manage; to conduct.

He fought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs 1 *Maccabees.*

3. To ſettle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's licenſe, his adverſaries muſt have been ſilent; for that's a *ruled* caſe with the ſchoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command: with *over.*

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the ſaints. *Hoſea.*
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worſhip him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton.*
We ſubdue and *rule over* all other creatures; and uſe for our own behoof thoſe qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot ſhew his divine right to the power of *ruling over* me. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rule.*]

1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command.

Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride fooliſh. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*
The pompous manſion was deſign'd
To pleaſe the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples uſe on either hand. *Addiſon.*

2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a ſtraight line between two points by the ſide of a *ruler*. *Mason.*

RUM. *n. ſ.*

1. A country parſon. A cant word.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and ruſty dull *rums*. *Swift.*

2. A kind of ſpirit diſtilled from molaſſes. I know not how derived. *Roemer* in Dutch is a drinking glaſs.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe, low, continued noiſe.

The trembling ſtreams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur ſoft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A baſe's part amongſt their conſorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
With troublous noiſe did dull their dainty ears.
Spenſer.

Rumble thy belly full; ſpit fire, ſpout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs.
Shakſpeare.

At the ruſhing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers ſhall not look back to their children for feebleneſs. *Jeremiah.*

Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love to *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep enters in his eyes. *Suckling.*

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes. *Roscom.*

The fire the fan'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain fought iffue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burst. *Addison.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been shook from their respective thrones, by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

RU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *rumble.*] The person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peristaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot.*

On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie *Thomson.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.

Alone sometimes the walk'd in secret, where
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*

I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject: and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several ideas which are necessary. *Watts.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ruminio*, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakspeare.*

The condemned English
Sit patiently, and *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakspeare.*

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Wou'd not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dryden.*

RUMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate.*]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspeare.*

Returning, full of *rumination* God,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*rammen*, German, to empty. *Skinner. Rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier theft. *Dryd.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for truth. *Dryden.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *n. f.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine beflow'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*

RU'MOUR. *n. f.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out *Shakspeare.*

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no less account *Shakspeare.*

Rumour next and chance
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shakspeare.*

All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton.*

He was *rumour'd* for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers. *Fell.*

'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *n. f.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt. it cannot be. *Shakspeare.*

RUMP. *n. f.* [*rumpff*, German.]

1. The end of the back-bone: used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

At her *rump* the growing bud behind
A fox's tail. *Spenser.*

If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,
He might b' equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her measly *rump*. *Swift.*

2. The buttocks.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And mounch't,—give me, quoth I:
Aroint thee, witch! the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

Each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore.*

I *rumpled* petticoat, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*

Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

RU'MPLE. *n. f.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel back. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; *yrnan*, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.]

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Proverbs.*

Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Genesis.*

Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*

Let a foot-boy clean your shoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Exodus.*

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges.*

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship thou'd *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous. *Burnet.*

I discover those shoals of life, which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts.*

7. To contend in a race.

A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon.*

I do not see a face
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash. *Ben Jonson.*

The left dispers'd *run*, some disgrac'd,
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shakspeare.*

10. To emit or let flow any liquid.

My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakspeare.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water. *Bacon.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

Caicus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

11. To stream; to flow; to have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that run among them. *Addison.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blasted face With running fountains and with springing grass. *Addison.*

See dailies open, rivers run. *Parnel.*

2. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

Still with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun,
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to run. *Addis.*

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison.*

3. To be fusible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way,
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and runs, if she but look. *Dryden.*

Sussex iron ores run freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

4. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, run or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon.*

5. To pass; to proceed.

You, having run through so much publick business, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution of time, we so swiftly run over here, 'tis clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*

6. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, *the lines* run *smoothly.*

7. To go away; to vanish; to pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

8. To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*

9. To have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shakspeare.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakspeare.*

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*

10. To pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day would sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his last Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

11. To be mentioned cursorily, or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Wotton.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king. *Sanderson.*

13. To be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,
And all on Lausus *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it: when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

24. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

25. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *the pamphlet* run *much among the lower people.*

26. To go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire imprest, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

27. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should *run* a certain course. *Shakspeare.*

28. To pass into some change.

It is really desirable, that there should be such a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin mankind. *Tillotson.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted? *Addison.*

29. To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

30. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

31. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after contestation of suit. *Ayliffe.*

32. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolles.*

33. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable protestants make. *Atterbury.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe.*

34. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

35. To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines, but are kept in' them by some attractive force, which if once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

36. To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

37. To be predominant.

This *ran* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

38. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

39. To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall. *Genesis*

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to run to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*

40. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is his uncleanness. *Leviticus.*

41. To become irregular; to change to something wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *1 Esdras.*

Our King return'd,
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*

42. To go by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all sorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,
Till both turn'd bankrupts? *Hudibras.*

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

43. To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune.

If thou remember'st not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence. *Knolles.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*

44. To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

45. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*

46. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

47. To go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

48. *To* RUN *after*. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similies, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

49. *To* RUN *away with*. To hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

50. *To* RUN *in with*. To close; to comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning, in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible system. *Baker.*

51. *To* RUN *on*. To be continued.

If, through our too much security, the same should *run on*, soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

52. *To* RUN *on*. To continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity. *Drayton.*

53. *To* RUN *over*. To be so full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

54. *To* RUN *over.* To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool. *Bacon.*

55. *To* RUN *over.* To recount cursorily.

I shall run them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

56. *To* RUN *over.* To consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

57. *To* RUN *over.* To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

58. *To* RUN *out.* To be at an end.

When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

59. *To* RUN *out.* To spread exuberantly.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildness of essays. *Spectator.*

60. *To* RUN *out.* To expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick. *Addison.*

On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long descriptions. *Broome.*

61. *To* RUN *out.* To be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages age made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

62. *To* RUN *out.* To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income.

From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt,
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shakspeare.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been consolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an overgreat shyness of difficulties, into a lazy mountering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fizy substances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts.*

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their galliss on shore. *Knolles.*

5. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a rock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife.
Dryden.

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs.* *Calamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect.
Denham.

A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens.* *Colver.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. *To* RUN *down.* To chase to weariness.

They *run down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. *To* RUN *down.* To crush; to overbear.

Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that when we see a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can allege for his sin. *South.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the licence of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.

RUN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a run at them open-mouthed. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uses any softness, or any run of verses to please the ear. *Broome.*

4. Course; process.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their run. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift.*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal *in the long run* of the disease. *Wiseman.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *in the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it *at the long run.* *L'Estrange.*

Hath selfhood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

RU'NAGATE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed.
Sidney.

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity, but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psalms.*

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakspeare.*

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; to the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates.* *Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *n. s.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are stay'd for. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakspeare.*

RU'NDLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round.*]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET. *n. s.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.*] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon.*

RUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *ring.*

The heav'ns and all the constellations *rung.* *Milton.*

RU'NNEL. *n. s.* [from *run.*] A rivulet: a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *run.*]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakſp.*
Here thoſe that in the rapid courſe delight,
The rival *runners* without order ſtand. *Dryden.*

4. A meſſenger.
To Tonſon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the poſt-office. *Swift to Pope.*

4. A ſhooting ſprig.
In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the ſtones of a mill.
The mill goes much heavier, by the ſtone they call the *runner* being ſo large. *Mortimer.*

6. [*erythropus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

RU'NNET. *n. ſ.* [ȝerunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. It is ſometimes written *rennet.*
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheeſe. *Bacon.*
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
The milk in the ſtomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

RU'NNING. *adj.* Kept for the race.
He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a ſmall cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running*-horſe. *Law.*

RU'NNION. *n. ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch.
You witch! you poulcat! you *runnion*! *Shakſp.*

RUNT. *n. ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle; as *keſyl*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind.
Reforming Tweed
With ſent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleveland.*
Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*
His overgrown *runt* has ſtruck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addiſon.*

RU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; ſolution of continuity.
The plenitude of veſſels or plethora cauſes an extravaſation of blood, by *ruption* or aperture. *Wiſeman.*

RU'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*rupture*, French; from *ruptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity.
Th' egg,
Parting with kindly *rupture*, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*
A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*
The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, ſuch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuth.*
2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility.
When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it ſeems every man's duty to chuſe a ſide. *Swift.*
3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.
The *rupture* of the groin or ſcrotum is the moſt common ſpecies of hernia. *Sharp.*

To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption.
The veſſels of the brain and membranes, if ruptured, abſorb the extravaſated blood. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT. *n. ſ.* [*herniaria*, Latin.] A plant.

RU'RAL. *adj.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, from *rura*, Latin.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country.
Lady, reſerved to the paſtor company honour,
Joining your ſweet voice to the *rural* muſick of deſert. *Sidney.*
Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highneſs' preſence;
He brings you figs. *Shakſpeare.*
We turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt *rural* grows. *Thomſon.*

RURA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *rural.*] The
RU'RALNESS. } quality of being rural. *Dict.*

RU'RICOLIST. *n. ſ.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. n. ſ. [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor neceſſary.
I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruſes*, which theſe ſmall creatures uſe to ſave themſelves. *Ray.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [*juncus*, Latin; ꝑuꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A plant.
A *ruſh* hath a flower compoſed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; from the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or huſk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *ruſhes* I am ſure you are not priſoner. *Shakſpeare.*
Man but a *ruſh* againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakſpeare.*
Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, *ruſhes* ſtrew'd, cobwebs ſwept? *Shakſpeare.*
Your farm requites your pains;
Though *ruſhes* overſpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.
Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Eſtrange.*
John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbuthnot.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle.*] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.
Be it moon or ſun, or what you pleaſe;
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*,
Henceforth it ſhall be ſo for me. *Shakſpeare.*
If your influence be quite damn'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker-hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [ꝑeoꝛꝑan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.
Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Maccabees.*
Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Judith.*
Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
Why wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In raſh attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden.*
Deſperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*
They will always ſtrive to be good chriſtians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of princes or miniſters. *Spratt.*
You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the eaſt;
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep muſt reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackmore.*
With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope.*
Now ſunk the ſun from his aereal height,
And o'er the ſhaded hillows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.
A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Wotton.*
Him while freſh and fragrant time
Cherith in his golden prime,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*
Cruel Auſter, thither hy'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to caſt
All his leaves to freſh, to ſweet. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *adj.* [from *ruſh.*]
1. Abounding with ruſhes.
In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mortimer.*
The timid hare to ſome lone ſeat
Retir'd, the *ruſhy* fen or rugged turze. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes.
What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance? *Tickel.*

RUSK. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.
The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk*. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA. *n. ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half as much quicklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their philothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſhly brown. Such is the colour of apples called *ruſſetings.*
The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon caſtern hill. *Shakſp.*
Our ſummer ſuch a *ruſſet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for gray; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.
This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Ruſtick; homeſpun; ruſtick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtick dreſs: in ſome places, the ruſticks ſtill die cloths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet.*
Taſſata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Figures pedantical: theſe ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See RUSSET, *adj.*
The Doric dialect has a ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a ſuit ſhepherdeſs in her country *ruſſet.* *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. } *n. ſ.* A name given to
RU'SSETING. } ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.
The *ruſſet* pearmain is a very pleaſant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conſervatory partakes both of the *ruſſeting* and pearmain in colour and taſte; the one ſide being generally *ruſſet*, and the other ſtreaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST. *n. ſ.* [ꝑuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron.
This iron began at length to gather *ruſt*. *Hooker.*
Ruſt eaten pikes and ſwords in time to come,
When crooked ploughs dig up earth's fertile womb,
The huſbandman ſhall oft diſcover. *May.*

But Pallas came in shape of *ruft*,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to stock. *Hudib.*
My scymitar got some *ruft* by the sea water.
Gulliver.

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *ruft* of peace.
Dryden.

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *ruft* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the culter *rusts*,
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakspeare.*
Our armours now may *ruft*, our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Must I *ruft* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden.

To RUST. *v. a.*

1. To make rusty.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *ruft* them. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me to so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *ruſtical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *ruſtical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole hamlets and combined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *ruſtical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *ruſtically* at home.
Shakspeare.

Quintius here was born,
Whose shining ploughshare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *ruſtically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *ruſticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep but while it is night. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spectator.*

RUSTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There pretended himself a tall, clownish, young man, who falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he refied him on the *boor*, unfit for a better place by his *ruſticity*. *Spenſer.*

The sweetness and *ruſticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Doric dialect. *Addiſon.*

This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *ruſticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind. *Woodward.*

2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Latin; *ruſtique*, French.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by the muses, as many times the very *ruſtick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *ruſtick* airs have grown up with him till the ages of forty. *Watts.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul it reboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruſtick* wretch, who hv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.
Popé.

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar hood, *ruſtick*, of grassy sord. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Nclcus sat, a *ruſtick* throne. *Pope.*

RU'STICK. *n. ſ.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *ruſtick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily railed at. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hpyrtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *ruſtle*. *Shakſp.*
This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruſtling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakſp.*
Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *ruſtling* wings. *Milton.*
As when we see the winged winds engage,
Ruſtling from every quarter of the sky,
North, east, and west, in any twilight sky.
Granville.

All began the attack;
Fans clap, silks *ruſtle*, and tough whalebones crack
Pope.

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cayster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and claps their *ruſtling* wings. *Pope.*

RU'STY. *adj.* [from *ruſt*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruſty* sword and empty purse. *Howel.*
Part scour the *ruſty* shields with sand, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector in his dusk and long continued truce,
Is *ruſty* grown. *Shakſpeare.*

To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT. *n. ſ.* [*rut*, French.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and it ran come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their rut. *Brown.*

2. [*route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

Ainſworth.

From hills raine waters headlong fall,
That allways eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed
fill a vall
With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountaine grounds
Farre off, in frighted shepherds eares the bustling noise rebounds. *Chapman.*

RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue*.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapm. n.*
All *ruth*, compassion mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he dull of bashfulness and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*.
Fairfax.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*.
Milton.

2. Misery; sorrow.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those pagans made an open prey.
Spenſer.

RU'THFUL. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and rearing experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them. *Carew.*

RU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenſer.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft
Of leades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes
Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman.*

RU'THLESS. *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel, pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthleſs* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
Shakſpeare.

The *ruthleſs* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh
Shakſpeare.

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthleſs* shed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*
Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthleſs* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RU'THLESSLY. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs*.] Want of pity.

RU'TTIER. *n. ſ.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.

RU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shakſpeare.*

RYE. *n. ſ.* [ryge, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lie. *Shakſpeare.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainſw.*

RYE'GRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of strong grass.

Some sow *ryegraſs* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

S.

S Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in ſo many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued ſibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *raſe*, *reſcate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as *looſe*, *deſignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given. In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*; and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheleſs added at the end, as *gooſe*, *houſe*; and where the ſyllable is ſhort the *ſ* is doubled, and was once *ſſe*, as *aſs*, anciently *aſſe*; *wilderneſs*, anciently *wilderneſſe*; *diſtreſs*, anciently *diſtreſſe*.

SABA'OTH. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army*.

Holy Lord God of *ſabaoth*; that is, *Lord of hoſts*. *Common Prayer.*

SA'BBATH. *n. ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbat*, Fr. *ſabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpoſe,
And by our holy *ſabbath* have I ſworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakſp.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light,
Ere *ſabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *ſabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from ſervile toil releaſt,
Where works of mercy were a part of reſt:
Such as bleſt angels exerciſe above,
Vary'd with ſacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *ſabbaths* as that one ſhe now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which ſhe employs:
For ſuch viciſſitudes in heav'n there are,
In praiſe alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

Never any *ſabbath* of releaſe
Could free his travels and afflictious deep. *Daniel.*

Nor can his bleſſed ſoul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt,
To ſee her miſeries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful ſleep out the *ſabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SABBATA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbath*.] One who obſerves the ſabbath with unreaſonable rigour; one who obſerves the ſeventh day of the week in oppoſition to the firſt.

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break*.] Violater of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

The uſurer is the greateſt *ſabbathbreaker*, becauſe his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath*.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

The appointment and obſervance of the *ſabbatical* year, and after the ſeventh *ſabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumſtance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Lat.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or ſavin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great perſonages, and brought out of Ruſſia, being the fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peacham.*

Furiouſly running in upon him, with tumultuous ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *ſables*. *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle muſt not tail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the *ſable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to faile,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who with her *ſable* mantle 'gan to ſhade,
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd
Sat *ſable* veſted night, eldeſt of things,
The conſort of his reign. *Milton.*

They ſoon begin that tragick play,
And with their ſmoaky cannons baniſh day:
Night, horrour, ſlaughter, with confuſion meet,
And in their *ſable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
And night, and all the ſtars that gild her *ſable* throne. *Dryden.*

SABLIERE. n. ſ. [Fr.]

1. A ſand-pit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, Fr. I ſuppoſe, of Turkiſh original.] A cimeter; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *ſabre*, and of proof my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars,
No prize but fame, no miſtreſs but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *ſabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village ſlave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabulous*.] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte, or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

Manna is an eſſential *ſaccharine* ſalt, ſweating from the leaves of moſt plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Latin.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

They have ſeveral offices and prayers, eſpecially for the dead, in which functions they uſe *ſacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without reſpect to my *ſacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the perſons intruſted with theſe powers, behold the importance and extent of the *ſacerdotal* commiſſion. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſaculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *n. ſ.* [סך Hebrew; σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Lat. ſæc, Sax. It is obſervable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *ſacks* ſhall be a mean to ſack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

Veſtius cauſed the authors of that mutiny to be thruſt into *ſacks*, and in the ſight of the fleet caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

2. The meaſure of three buſhels.

3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The griſt is *ſack'd*, and every ſack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [from *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce ſpoiled all the old Engliſh pale inhabitants, and *ſacked* and raſed all cities and corporate towns. *Spenſer.*

I'll make thee ſtoop and bend thy knee,
Or *ſack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakſpeare.*

What armies conquer'd, perith'd with thy ſword?
What cities *ſack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who ſees theſe dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *ſack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himſelf was ever after unfortunate,
Rome being twice taken and *ſacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city *ſacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's ſon beſtows
The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes,
Then ſhall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loſs reſtore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, Fr. of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandeſlo*, from Xaque, a city of *Morocco*. The *ſack* of *Shakſpeare* is believed to be what is now called *ſherry*.]

Pleaſe you drink a cup of *ſack*. *Shakſpeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of *sack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. s.* [*ſicabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Lat. *ſambuque*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *ſackbuts*, pſalteries and fife,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification.

Coarſe ſtuff made of goat's hair, of a dark colour, worn by ſoldiers and mariners; and uſed as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *ſackcloth*, either becauſe ſacks were made of this ſort of ſtuff, or becauſe hair-cloths were ſtrait and cloſe like a ſack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in aſhes ſhe did ſit,
And next her wrinkled ſkin rough *ſackcloth* wore. *Spenſer.*

Thus with *ſackcloth* I inveſt my woe,
And duſt upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *ſackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and conſtantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the ſin he had committed. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full*.] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs, odiouſly miſrepreſenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet*.] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at ſupper on the table, becauſe the burning ſnuff may fall into a diſh of ſoup or *ſackpoſſet*. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *ſacrament*, it is improperly underſtood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to chriſtian faith, all duties of religion containing that which ſenſe or natural reaſon cannot of itſelf diſcern, are moſt commonly named *ſacraments*; our reſtraint of the word to ſome few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every ſuch ceremony two things, the ſubſtance of the ceremony itſelf, which is viſible; and beſides that, ſomewhat elſe more ſecret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *ſacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The euchariſt; the holy communion.

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the *ſacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakſpeare.*

As we have ta'en the *ſacrament*,
We will unite the white roſe with the red. *Shakſpeare.*

Before the famous battle of Creſſy, he ſpent the greateſt part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *ſacrament*, with his ſon, and the chief of his officers. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament*.] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament.

To make complete the outward ſubſtance of a ſacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *ſacramental* elements receive from *ſacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *ſacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the bleſſing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ſacramental*.] After the manner of a ſacrament.

My body is *ſacramentally* contained in this ſacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumciſion was meant by God *ſacramentally* to impreſs the duty of ſtrict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*ſacre*, Fr. *ſacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves ſhall ſucceed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *ſacred* myſteries of heav'n
To their own vile advantages ſhall turn. *Milton.*

Before me lay the *ſacred* teſt,
The help, the guide, the balm of ſouls perplex'd. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uſes; holy.

Thoſe who came to celebrate the ſabbath, made a conſcience of helping themſelves for the honour of that moſt *ſacred* day. *Maccabees.*

They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and *ſacred* feaſt
Shall ſpend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton.*

This temple, and his holy ark,
With all his *ſacred* things. *Milton.*

3. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated: with *to*.

O'er its eaſtern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *ſacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Suit with the love of *ſacred* ſong. *Milton.*

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *ſacred* influence. *Milton.*

Poet and ſaint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two moſt *ſacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to ſome ſuperior being.

The honour's *ſacred*, which he talks on now,
Suppoſing that I lack it. *Shakſpeare.*

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict forbiddance? how to violate
The *ſacred* fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage ſtill are *ſacred* held;
There ſweet and bitter by the wiſe conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *ſacred*.] Inviolably; religiouſly.

When God had manifeſted himſelf in the fleſh; how *ſacredly* did he preſerve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacred*.] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs; ſanctity.

In the ſanctuary the cloud, and the oracular anſwers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *ſacredneſs* of the place. *South.*

This ſignifies the *ſacredneſs* of power, let the adminiſtration of it be what it will. *L'Eſtrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatſoever ſhall come forth; yet might it be reſtrained in the ſenſe, to whatſoever was *ſacrificable*, and juſtly ſubject to ſo ſad immolation, and ſo would not have ſacrificed either horſe or dog. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice.

Not only the ſubject of ſacrifice is queſtionable, but alſo the *ſacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, Fr. *ſacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*.

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *ſacrificing* fire. *Shakſpeare.*

This blood, like *ſacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

I *ſacrificed* to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exodus.*

Men from the herd or flock
Of *ſacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe: with *to*.

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould *ſacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that intereſt we *ſacrifice* to when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *ſacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour, to your ſervice. *Addiſon.*

A great genius ſometimes *ſacrifices* ſound to ſenſe. *Browne.*

3. To deſtroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loſs.

Condemn'd to *ſacrifice* his childiſh years
To babbling ign'rance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.

He that *ſacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Let us go to *ſacrifice* to the Lord. *Exodus.*

Some miſchief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *ſacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, Fr. *ſacrificium*, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

Upon ſuch *ſacrifice*
The gods themſelves throw incenſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long diverce of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet *ſacrifice*,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Moloch, horrid king beſmear'd with blood
Of human *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

My life if thou preſerv'ſt, my life
Thy *ſacrifice* ſhall be;
And if death, if death muſt be my doom,
Shall join my ſoul to thee. *Spectator.*

3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe; as, he made a *ſacrifice* of his friendſhip to his intereſt.

4. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice*.] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *ſacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakſp.*

When fore brawny *ſacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A prieſt pours wine between the horns of a bull: the prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *ſacrificers*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *ſacrifice*.] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice.

Ram *ſacrificial* whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakſpeare.*

Tertullian's obſervation upon theſe *ſacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, French; *ſacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd,
What mine hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower!
What *ſacrilege* hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then 'gan a curſed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tomb
With *ſacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to ſee the vengeance of God upon ſome families, raiſed upon the ruins of churches, and ſurfeited with the ſpoils of *ſacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin; from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shakspeare.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, French.]
SACRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
A bronze that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n, from Paradise in haste
Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change
Those notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It manifesteth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *Matthew.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katharine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his duties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its course pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or waddle used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head.
Fairy Queen.

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE. *n. s.* [sæbl, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Samuel.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddl'd* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burden.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back*.] Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *n. s.* [from *saddle*.]
SA'DDLER. } One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper,
The *saddler* had it. *Shakspeare.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakspeare.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love, a *sadly* pleasing thought.
Dryden.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out prays a saint. *Dryd.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily live, and one day *sadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A pathonate regret or sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.
Decay of Piety.

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *adj.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Lat.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the *safer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakspeare.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove.
Dryden.

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Philippians.*

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.

——Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare.*

Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. s.* [*saufconduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to sir William Waller, to desire a *safeconduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge there of even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.
Shakspeare.

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered. *Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakspeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakesp.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, to us *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South.*

SA'FETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay the deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her left endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakspeare.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. s.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *n. s.* [*safran*, French; from *saphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six thives of *saffron*. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON, *Bastard. n. s.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It spreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakesp.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies.
Dryden.

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shakspeare.

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent; with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air!
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' insure *sagacious* hounds. *Dryd.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Lat.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse;

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia *crescit in horto?*

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd
Gay.

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

In soft limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *F. Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milt.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal futures to the bone. *Wiseman.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakspeare.*

SA'GO. *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. s.* [*saica*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. The pret. and part. pass. of *say*.

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; showed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [*segl*, Saxon; *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*
Shakspeare.

They loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main-*sail* to the wind. *Acts.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails*. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail*. *Bacon.*

A feigned fear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achill's could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand sail. *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*. *Arbuth.*

5. *To strike* SAIL. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake sail*, and were driven. *Acts.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of power or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike her sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shakspeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons *Mortimer.*

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.

To which the flores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heav'n,

When he beſtrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And ſits upon the boſom of the air. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs by means of ſails.

A thouſand ſhips were mann'd to *ſail* the ſea.
Dryden.

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Surveying the ſpaces of the boundleſs deep,
To Arcadia's precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips*

2. To fly through.

Sublime the *ſails*
Th'aerial ſpace, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SA'ILER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſailor* is more uſual, *ſailer*
SA'ILOR. } more analogical; from *ſail.*]
A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *ſailors*. *Bacon.*

Patter'd by his foe they lay;
The ſaſſing winds through their torn canvaſs play,
And flagging ſnu's on heartleſs *ſailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ſhips, and had good *ſailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the ſpacious main
It rides, and, for defends the *ſailer* train. *Pope.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

With glance ſo ſwift the tubtle lightning paſs,
As ſplit the *ſailyards*. *Dryden.*

SAIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard. It ſtill denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as, ſwine's *ſaim.*

SAIN. [a participle, obſolete, from *ſay.*]
Said.

Some obſcure precedence, that hath tofore been *ſain*. *Shakſpeare.*

SAINFOIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint*, Fr. *ſanctus*, Lat.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee he worſhip and thy *ſaints* for aye. *Shakſ.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor open her lap to *ſaint* ſeducing gold. *Shakſpeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villany
With old odd ends, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a *ſaint* when moſt I play the devil *Shakſ.*

Miracles are required of all who aſſume to this dignity, becauſe they ſay an hypocrite may imitate a *ſaint* in all other particulars. *Addiſon.*

By this example kings are taught to ſway,
How to ſubdue, and *ſaints* may learn to pray. *Gran.*

So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd,
Heav'n, as its pureſt gold, by tortures try'd;
The *ſaint* ſuſtain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of thoſe wretches ſtill owned, and their perſons *ſainted*, by a race of men of the ſame ſtamp? *South.*

Over-againſt the church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a tradeſman, who has been beatified, though never *ſainted*. *Addiſon.*

Thy place is here, fair rider: come away:
Once, like thyſelf, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *ſainted* maid.
Pope.

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhow of piety.

SA'INTED. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt *ſainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Holy; ſacred.

I ho. I you as a thing enſkied and *ſainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal ſpirit,
And to be talk'd with in ſincerity
As with a ſaint. *Shakſpeare*

3. The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Among the enthron'd gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milt.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n. ſ.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Glos'd over only with a *ſaintlike* ſhow,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Reſembling a ſaint.

The king, an whoſe time it paſſed, whom catholicks count a *ſaintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

I mention ſtill
Him whom thy wrongs, with *ſainthy* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obſcure. *Milton.*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint.

He that thinks his *ſainthip* he cenſes him to cenſures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an uſurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours ſomething ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded upon *ſainthip*. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd ſuch *ſainthip* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑac, Sax. *ſtecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe.

Thou neither do'ſt perſuade me to ſeek wealth
For empire's *ſake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *ſake*. *Milton.*

The prophane perſon ſerves the devil for nought, and ſins only for ſin's *ſake*. *Tillotſon.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleaſure in the ſmart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *ſake*.
Granville.

2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing.

Would I were young for your *ſake*, miſtreſs Anne! *Shakſpeare.*

The general ſo likes your muſick, that he deſires you, for love's *ſake*, to make no more noiſe with it. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuſs, and *ſaker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to obſervations made with one of her majeſty's *ſakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds, which is a mile in a little above ſeventeen half ſeconds. *Derham.*

SA'KERET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is eſteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon. *Bailey*

SAL. n. ſ. [Latin.] Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

Saltpeters will help its paſſing off; as *ſal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is ſo called from its breaking frequently into gem-like ſquares. It differs not in property from the common ſalt of the ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Sal Ammoniack is found firſt in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, Fr.] Luſtful; lecherous.

One more *ſalacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *ſalacious* kind. *Dryd.*

Animals ſpleened, grow extremely *ſalacious*.
Arbuthnot

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſalacious.*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Latin; from *ſalacious.*] Luſt; lechery.

Immoderate *ſalacity* and exceſs of venery is ſuppoſed to ſhorten the lives of cocks. *Brown.*

A corroſive acrimony in the ſeminal lymphs produces *ſalacity*. *Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſalade*, Fr. *ſalat*, German.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *ſallet.*

I climbed into this garden to pick a *ſalad*, which is not amiſs to cool a man's ſtomach. *Shakſpeare.*

My *ſallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood.
Shakſpeare.

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or ſome better *ſalad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some coarſe cold *ſalad* is before thee ſet;
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *ſalads*, of which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *ſalad*: if boiled, they become potherbs, and ſome of thoſe plants which are potherbs in one family, are *ſalad* in another *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Latin.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.

The *ſalamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force alſo to extinguiſh it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypotheſis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be ſuppoſed uninhabitable, except they are *ſalamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville.*

Whereas it is commonly ſaid that a *ſalamander* extinguiſheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown.*

The ſtuff was ſo encompaſſed with fire and ſmoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *ſalamander* could have been late in ſuch a ſituation. *Addiſon.*

SALAMA'NDER'S *Hair.* } *n. ſ.* A kind of
SALAMA'NDER'S *Wool.* } aſbeſtos, or mineral flax.

There may be ſuch candles as are made of *ſalamander's* wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of Engliſh late; the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget: the finer, ſpaad, earth flax, or *ſalamander's hair*. *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we obſerved a certain *ſalamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midſt of fire, without being conſumed or ſinged *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalaire*, French; *ſalarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *ſalary*, is derived from *ſal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is Lare and *ſalary*, not revenge. *Shakſpeare.*

Several perſons, out of a *ſalary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thouſand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſelling.

2. Vent; power of ſelling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns, for the countryman will be more induſtrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they ſhall have ready *ſale* for them at thoſe towns *Spenſer.*

3. A publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction.

Thoſe that won the plate, and thoſe thus ſold, ought to be marked ſo as they may never return to the race, or to the *ſale*. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *ſale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakſpeare.*

Others more moderate ſeeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and ſtate
They'd ſet to *ſale*. *Milton.*

The more money a man ſpends, the more muſt he endeavour to increaſe his ſtock; which at laſt ſets the liberty of a commonwealth to *ſale*. *Addiſ.*

5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſhes are caught.

To make baſkets of bulruſhes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fiſh in winding *ſale*
Was better ſeen? *Spenſer.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſale*.] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *ſaleable* things to no cauſe ſooner than the Cornchman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or ſlower, as greater or leſs quantities of any *ſaleable* commodity are removed out of the courſe of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaleable*.] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *ſaleable*.] In a ſaleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*ſalebroſus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *man*.] One who ſells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *ſaleſmen* cloaths;
We take no meaſure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *work*.] Work for ſale; work carelefly done.

I ſee no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's *ſalework*. *Shakſpeare.*

SALIANT. adj [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping poſture, and ſtanding ſo that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the ſiniſter baſe point of the eſcutcheon, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from rampant. *Harris.*

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is ſporting himſelf. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*ſalicns*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both ſides moving together, as frogs, and *ſalient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *ſalient* point ſo firſt is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compreſt,
Expels and entertains the purple gueſt. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

Who beſt can ſend on high
The *ſalient* ſpout, far ſtreaming to the ſky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *n. ſ.* [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Water-thiſtle.

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*ſalinus*, Lat.] Conſiſt-
SA'LINOUS. } ing of ſalt; conſtituting ſalt.

We do not eaſily aſcribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *ſalinous* ſpirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *ſaline* ſap of the veſſels, by being refuſed reception of the parts, declares itſelf in a more hoſtile manner, by drying the radical moiſture. *Harvey.*

If a very ſmall quantity of any ſalt or vitriol be diſſolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the ſalt or vitriol will not ſink to the bottom, though they be heavier in ſpecie than the water, but will evenly diffuſe themſelves into all the water, ſo as to make it as *ſaline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the ſubſtance of congulations is not merely *ſaline*, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot.*

SALIVA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with diſturbance from the *ſaliva*, it the ſooner extirpated them. *Wiſeman.*

SALI'VAL. } *adj.* [from *ſaliva*.] Relating
SA'LIVARY. } to ſpittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the ſaid glands have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, which, by ſmall canals, like the *ſalival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and ſo with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *ſalivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: ſuch animals as ſwallow their aliment without chewing, want *ſalivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands.

She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town. *Wiſeman.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalivate*.] A method of cure much practiſed of late in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall *ſalivation*. *Grew.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva*.] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LLET. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronun-
SA'LLETING. } ciation from *ſalad*.]

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow ſome early *ſallets*. *Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſally*.] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. Not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earſt me meet. *F. Queen.*

SA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*ſalo*, German, black; *ſale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline? *Shakſpeare.*

The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean looking *ſallow* Care,
And pining Diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow*.] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſ.*

SA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.

The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excurſion.

Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes full round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.

Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfl.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of the extravagant *ſallies* of the prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight;
They break the truce, and *ſally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpets call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one public wall. *Id.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port*.] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul ſhall quit the fort,
But that the ſtopp'd the *ſallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports*,
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſalé à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Lat. *ſaumon*, Fr.] A fiſh.

The *ſalmon* is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to caſt his ſpawn in Auguſt, ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a fale place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or ſpawn, and the melter has done his natural office, and they cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and it become ſamlets early in the ſpring: they haſten to the ſea before winter, both the melter and ſpawner. —Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the ſea he becomes from a ſamlet, not to big as a gudgeon, to be a *ſalmon*, in as ſhort a time as a gofling becomes a gooſe. *Walton.*

They ſpoke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin *ſalmon*, and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant.

Saliſfy, or the common ſort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp-pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID. *adj.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

The *ſalſoacids* help its paſſing off; as ſal prunel. *Flover.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſugo*, Lat.] Saltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous*, if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances and fixed or alcaliſate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; *pealt*, Sax. *ſal*, Lat. *ſel*, Fr.]

Salt is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be, diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance: it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of *ſalts*, fixed, volatile, and eſſential; fixed *ſalt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water: after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the *ſalt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *ſalt*. Volatile *ſalt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential *ſalt* is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtallization. *Harris.*

Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man? *Shakſpeare.*

He perfidiouſly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakſpeare.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *ſalt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newton.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward*

2. Taſte; ſmack.

Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us, we are the ſons of women. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt; as, *ſalt* fiſh.

We were better parch'd in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt.

Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakſpeare.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve ſalt put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with ſalt.

He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jeremiah.*

4. [*ſalax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious.

Be a whore ſtill:
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakſpeare.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shakſpeare.*

This new-married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you muſt pardon. *Shakſpeare.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit*.]
SA'LT-PIT. } Pit where ſalt is got.

Moab and Ammon ſhall be as the breeding of nettles, *ſalt-pits*, and a perpetual deſolation. *Zeph.*

Cicero prettily calls them ſalinas *ſalt-pans*, that you may extract ſalt out of, and ſprinkle where you pleaſe. *Bacon.*

The ſtratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerſet's *ſalt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

SA'LTANT. *adj.* [*ſaltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locuſts being ordained for *ſaltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will diſcover it by its *ſaltation* and florid colour. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. ſ.*

Many give a lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat*, made at the ſalterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTCELLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar*.] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

When any ſalt is ſpilt on the table-cloth, ſhake it out into the *ſaltcellar*. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.]

1. One who ſalts.

2. One who ſells ſalt.

After theſe local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations; as ſmith, *ſalter*, armourer. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *n. ſ.* A ſalt-work.

A ſaltcat made at the *ſalterns*. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quackſalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æſop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown.*

He play'd the *ſaltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaultiere*. Fr.] Term of heraldry.

A *ſaltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs, and by ſome is taken to be an engine to take wild beaſts: in French it is called *un ſautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Somewhat ſalt.

Soils of a *ſaltiſh* nature improve ſandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *ſalt*.] With taſte of ſalt; in a ſalt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.] Taſte of ſalt.

Salt water paſſing through earth, through ten veſſels, one within another, hath not loſt its *ſaltneſs*, ſo as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become freſh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *ſaltneſs* and bitterneſs. *Bacon.*

SALTPE'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Lat. *ſal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *ſaltpetre*, having a crude and windy ſpirit, by the heat of the fire ſuddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *ſaltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be expoſed to the air, ſo as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvable*.] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

Why do we chriſtians ſo fiercely argue againſt the *ſalvability* of each other, as if it were our with that all ſhould be damned, but thoſe of our particular ſect? *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be ſaved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have an event reprobated more than thoſe decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom theſe left *ſalvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*ſaulvage*, Fr. *ſilvaggio*, Italian, from *ſilva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now ſpoken and written *ſavage*.

May the Aſſexian plains
Prove as a deſert, and none there make ſtay
But *ſavage* beaſts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*

A *ſavage* race mur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of underſtanding or knowledge, all men's *ſalvation*, and all men's endleſs perdition, are things ſo oppoſite, that whoſoever doth affirm the one muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the moſt High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds,
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive; to walk with God
High in *ſalvation*, and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preſerved.

I conſider the admirable powers of ſenſation, phantaſy, and memory, in what *ſalvatories* or repoſitories the ſpecies of things paſt are conſerved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris*, Latin.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the noxious broad. *Phillips.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious*.] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalf*, which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular in time was borrowed from it: *pealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Latin.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter.

Let us hence, my ſovereign, to provide
A *ſalve* for any ſore that may betide. *Shakſpeare.*

Sleep is nature's eaſieſt *ſalve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go ſtudy *ſalve* and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his ſore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal ſword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *ſalve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain;
The ſurgeons ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with *ſalves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they ſhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many ſkilful leeches him abide,
To *ſalve* his hurts. *Spenſer.*

It ſhould be to little purpoſe for them to *ſalve* the wound, by making proteſtations in diſgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which, if I perform, and do ſurvive,
I do beſeech your majeſty may *ſalve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some ſeek to *ſalve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taſte of ſhame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itſelf is both full enough for proſe, and ſtately enough for verſe, hath long time been counted moſt barre and barren of both; which default, when *in* ſome endea-

voured to *falve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Swift.*

3. To help or ſave by a *falvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *falved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifeſt. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which moſt with you ſhould *falve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſchoolmen were like the aſtronomers, who, to *ſalve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; ſo they, to *ſalve* the practice of the church, had deviſed a great number of ſtrange poſitions. *Bacon.*

There muſt be another ſtate to make up the inequalities of this, and *ſalve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

His conduct might give Horace the hint to ſay, that when Homer was at a loſs to bring any difficult matter to an iſſue, he laid his hero aſleep, and thus *ſalved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] To ſalute. Obſolete.

That ſtranger I might in preſence came,
And goodly *ſalved* them, who nought again
Him anſwered as courteſy became. *Spenſer.*

SA'LVER. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

He has printed them in ſuch a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a ſingle plate; and is of opinion, that a *ſalver* of ſpectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *ſalver* of ſweetmeats. *Addiſon.*

Between each act the trembling *ſalvers* ring,
From ſoup to ſweet wine. *Pope*

SALVO. n. ſ. [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin, a form uſed in granting any thing: as *ſalvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe.

They admit many *ſalvos*, cautions, and reſervations, ſo as they croſs not the chief deſign. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himſelf off at laſt with ſome *ſalvo* or diſtinction, and be his own confeſſor. *L'Eſtrange.*

If others of a more ſerious turn join with us deliberately in their religious profeſſions of loyalty, with any private *ſalvos* or evaſions, they would do well to conſider thoſe maxims in which all caſuiſts are agreed. *Addiſon.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and ſo more *ſalutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from ſhedding among them the *ſalutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, becauſe of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation*, Fr. *ſalutatio*, Lat.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *ſalutation* to the morn. *Shakſp.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *ſalutation* in their minds;
Whoſe voices I deſire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scot and! *Shakſpeare.*

On his the angel hail
Beſtow'd, the holy *ſalutation* uſed
To bleſt Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addreſſes, uſe the ſame forms of *ſalutation*, reverence and decency, uſual amongſt the moſt ſober perſons. *Taylor.*

Court and flate he wiſely ſhuns;
Nor bow'd, to tervile *ſalutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Lat. *ſaluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden ſun *ſalutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glift'ring coach. *Shakſp.*

One hour hence
Shall *ſalute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakſp.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *ſalute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The cuſtom of praying for thoſe that ſneeze is more ancient than theſe opinions hereof; ſo that not any one diſeaſe has been the occaſion of this *ſalute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *ſalute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women bleſt! *Milton.*

Continual *ſalutes* and ad dreſſes entertaining him all the way, kept him from having ſo great a bite, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was ſtabbed. *South.*

I ſhall not trouble my reader with the firſt *ſalutes* of our three friends. *Addiſon.*

2. A kiſs.

There cold *ſalutes*, but here a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the ſouth of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the reſtoring of his former vigour than the gentle *ſalutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis.*

SAME. *adj.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſammo*, Swediſh.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree.

Mito, as ſpitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, ſet forth the *ſame* ſins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *ſame*, *Milton.*

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the *ſame*,
And ev'ry ſoul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

Itſelf had been colour'd, it would have tranſmitted all viſible objects tinctured with the *ſame* colour; as we ſee whatever is beheld through a coloured glaſs, appears of the *ſame* colour with the glaſs. *Ray.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you conſider what money muſt be lodged in the banker's hands, the caſe will be much the *ſame*. *Locke*

The *ſame* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *ſame* animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *ſame* he ſpends,
Who ſpends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſame.*]

1. Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different.

Difference of perſuaſion in matters of religion may eaſily fall out, where there is the *ſameneſs* of duty, allegiance, and ſubjection. *K. Charles.*

2. Undiſtinguiſhable reſemblance.

If all coins have a *ſameneſs* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon.

A ſalmon, after he is got into the ſea, becomes from a *ſamlet*, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a gofling becomes a gooſe. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preſerved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the ſea-ſhore, where it is waſhed by the ſalt water. It is greatly eſteemed for pickling, and is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head. *Shakſpeare*

SA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himſelf would bring them a *ſample* of the air. *Peacham.*

I have not engaged myſelf to any; I am loaded with a full cargo: 'tis ſufficient if I bring a *ſample* of ſome goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I deſign this but for a *ſample* of what I have more fully to diſcuſs. *Woodward.*

Determinations of juſtice were very ſummary and deciſive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-ſuit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded ſeveral *ſamples* of this kind. *Addiſon.*

From moſt bodies
Some little bits aſk leave to flow;
And, as through theſe canals they roll,
Bring up a *ſample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Dryden.*

SA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is ſometimes written *ſampler*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'ſt thou in thy heavenly ſkill
Set ſuch a work for my deſire to fet out, where impoſſible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, ſhe but loſt her tongue,
And in a tedious *ſampler* ſew'd her mind. *Shakſpeare.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *ſampler*, ſitting on one cuſhion,
Both warbling of one ſong, both in one key,
As if our hands, our ſides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakſpeare.*

Courtly complexions,
And cheeks of forry grain, will ſerve to ply
The *ſampler*, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

I ſaw her ſober over a *ſampler*, or any other jointed baby. *Prior.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.

Conſider well the member, and, if you have probable hope of *ſanation*, cut it off quickly. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *ſanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Peacham.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr. from *ſanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of ſin for the time to come.

The grace of this *ſanctification* and holineſs, which was firſt received in him, might paſs from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; conſecration.

The biſhop kneels before the altar, and devoutly adores and bleſſes it: after this follows a collect for the *ſanctification* of that new ſign of the croſs. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctify.*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *ſanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Perkins.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, ſprinkling the unclean, *ſanctifieth* to the purifying of the fleſh, how much more ſhall the blood of Chriſt? *Hebrews.*

5. To make holy.
What actions can expreſs the entire purity of thought, which refines and *ſanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addiſon.*

6. To make a means of holineſs.
The goſpel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *ſanctified* thoſe things generally to all, which particularly each man to himſelf muſt *ſanctify* by a reverend and holy uſe. *Hooker.*
Thoſe judgments God hath been pleaſed to ſend upon me, are ſo much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *ſanctified* to to me as to make me repent of that unjuſt act. *King Charles.*
Thoſe external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any ſtrength in themſelves direct cauſes of it; but the grace of God is pleaſed to move us by ways ſuitable to our nature, and to *ſanctify* theſe ſenſible helps to higher purpoſes. *South.*

4. To make free from guilt.
The holy man, amaz'd at what he ſaw,
Made haſte to *ſanctify* the bliſs by law. *Dryden.*

5. To ſecure from violation.
Truth guards the poet, *ſanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity.
A *ſanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not ſerve the turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs.
It *ſanctimony*, and a frail vow betwixt an errant Barbarian and a ſuperſubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou ſhalt enjoy her. *Shakſpeare.*
Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with moſt auſtere *ſanctimony*, ſhe accompliſh'd. *Shakſpeare.*
There was great reaſon why all diſcreet princes ſhould beware of yielding haſty belief to the robes of *ſanctimony*. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.
I have kill'd a ſlave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mix'd with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *ſanction* in. *B. Jonſon.*
Againſt the public *ſanctions* of the peace,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden.*
There needs no poſitive law or *ſanction* of God to ſtamp an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*
By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *ſanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the perſon that ſhall not be found grateful. *South.*
The ſatisfactions of the chriſtian life, in its preſent practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthuſiaſm, as the ſtricteſt profeſſors of reaſon have added the *ſanction* of their teſtimony. *Watts.*
This word is often made the *ſanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*
Wanting *ſanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Hooker.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.
'Tis the firſt *ſanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to aſſiſt in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Latin.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs.
In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker ſhone,
Truth, wiſdom, *ſanctitude*, ſerene and pure. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]
1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy.
At his touch,
Such *ſanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakſpeare.*
God attributes to place
No *ſanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*
2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs.
Thus youth
I reliev'd with ſuch *ſanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promiſe
Moſt venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakſpeare.*
It was an obſervation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more encreaſed by the ſtrength of their arms than the *ſanctity* of their manners. *Addiſon.*
3. Saint; holy being.
About him all the *ſanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as ſtars, and from his ſight receiv'd
Beatitude paſt utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary*.] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges. Not in uſe.
No place indeed ſhould murder *ſanctuariſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctuaire*, Fr. *ſanctuarium*, Lat.]
1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and awful part of a temple.
Having waſte ground enough,
Shall we deſire to raze the *ſanctuary*,
And puſh our evils there? *Shakſpeare.*
They often plac'd
Within his *ſanctuary* itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*
Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happineſs of the country who only ſerve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *ſanctuary*, and daily addreſs his goodneſs. *Rogers.*
2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum; whence a *ſanctuary man*, one who takes ſhelter in a holy place.
Come, my boy, we will to *ſanctuary*. *Shakſ.*
I'll hence forthwith unto the *ſanctuary*,
To ſave at leaſt the heir of Edward's right.
Shakſpeare.
Oft have I heard of *ſanctuary* men;
But *ſanctuary* children ne'er 'till now. *Shakſpeare.*
He fled to Beverley, where he and divers of his company regiſtered themſelves *ſanctuary* men. *Bacon.*
Howſoever the *ſanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *ſanctuary* ſhould not. *Bacon.*
3. Shelter; protection.
What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, ſays the frog; for he that's worſted will be ſure to take *ſanctuary* in the fens. *L'Eſtrange.*
The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but ſome reliques of it took *ſanctuary* under ground, and eſcaped the common deſtiny. *Dryden.*

SAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.]
1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder.
That finer matter called *ſand*, is no other than very ſmall pebbles. *Woodward.*
Here i' th' *ſands*
Thee I'll rake up, the poſt unſanctified. *Shakſp.*
Hark, the fatal followers do purſue!
The *ſands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here muſt I ſtay, and here my life muſt end.
Shakſpeare.
Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *ſand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*
Calling for more paper to reſcribe, king Philip ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *ſand* box. *Howel.*
If quickſilver be put into a convenient glaſs veſſel, and that veſſel exactly ſtopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *ſand* furnace, whoſe heat may be conſtant, the corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be ſo connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*
Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *ſand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*
The force of water caſts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and expoſes it among the ſands of rivers. *Dryden.*
Shells are found in the great *ſand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*
Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *ſand* hills to the ſea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with ſands.
Moſt of his army being ſlain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to ſave themſelves by flight over the deſert *ſands*. *Knolles.*
Her ſons ſpread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *ſands*. *Milton.*
So, where our wild Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *ſands*, and ſweep whole plains away.
The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And ſmother'd in the duſty whirlwind dies.
Addiſon.

SA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe.
Thus ſung the uncouth ſwain to th' oaks and rills
While the ſtill morn went out with *ſandals* grey.
Milton.
From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *ſandals*
His feet are ſhod. *Prior.*
The *ſandals* of celeſtial mold,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SAN'DARAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, Fr. *ſandaraca*, Latin.]
1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.
My true begotten father, being more than *ſand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not. *Shakſp.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree*, *n. ſ.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.
The fruit of this plant, if ſuffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burſts in the heat of the day with a violent exploſion, making a noiſe like the firing a piſtol, and hereby the ſeeds are thrown about to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe ſeeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat a ſun to *mus ranarius*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſand*.]
1. Covered with ſand; barren.
In well *ſanded* lands little or no ſnow lies.
Mortimer.
The river pours along
Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *ſanded* valley floating ſpreads.
Thomſon.
2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpeck.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, ſo *ſanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew. *Shakſ.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.
We reckon coots, *ſanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*
Aromatize it with *ſanders*. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. ſ.*
That which our Engliſh glaſsmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, namely, ſand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been firſt baked together, and kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *ſand*.] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in fresh *fandy* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. f.* [*fand* and *ftone*.] Stone of a loofe and friable kind, that eafily crumbles into fand.

Grains of gold in *fandftone*, from the mine of Cofta Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *fand*.]

1. Abounding with fand; full of fand.

I fhould not fee the *fandy* hourglafs run,
But I fhould think of fhallows and of flats. *Shakfpeare.*

Sifer fhall he be on the *fandy* plains,
Than where caftles mounted ftand. *Shakfpeare.*

A region fo defert, dry, and *fandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *fandy* ftones
And gravel o'er abounding. *Philips.*

O'er *fandy* wilds were yellow harvefts fpread. *Pope.*

2. Conſiſting of fand; unſolid.

Favour, fo bottomed upon the *fandy* foundation of perſonal reſpects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon.*

SANE. *adj.* [*fanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preſerving the body in a *fane* and found ſtate.

SANG. The preterit of *fing*.

Then *fang* Moſes and Iſrael this ſong unto the Lord. *Exodus*

Thee next they *fang*, of all creation firſt. *Milton.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muſcles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whoſe *ſanguiferous* veſſels it twiſts about. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief inſtrument of *ſanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices derived from the blood, in a good ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and conſequently, for want of a right *ſanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. f.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt *ſanguifiers*, and alſo the beſt febrifuges. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the ſame time I think, I command in inferior faculties, I walk, ſee, hear, digeſt, *ſanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual ſoul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Latin; *ſanguinaire*, Fr. from *ſanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *ſanguinary* perſecutions to force conſciences. *Bacon.*

The ſcene is now more *ſanguinary*, and fuller of actors, never was ſuch a conſuſed myſterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Paſſion transforms us into a kind of ſavages, and makes us brutal and *ſanguinary*. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. f.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE, *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Latin.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the roſe I wear;
Saying, the *ſanguine* colour of the leaves
Did repreſent my maſter's bluſhing cheeks. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſtream of nect'rous humour iſſuing flow'd
Sanguine, *Milton.*

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *ſanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, ſpread ruffling to the wind,
And *ſanguine* ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire?
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick fell ſhort of the longevity of the *ſanguine*. *Brown.*

Though theſe faults differ in their complexions, as *ſanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A ſet of *ſanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of topicries, all ſuch apprehenſions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. f.* [from *ſanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments ſtain'd around,
And in deep *ſanguine* dy'd the graſſy ground. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. f.* [from *ſanguine*.]
SANGUI'NITY. } Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only uſed by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrenzy it may be, in ſome perhaps natural courage, or *ſanguineneſs* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to ſuffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which ſtands above the power of all extrinſick violence; which keeps itſelf a diſtinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much diſtruſt your *ſanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin; *ſanguin*, French.]

1. Conſtituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *ſanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick conſtitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *ſanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. f.* [*ſynedrium*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *n. f.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES. *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin matter; ſerous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the ſkin, without other matter than a little *ſanies*. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanies*.] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well-digeſted pus.

Obſerving the ulcer *ſanious*, I propoſed digeſtion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *n. f.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind.

How pregnant, ſometimes, his replies are!
A happineſs that often madneſs hits on,
Which *ſanity* and reaſon could not be
So proſp'rouſly delivered of. *Shakſpeare.*

SANK. The preterit of ſink.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great floodgate of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe *ſunk* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them cloſe, took two ſhips, and gave divers others of their ſhips their death's wounds, whereof ſoon after they *ſank* and periſhed. *Bacon.*

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. Out of uſe.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *ſans* eyes, *ſans* taſte, *ſans* every thing. *Shakſpeare.*

For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakſpeare.*

SAP. *n. f.* [ſæpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.]

The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spenſer.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *ſap* conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakſp.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
Leſt, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakſp.*

His preſence had infus'd
Into the plant ſciential *ſap*, *Milton.*

The *ſap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread *Waller.*

Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging to mine.

Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,
Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryd.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly.

For the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by *ſapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain my heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. f.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin; that it is improperly written *ſaphire*.] precious ſtone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white
Like *ſaphire* pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakſp.*

He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the *ſaphire* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *ſaphire* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, as many other fabulous ſtories of gems, are grave arguments that their virtue is equivalent to the value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin. Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire.

She was too *ſaphirine* and clear for thee;
Cluy, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in fuſion, I found the coliquate maſs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *ſaphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *ſapid*, do raiſe the mud with their feet. *Brown.*

The moſt only parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction, till they are diſentangled from the ſalts; for if what remains of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat, *ſapid*, odorous, viſcous, inflammable, frothy water will conſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. f.* [from *ſapid*.] Taſte
SA'PIDNESS. } fulneſs; power of ſtimulating the palate.

As for their taſte, if their nutriment be ſo, neither can it be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of that element is inſuſtible, and void of all *ſapidity*. *Brown.*

If *ſapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. f.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge.

By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy; the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly duſt,
The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom juſt
Didſt to the top of honour erſt advance:

They now, puft up with a deceitful infolence,
Defpife the brood of bleffed *fapience*. *Spenſer.*
King James, of immortal memory, amongſt all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*
Becauſe enterpriſes guided by ill counſels have equal ſucceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*
Sapience and love
Immenſe, and all his father in him ſhone. *Milton.*
O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In paradiſe! of operation bleſt
To *ſapience*. *Milton.*
Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *ſapience*,
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Lat.] Wiſe; ſage.
There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice.
Pohlets arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shakſpeare.*
The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,
Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*
This ſingle ſtick was full of ſap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *Swift.*
2. Dry; old; huſky.
If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare
Some *ſapleſs* uturer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap.*] A young tree; a young plant.
Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakſpeare.*
Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*
A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground.
The readieſt weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
What planter will attempt to yoke
A *ſapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*
Slouch turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin,
SA'PONARY. } ſoap.] Sopy; reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.
By digeſting a ſolution of ſalt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a ſort *ſaponary* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*
Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a ſoap: bodies of this nature are called *ſaponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.
There is ſome *ſapor* in all aliments, as being to be diſtinguiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown.*
The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtinguiſh the various *ſapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy.*] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſap.*]
1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent.
The *ſappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,
Were turn'd to moiſture for the body's uſe,
Supplying humours, blood, and nouriſhment. *Dryden.*
The *ſappy* boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments
Of future harveſt. *Philips.*
The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigneſs of their leaves, and hardneſs of their ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *ſappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*
2. Young; not firm; weak.
This young prince was brought up among nurſes, till he arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak and *ſappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Spaniſh; *ſarabande*, Fr.] A Spaniſh dance.
The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *ſarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the mind of the compoſer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.
Sarcaſms of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Government of the Tongue.*
Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *ſarcaſm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*
When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a ſevere reproach; for the words are ſpoken by way of *ſarcaſm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm.*]
SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; ſevere.
What a fierce and *ſarcaſtick* reprehenſion would this have drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Chriſt? *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtical.*] Tauntingly; ſeverely.
He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country uſed to have any children or no? thereby *ſarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be *ſericum ſaracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven ſilk.
Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial ſkein of ſley'd ſilk, thou green *ſarcenet* flap for a ſore eye, thou taffel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakſpeare.*
If they be covered, though but with linen or *ſarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown.*
Theſe are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd ſilks, and under *ſarcenets* ſweat *Dryden.*
She darts from *ſarcenet* ambuſh wily leers,
Twitches thy ſleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek, theſe ſnares diſdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, Fr. *ſarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σάρξ and κήλη; *ſarcocele*, Fr.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grows ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh.
There was no *ſarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of fleſh, our fathers preſerved themſelves unto longer lives than their poſterity. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from σάρξ; *ſarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new fleſh; an incarnative.
The humour was moderately repreſſed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *ſarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiſeman*

SARCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone.*
SA'RDIUS. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious ſtone.
He that ſat was to look upon, like a jaſper and a *ſardine ſtone*. *Revelations.*
Thou ſhalt ſet in it four rows of ſtone; the firſt row ſhall be a *ſardius*. *Exodus.*

SA'RDONYX. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.
The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there happens to be alſo a plate of a reddiſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a *ſardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. ſ.* [ſeyrk, Sax.]
1. A ſhark or ſhirk.
2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.
Flaunting beaus going with their breaſts open, and their *ſarks* over their waiſtcoats. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN. *n. ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones, ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe in Berkſhire and Hampſhire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſarpillere*, Fr.] A piece of canvaſs for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *n. ſ.* Both a tree and an herb.
SARSAPARE'LLA. } *Ainſworth.*

SARSE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps becauſe made of *ſarcenet.*] A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] To ſift through a ſarſe or ſearſe. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. ſ.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: I ſuppoſe it comes from *ſcache*, of *ſçavoir*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made particularly for the take of ſeeing and being ſeen.]
1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window to formed as to be let up and down by pullies.
She ventures now to lift the *ſaſh*;
The window is her proper ſphere. *Swift.*
She broke a pane in the *ſaſh* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *n. ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. ſ.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterit. of *ſit.*
The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men ſay, the goddeſs ſat,
Was loſt, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*
I anſwered not the rehearſal, becauſe I knew the author *ſat* to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SATA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*, the
SATA'NICK. } prince of hell.] Deviliſh; infernal.
The faint *ſatanick* hoſt,
Defenſive ſcarce *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeckel*, German; *ſaccus*, Lat. Perhaps better *ſachel.*] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys.
The whining ſchoolboy with his *ſatchel*

And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*
Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*
How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vulture *sate*
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*
Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELLITE. *n. s.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the e mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are widely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiate* clos'd. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiate of* applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope*

SATI'ETY. *n. s.* [*satietas*, Lat. *satieté*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waning-time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. s.* [*satin*, Fr. *drapo di sitan*, Italian; *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'TIRE. *n. s.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr on* the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATI'RICAL. } *adj.* [*satiricus*, Lat. *satirique*, Fr. from *satire*.]
SATI'RICK. }

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscommon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist*. *Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrist* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyrist*! who touch'd the mean so true,
As shew'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRISE. *v. a.* [*satiriser*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirise* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirise* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal, for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirise* his betters. *Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction*, a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakspeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Lat.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious

death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Proverbs.*

I'm *satisfy'd*. My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakſp.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milton.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardi de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, but can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it! *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*

To give content.

To feed to the full.

To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities, and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. s.* [ꝥæteꝛꝺæȝ, or ꝥæteꝛnꝺæȝ, Sax. according to *Verstegan*, from ꝥæteꝛn, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturni dies*, *Saturni*.] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last Saturday's Spectator. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY. *n. s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Lat.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *n. s.* [*Saturne*, Fr. *Saturnus*, Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SATYRIASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr*.]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cowels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakſpeare.*

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakſpeare.*

Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*

The seditious lived by rapine and spoil of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of reverted religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by war, forget the tender tie. *Tho mſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault *Shakſpeare.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakſpeare.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakſpeare.*

SAVA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unbrac'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. *n. s.* [*sauce*, *sauſſe*, Fr. *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours to fight for, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakſpeare.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite *Shakſpeare.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble fault,
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, changeable, and unless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots,
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatnings, to that we were in a great perplexity, reframed to so unworthy a bondage, and yet reframed by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein a wanton youth wallows, be but spiny mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenſer.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *sauceboxes* to be witty upon me. *Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *n. f.* [*saucière*, Fr. from *sauce*.]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakspeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

SA'UCINESS. *n. f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.

With how sweet awe the blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which though her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramhall.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

SAUCISSE. *n. f.* [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with the lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakspeare.*

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shakspeare.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakspeare.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscom.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Spectator.*

To **SAVE.** *v. a.* [*sauver*, *sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isaiah.*

A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

Will no superior genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakspeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews.*

His merits *save* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and persevereth in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job.*

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *sav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryd.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I fall to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*

6. To salve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To **SAVE.** *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. f.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inverted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. f.* [from *save*.]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sandys.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no prompage,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feasting soaked his exchequer. *Hayward.*

SA'VIN. *n. f.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabine*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* one. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray.*

SA'VING. *n. f.* [from *save*.]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent.* there was a considerable *saving* to the nation, but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *saving*.]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and favour fond. *Milton.*

However conftonant to reafon his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and Saviour, but their being firmly perfuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addifon.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la fainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and aſked charity under preſence of going *à la fainte terre*, to the holy land: or *ſans terre*, as having no ſettled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is ſtill *jauntering* by the ſea-ſide, where he can find any of his brafs caſt up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tell me, why *jauntering* thus from place to place I meet thee, Nævius, with clouded face? *Dryd.*

So the young 'ſquire, when firſt he comes From country ſchool to Will's or Tom's, Without one notion of his own, He *jaunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *jaunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Let thy land, he *jaunter'd* Europe round, Anatomiſe'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Duncomb.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unuſual ſtreſs that may diſcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it into a lazy *jauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *jauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uſeleſly away, they would acquire ſkill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainleſs ſtripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *jaunt'ring* tribe! ſuch born to wide eſtates,
With yes and no in ſenates hold debates. *Tickel.*

SA'VORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſavorée*, French; *ſatureia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſaveur*, French.]

1. Scent; odour.

What *ſavour* is better, if phyſick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tuſſer.*

Benzo calls its ſmell a tartareous and helliſh *ſavour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A *ſavour* that may ſtrike the dulleſt noſtril. *Shakſp.*

I ſmell ſweet *ſavours*, and I feel ſoft things. *Shakſpeare.*

That Jews ſtink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *ſavour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile ſalt of a grateful *ſavour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Taſte; power of affecting the palate.

I taſte
The *ſaveur* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the ſun gives fruit a better *ſavour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taſte of ſomething.

This ripping of anceſtors is very pleaſing, and *ſavoureth* of good conceit and ſome reading. *Spenſ.*

The duke's anſwers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *ſavour* of an humble ſpirit. *Wotton.*

That *ſavours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

It 'twere a ſecret that concern'd my life,
This boldneſs might become thee;
But ſuch unneceſſary rudeneſs *ſavours*
Of ſome deſign. *Denham.*

I have rejected every thing that *ſavours* of party. *Addiſon.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taſte or ſmell with delight.

Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths *ſavour* but themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To exhibit taſte of.

Thou *ſavoureſt* not the things that be of God. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury*.]

1. With guſt; with appetite.

The collation be ſell to very *ſavourily*. *L'Eſtr.*

This muſti is ſome Engliſh renegado, he talks ſo *ſavourily* of toaping. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleaſing reliſh.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When ſilly plays to *ſavourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury*.]

1. Taſte pleaſing and piquant.

2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux*, French; from *ſavour*.]

1. Pleaſing to the ſmell.

The pleaſant *ſavoury* ſmell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taſte! *Milton.*

From the boughs a *ſavoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

2. Piquant to the taſte.

Savoury meat, ſuch as my father loveth. *Geneſis.*

The *ſavoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAV'OY. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica ſubaudica*, Latin.] A ſort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fauciſſe*, French; *falſum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice; ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterit of *ſee*.

I never *ſaw* 'till now
Sight more deteſtable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. ſ.* [*ſaze*, Daniſh; ꝛaga, or ꝛige, Saxon; *ſcie*, French.]

1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *ſaw*, and not towards the handle of the *ſaw*, or ſtraight between the handle and end, becauſe the *ſaw* is deſigned to act only in its progreſs forwards, a man having in that more ſtrength than he can have in drawing back his *ſaw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unbrawn duſt, which enables him the longer to continue his ſeveral progreſſions of the *ſaw*. *Moxon.*

The roach is a leather mouth'd fiſh, and has a ſaw-like teeth in his throat. *Walton.*

Then *jaws* were tooth'd, and ſounding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut,
His *ſaws* are toothleſs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [ꝛaga, Sax. *ſaeghe*, Dutch.] A ſaying; a maxim; a ſentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that muſt approve the common *ſaw*
Thou out of heav'n's benediction com'ſt
To the warm ſun! *Shakſpeare.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *ſaws* of books. *Shakſpeare.*

His weapons, holy *ſaws* of ſacred writ. *Shakſp.*

Stret age and four ſeventy,
Wuh their grave *ſaws* in ſlumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part. *ſawed* and *ſawn*. [*ſcier*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

They were ſtoned, they were *ſawn* aſunder. *Hebrews.*

A carpenter after he hath *ſawn* down a tree, and wrought it handſomely, fets it in a wall. *Wotton.*

Maſter workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *ſaw* a piece of ſtuff, have ſeveral phraſes for the *ſawing* of it: they ſeldom ſay, *ſaw* the piece of ſtuff; but, draw the *ſaw* through it; give the piece of ſtuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is an incaleſcency, from a faſt motion, ſuch as that of running, threſhing, or *ſawing*. *Ray.*

If I cut my finger, I ſhall as certainly feel pain as if my ſoul was extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *ſawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *ſawduſt* of the bone, wipe it off with a ſponge. *Wiſeman.*

Rotten *ſawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches very much *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *ſawpit* raſh at once
With ſome diſtuted ſong. *Shakſpeare.*

They colour it by laying it in a *ſawpit* that hath oak ſaw-duſt therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed, in having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt*.] A ſort of tool.

With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſeieur*, Fr. from *ſaw*.]
SA'WYER. } One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *ſawyers*. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, French; *ſaxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.

Saxifrage, quaſi ſaxum frangere, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property, but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow. n. ſ.* [*ſilaum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and ſo it became to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* pret. *ſaid*. [ꝛecgan, Sax. *ſiegen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenſer.*

In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her *ſay*? *Shakſpeare.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſon.*

In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; or leſt we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With ſlym ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To repeat; to rehearſe: as, to *ſay* a part; to *ſing* a leſſon.

5. To pronounce without ſinging.

Then ſhall be *ſaid* or ſung as follows. *Com. Prayer.*

To SAY. *v. n.*

1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He *ſaid*, moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and the *ſaid*, *ſay* on. 1 *Kings.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtra.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

Say firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent? *Swift*

And who more bleſt, who chaim'd his country; *ſay*,
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

SAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.

He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning ſnap. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [for *eſſay*.] Sample.

So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Trial by a ſample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *ſay* matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fuſion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle*

4. [*ſoie*, French.] Silk. Obſolete.

5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay*.] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

I thank thee, Eruſus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shakſp.*

Motes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Midian. *Acts.*

Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon.*

We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe,
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Prior.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterb.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ſceab, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Ital. *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Latin.]

1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs*? *Shakſpeare.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs* produc'd by fiery air. *Dryd.*

2. The itch or mange of horſes.

3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou didſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee; I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shakſpeare.*

Well ſaid, Wart, thou art a good *ſcab*: there is a teſter for thee. *Shakſpeare.*

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a currier. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thin vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcab'bard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd; they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard*. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.]

1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.

The briar fruit makes thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed* *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; ſorry; vile; worthleſs.

To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed*.] The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby*.] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her writhled ſkin, as rough as maple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Fairy Queen.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, thorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the ſpring *ſcabious* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, French; *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot*

2. Harſh; unmuſical.

Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them, as ſome do Chaucer'ſiſms, which were better expunged. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous*.] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *n. ſ.* [*helenium*.] A plant. *Amſworth.*

SCAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad*.

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad*. *Carew*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, Fr. *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]

1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.

Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakſpeare.*

The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton*

2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune finding at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports, *Denham.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate; then abolithed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further uſe. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A ſtrutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and ſound,
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the *ſcaffoldage*. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.]

1. Temporary frames or ſtages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But ſteps by which we climb to riſe, and reach
Our wiſh? and, that obtain'd, down with the *ſcaffolding*
Of ſceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this *ſcaffolding* of the body, may diſcover the inward ſtructure. *Pope.*

2. Building ſlightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Or airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of ſpheres of ſmoke
Yet this ſolution but once more affords
New change of terms and *ſcaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalada*, Spaniſh, from *ſcala*, Latin,
SCALA'DO. } ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

What can be more ſtrange than that we ſhould within two months have won one town of importance by *ſcalado*, battered and aſſaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *ſcalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

He made at nearer diſtances certain cleavages places and *ſcalary* arches, that they might better aſcend or mount their horſes. *Bacon.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Latin.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am *ſcalded* with my violent motion,
And ſpleen of ſpeed to ſee you. *Shakſpeare.*

O majeſty!
When thou do'ſt pinch thy bearer, thou do'ſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *ſcalds* with ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *ſcald* like molten lead. *Shakſpeare.*

Here the blue flames of *ſcalding* brimſtone fall
Involving ſwiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not deſpair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *ſcalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, ſputt'ring in the flame, works outward in tears. *Dryden.*

It depends not on his will to perſuade himſelf that what actually *ſcalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplaſms diſcuſs; but *ſcalding* hot will confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not diſſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body, for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuth.*

The beſt thing we can do with Wood is to ſcald him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phraſe in huſbandry.

In Oxfordſhire the four land they fallow when the ſun is pretty high, which they call a *ſcalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurf of the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with ſcurff and filthy *ſcald*. *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; ſorry; ſcurvy.

Saucy fictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and *ſcald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Hicke.*] A loathſome diſeaſe;

kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and scaldhead are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. s.* [scale, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shaksp.*

Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the scales, against either *scale*. *Shakspeare.*

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The world's *scales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail,
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley.*

2. The sign Libra in the zodiac.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*escaille*, French; *squama*, Lat.] Small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone. *Peacham.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp.*

5. [*scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milt.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings, all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.

They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *scale* i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shakspeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a *ladder*.] To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*

They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders *scaled* the walls. *Knolles.*

The way seems difficult and steep, to *scale*
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with these engines had been *scal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhœus *scal'd* the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [from *scale*, a *balance*.] To measure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tobit.*

4. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes. *Shakspeare.*

SCALE'NE. *n. s.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat. In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

SCALL. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Upon thy bald hede maist thou have the *scall*. *Chaucer.*

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev.*

SCA'LLION. *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Italian; *ascalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*escallop*, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*

The sand is in Scilly glittering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp.*

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*

The hoary *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
Th' ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom require for a fracture of the scull by scalping, but that the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *n. s.* [French; *scalpellum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*

A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Meric Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*

Scambling, out facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakspeare.*

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shakspeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled*, and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. s.* [Latin; *scammonée*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

A lion ſeized upon the fawn, and fairly *ſcampered* away with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

You will ſuddenly take a reſolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *ſcamper* off with your new crown. *Addiſon.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And, as you're *ſcamp'ring*, hop you in your couch. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcandre*, Fr. *ſcando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet.

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to *ſcan*
With Midas' ears, committing ſhort and long. *Milt.*

They *ſcan* their verſes upon their fingers. *Walſh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And ſo am I revenge'd: that would be *ſcann'd*.
Shakſpeare.

The reſt the great architect
Did wiſely to conceal; and not divulge
His ſecrets to be *ſcann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton.*

Every man has gaults, which he deſires ſhould not be rigorouſly *ſcanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and juſtice, ought not to do that which he would not ſuffer. *Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions ſhall be *ſcanned* and judged, the great King ſhall paſs his ſentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do *Calamy.*

Sir Roger expoſing his palm, they crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently *ſcanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addiſon.*

One moment and one thought might let him *ſcan*
The various turns of life, and fickle ſtate of man.
Prior.

The actions of men in high ſtations are all conſpicuous, and liable to be *ſcanned* and ſifted. *Atterb.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [σκάνδαλον; *ſcandle*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His ſtuffed organs he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *ſcandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

If black *ſcandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakſp.*

My known virtue is from *ſcandal* free,
And leaves no ſhadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

In the caſe of *ſcandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

You repin'd,
Scandal'd the ſupplicants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakſpeare.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *ſcandal* them. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer*, French; from *ſcandal*.]

1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *ſcandalize* by uſing harmleſs things? Among ourſelves, that agree in this uſe, no man will ſay that one of us is often five and ſcandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuſe of ſome bluſhfulneſs, and care not to *ſcandalize* others. *Hammond.*

Whoever conſiders the injuſtice of ſome miniſters, in thoſe intervals of parliament, will not be *ſcandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of thoſe meetings *Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame.

Thou do'ſt appear to *ſcandalize*
The publick right, and common cauſe of kings.
Daniel.

Many were *ſcandalized* at the perſonal ſlander and reflection flung out by *ſcandalizing* libellers. *Addiſon.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux*, French; from *ſcandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *ſcandalous* or offenſive unto any, eſpecially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with becomlineſs. *Hooker.*

Something favouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *ſcandalous* to the world. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *ſcandalous* meanneſs of that proceeding, which was uſed. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His diſcourſe at table was *ſcandalouſly* unbecoming the dignity of his ſtation; noiſe, brutality, and obſceneneſs. *Swift.*

2. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly.

Shun their fault, who, *ſcandalouſly* nice,
Will needs miſtake an author into vice. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝecræanan, Saxon, to break; *ſkaanr*, Daniſh, to ſpare.] To limit; to ſtraiten.

You think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs *ſcant*,
For ſhe is with me. *Shakſpeare.*

They need rather to be *ſcanted* in their nouriſhment than repleniſhed, to have them ſweet. *Bacon.*

We might do well to think with ourſelves, what time of ſtay we would demand, and he bade us not to *ſcant* ourſelves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perſpective, which *ſcants* their dimenſions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville.*

Starve them,
For fear the rankneſs of the ſwelling womb
Should *ſcant* the paſſage, and confine the room.
Dryden.

I am *ſcanted* in the pleaſure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant*: ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*

A ſingle violet tranſplant:
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*,
Redoubles full and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-talk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

2. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious.

From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of your maiden preſence.
Shakſpeare.

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete.

The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty. *Camden.*

We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbot.*

A wild pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *ſcanty*.]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'NTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty*.]

1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs.

Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line; but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling*.] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Ha.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A certain proportion.

The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A ſmall quantity.

Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor.*

A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we can enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *ſcant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their term *legati nati*; whereas France had *ſcantly* one. *Carew.*

2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without ampliſude.

My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lie;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant*.] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmallneſs.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil diſpoſition ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate to be an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of this truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanville.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant*.]

1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude ſhort of quantity ſufficient.

As long as one can increaſe the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty*; for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine:
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *ſcanty*, and accommodate only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of evidence. *Hooker.*

3. Sparingly; niggardly; parſimonious.

In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from escape.] To escape; to miſs; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them?
Shakſpeare.

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging.
Shakſpeare.

What can *ſcape* the eye
Of God all ſeeing.
Milton.

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
Not riſen revive, and, taken, *ſcape* again?
Dryden.

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſt'rous chances,
Of hair breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach.
Shakſpeare.

2. Means of eſcape; evaſion.

Having purpoſ'd falſehood, you
Can have no way but falſihood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Diſpute, and conquer, if I would.
Donne.

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away it's nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns.
Shak.

4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! ſure ſome *ſcape*: though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape*.
Shakſpeare.

Thou lurk'dſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Calliſto, Clymene:
Do long thou laid'ſt thy *ſcapes* on names ador'd.
Milton.

SCAPULA. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ſhoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula*.
Wiſeman.

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *ſcapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches.
Wiſeman.

The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part.
Derham.

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar*, *eſcare*, French; ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *ſcar* of it.
Shakſpeare.

The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm.
Milton.

It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind.
More.

This earth had the beauty of youth and bloom-ing nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar*, or fracture on it's body.
Burnet.

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, ſtypticks are often inſignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar*, when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return.
Arbuthnot.

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor ſcar that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter.
Shakſpeare.

SCA'RAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabée*, Fr. *ſcarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings.

A foſſil *ſcarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, tough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle.
Derham.

SCA'RAMOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſcaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dreſs.

It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet.
Collier.

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian; *ſchaers*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarce* now in England, and therefore riſen one-fifth in value, than a tradeſman of London will ſell his commodity cheaper to the Ile of Man, becauſe money is *ſcarce* there.
Locke.

2. Rare; not common.

The *ſcarceſt* of all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medallion well preſerved.
Addiſon.

SCARCE. }
SCA'RCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; ſcantly.

A thing which we ſo little hoped to ſee, that even they which beheld it done *ſcarcely* believed their own ſenſes.
Hooker.

When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We *ſcarcely* think our miſeries our foes.
Shakſp.

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and conſequently ſhould have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *ſcarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt gaudery of youth.
South.

You neither have enemies, nor can *ſcarce* have any.
Dryden.

2. With difficulty.

He *ſcarcely* knew him, ſtriving to diſown
His blotted form, and bluſhing to be known.
Dryd.

Slowly he ſails, and *ſcarcely* ſtems the tides;
The preſſing water pours within her ſides.
Dryden.

SCA'RCENESS. }
SCA'RCITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce*.]

1. Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want ſhall ſhun you;
Ceres' bleſſing ſo is on you.
Shakſpeare.

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis neceſſary for me to ſee many fair ones; but, becauſe there is ſo great a *ſcarcity* of lovely women, I am conſtrained to make uſe of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy.
Dryden.

Corn does not riſe or fall by the differences of more or leſs plenty of money, but by the plenty and *ſcarcity* that God ſends.
Locke.

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *ſcarceneſs* recommend the rare
Addiſon.

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in freſco, inſomuch that a *ſcarcity* of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples.
Addiſon.

2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs.

They that find fault with our ſtore, ſhould be leaſt willing to reprove our *ſcarcity* of thankſgivings.
Hooker.

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *ſcarceneſs*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moſt which is moſt ſerviceable.
Collier.

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Ital. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

They have *ſcared* away two of my beſt ſheep, which, I fear, the wolf will ſooner find than the maſter.
Shakſpeare.

My grained aſh an hundred times hath broke,
And *ſcar'd* the moon with ſplinters.
Shakſpeare.

The note of thy crois-bow
Will *ſcare* the herd, and ſo my ſhoot is loſt.
Shakſpeare.

Scarecrows are ſet up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and ſome report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouſe, will *ſcare* away vermin.
Bacon.

The wing of the Iriſh was ſo grievouſly either galled or *ſcared* therewith, that, being ſtrangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to ſtand ſtill, nor good aſſurance to run away.
Hayward.

One great reaſon why men's good purpoſes ſo often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *ſcared*, they then in the general reſolve to live religiouſly
Calamy.

Let wanton wives by death be *ſcar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd.
Prior.

SCA'RECROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds thence, any vain terrour.

There ſit the *ſcarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his firſt adventure fair,
And with big thund'ring voice revil'd him loud.
Spenſer.

No eye hath ſeen ſuch *ſcarecrows*. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.
Shakſpeare.

We muſt not make a *ſcarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one ſhape, till cuſtom make it
Their perch, and not their terrour.
Shakſpeare.

Many of thoſe great guns, wanting powder and ſhot, ſtood but as cyphers and *ſcarecrows*.
Raleigh.

A *ſcarecrow* ſet to frighten fools away.
Dryden.

SCA'REFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kind of advertiſements; and bells ſerve to proclaim a *ſcarefire*, and in ſome places water breaches.
Holder.

SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharfe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *ſcarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he paſs'd.
Shakſpeare.

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *ſcarf*?
Shakſpeare.

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *ſcarf* can ſhow.
Milton.

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *ſcarf* of a Vermilion colour upon a blue drapery.
Dryden.

The ready nymphs receive the crying child:
They twath'd him with their *ſcarfs*
Dryden.

My learned correſpondent writes a word in defence of large *ſcarves*.
Spectator.

Put on your hood and *ſcarf*, and take your pleaſure.
Swift.

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw looſely on.

My tea gown *ſcarft* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out
Shakſpeare.

2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

How like a youngling prodigal,
The *ſcarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
Shakſpeare.

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shakſpeare.

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.

The *ſcarfſkin*, being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe are the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open.
Cheyne.

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Lat. *ſcarification*, Fr. from *ſcarify*.] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping.
Quincy.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *ſcarification* ought to be made with crooked inſtruments.
Arbuthnot.

SCARIFICA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *scarify.*] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify.*]

1. He who scarifies.
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wiseman.*

You quarter foul Sir George upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. f.* [*escarlate*, Fr. *scarlato*, Italian.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a scarlet colour.

[illegible] thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakspeare.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a tatter'd war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be murder but for a learned profession, and that which has *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing ill an infant over-teared? *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip
Shakspeare.

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being otherwise, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown
Dryden.

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. f.* [*scarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLET-OAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *n. f.* For *skirmish. Spenser.*
SCA'RMOGI. } It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmige.*

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* delights;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms.
Spenser

SCARP. *n. f.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [*escache*, Fr.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. f.* [*chaffis*, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, ill a duck.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *n. f.* [*squatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *scatebra*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝑceaðan, ꝑceaðan, Sax. *schaden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

As when heav'n's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, though bare
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [ꝑceað, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Solyman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a foe and many an unknown shore.
Fairfax.

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *scath.*] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakspeare.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [ꝑceatepan, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, full
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Proverbs.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul 1 *Samuel.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd.
Milton.

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms th' entangum'd field
Milton.

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound dasheth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering.*] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly* upon the sea-coasts set up some towns. *Abbot.*

These drops of pretty mirth, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our pulses. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such lofty and *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale *Spenser.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATU'RIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. f.* [from ꝑceapan, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to reform men's judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Fatting's nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

SCE'LERAT. n. f. [Fr. *scelleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts hide the cries of a wounded conscience. *Clarke.*

SCE'NARY. *n. f.* [from *scene.*]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* the bordering regions, are imitated from Ariosto on the sounding the horn of Alecto. *Dryden.*

3. The disposition and confecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, as in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [*scæna*, Lat. σκηνὴ; *scene*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatic poetry.
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a drama; a play; a series; a regular disposition

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear,
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd
Dryden.

Ev'ry several place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakspeare.*

Our author would excuse these youthful [illegible]
Begotten at his entrance. *Cowley.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and bluster
The action great, yet circumscribed by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done.
Dryden.

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

S[C]E'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anonymous.*

[S]CENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γεάφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

[S]CENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically.* *Mortimer.*

[S]CENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γεάφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

[S]CENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, Fr.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent.* *Watts.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.

He hath cried upon it at the mereſt loſs,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent.* *Shakſpeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambroſial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame *ſcent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe.

So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dryden.*

Actæon ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries,
A generous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Lat. *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

How, beſt of kings, do'ſt thou a *ſceptre* bear!
How, beſt of poets, do'ſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *Ben Jonſon.*

I ſing the man who Judah's *ſceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*

To Britain's queen the *ſceptr'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCHE'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Lat. *ſchedule*, French.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll.

The firſt publiſhed *ſchedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavoury ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All all, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall
B' annex'd in *ſchedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventoried, and every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shakſpeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς]

1. Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or diſpoſition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *ſchematiſm* it puts on, muſt in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the ſame room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem.

Were our ſenſes made much quicker, the appearance and outward *ſcheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconſiſtent with our well being. *Locke.*

We ſhall never be able to give ourſelves a ſatisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming ſuch a *ſcheme* of things as ſhall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign.

He forms the well-concerted *ſcheme* of miſchief,
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *ſchemes* for ſuppreſſing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The ſtoical *ſcheme* of ſupplying our wants by lopping our deſires, is like cutting off our feet when we want ſhoes. *Swift.*

3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled aſtrology in the erection of *ſchemes*, and the judgment of death and diſeaſes. *Brown.*

It is a *ſcheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aſpects are diſpoſed this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σχέσις.] A habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things.

If that miſſd which was exiſting in itſelf from all eternity all the ſimple eſſences of things, and conſequently all their poſſible *ſcheſes* or habitudes, ſhould ever change, there would ariſe a new *ſcheſis* in the mind, which is contrary to the ſuppoſition. *Norris.*

SCHISM. *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our paſſions by reaſon, to our errours by truth, and to our *ſchiſms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppoſe *ſchiſms* by unity, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat.*

When a *ſchiſm* is once ſpread, there grows at length a diſpute which are the ſchiſmaticks: in the ſenſe of the law the *ſchiſm* lies on that ſide which oppoſes itſelf to the religion of the ſtate. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr. from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.

By theſe tumults all factions, ſeditions, and *ſchiſmatical* propoſals againſt government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, muſt be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the obſtinate and *ſchiſmatical*, who are like to think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuſe not to be of, and ſo being puniſhed into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved ſeparation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.

No known hereticks nor *ſchiſmaticks* ſhould be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *ſchiſmaticks* bravado's:
Wild ſpeaks in ſquibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *ſchiſmaticks* united in a [illegible] league and covenant to alter the whole [illegible] of ſpiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Lat. *écolier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple.

Many times that which deſerveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propoſe it were not to profeſs themſelves *ſcholars*, and followers of the antients. *Hooker.*

The *ſcholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confeſs
The diff'rence but from more to leſs. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This ſame *ſcholar's* fate, *res anguſta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins.*

To watch occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not ſlip any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, *ſcholars* are moſt blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *ſcholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My couſin William is become a good *ſcholar*: he is at Oxford ſtill, is he not? *Shakſpeare.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my maſter's underſtanding, and great *ſcholarſhip*, who had a book of his own in print, ſhould talk ſo outrageouſly. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place ſhould be ſchool and univerſity, not needing a remove to any other houſe of *ſcholarſhip*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

No moraliſts or caſuiſts, that treat *ſcholaſtically* of juſtice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Lat. *ſcholaſtique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in *ſcholaſtick* learning. *Digby.*

Scholaſtic education, like a trade, does ſo fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet.*

2. Befitting the fchool; fuitable to the fchool; pedantick; needlefly fubtle.

The favour of propoſing there, in convenient ſort, whatſoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *ſcholaſtick* courteſy unto ſtrangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to ſay, that thoſe who left uſeful ſtudies for uſeleſs *ſcholaſtick* ſpeculations, were like the Olympick gameſters, who abſtained from neceſſary labours, that they might be fit for ſuch as were not ſo. *Bacon.*

Both ſides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conſcience, and not a *ſcholaſtick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaſte*, Fr. *ſcholiaſtes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this ſatyr, in ſome ancient manuſcripts, was the reproach of idleneſs; though in others of the *ſcholiaſts*, 'tis inſcribed againſt the luxury of the couch. *Dryden.*

What Geſſius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *ſcholiaſts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHO'LION. } *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A note; an
SCHO'LIUM. } explanatory obſervation.

He ſeemeth to have added a certain gloſs or *ſcholion*, for the expoſition of old words, and harder phraſes, which manner of gloſſing and commenting will ſeem ſtrange in our language. *Spenſer.*

Some call all their metaphyſical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to thoſe abſtracted or practical ſciences under theorems, problems, poſtulates, *ſcholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned. *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath alſo taught us to pray, to the end, that ſpeaking unto the Father in the Son's own preſcript form, without *ſcholy* or gloſs of ours, we may be ſure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *ſcholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that ſhould think it plain conſtruction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions.

The preacher ſhould want a text, whereupon to *ſcholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſchola*, Lat. *école*, Fr.]

1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Their age the ſame, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *ſchool* they grew. *Dryd.*

2. A place of literary education; an univerſity.

My end being private, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the *ſchools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that ſubject have turned it into a compoſition of hard words, trifles, and tubtilties, for the mere uſe of the *ſchools*, and that only to amuſe men with empty ſounds. *Watts.*

3. A ſtate of inſtruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *ſchool*, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No crazʼd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the ſoul, ſo vain and fond a thought;
But ſome among theſe maſters have been found,
Which in their *ſchools* the ſelf-ſame thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be leſs confident in his faith, concerning the great bleſſings God deſigns in theſe divine myſteries, by reaſon of any difference in the ſeveral *ſchools* of chriſtians, concerning the conſequent bleſſings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers; ſo called, becauſe this mode of treating religion aroſe from the uſe of academical diſputations.

The firſt principles of chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with *ſchool* points and private tenets. *Sanderſon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propoſitions in books of metaphyſicks, *ſchool* divinity, and natural philoſophy, and know as little of God, ſpirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to train.

Una her beſought to be ſo good
As unto her virtuous rules to *ſchool* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *ſchool'd*, and yet learned. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor.

You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome private *ſchooling* for you both. *Shakſp.*
Confin, *ſchool* yourſelf; but for your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious. *Shakſpeare.*
School your child,
And aſk why God's anointed he reviʼd. *Dryden.*

If this be *ſchooling*, 'tis well for the conſiderer: I'll engage that no adverſary of his ſhall in this ſenſe ever *ſchool* him. *Atterbury.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakſpeare.*
He grins, mocks, ſhrugs, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *ſchoolboys*, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
Once he had heard a *ſchoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day*.] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

Is all forgot?
All *ſchooldays* friendſhip, childhood, innocence? *Shakſpeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow*.] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

Thy flatʼring method on the youth purſue;
Join'd with his *ſchoolfellows* by two and two:
Perſuade them firſt to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the labʼring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *ſchoolfellows* often puts life and induſtry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe*.] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair requeſt,
To have her knight unto her *ſchoolhouſe* plac'd. *Spenſer.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man*.]

1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation.

The king, though no good *ſchoolman*, converted one of them by diſpute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *ſchoolman*'s ſubtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of ſcholaſtick divinity or philoſophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to diſtinguiſh or find differences, let him ſtudy the *ſchoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *ſchoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulneſs,
My ſickneſs to phyſicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as he was dreſt up by the *ſchoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let ſubtle *ſchoolmen* teach theſe friends to fight,
More ready to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter*.] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

I, thy *ſchoolmaſter*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not ſo careful. *Shakſp.*

Adrian VI. was ſome time *ſchoolmaſter* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient ſophiſts and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and ſo likewiſe did many of the grammarians and *ſchoolmaſters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may ſee his children taught, though he himſelf does not turn *ſchoolmaſter*. *South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs*.] A woman who governs a ſchool.

Such precepts I have ſelected from the moſt conſiderable which we have from nature, that era *ſchoolmiſtreſs*. *Locke.*

My *ſchoolmiſtreſs*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy huſband by our work *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*turdus viſcivorus*.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCIAGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſciagraphia*, Lat. *σκιαγραφία*.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or draught of a building, to ſhow the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*ſciatericus*,
SCIATHERICK. } *σκιαθηρικὸς*.] Belonging to a dundial.

There were alſo, from great antiquity, *ſciathericals* or ſun dials by the ſhadow of a rule or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention aſcribed to Anaximmes by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIATICA. } *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, Fr. *ſci-*
SCIATICK. } *atica paſſio*, Lat.] Pain in the hip gout.

Which of your hips has the moſt profound *ſciatica*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou cold *ſciatica*,
Cripple our ſenators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakſpeare.*

The Scythians, uſing continual ridings, were generally moleſted with the *ſciatica*, or hip gout. *Harvey.*

Rackʼd with *ſciatick*, martyrʼd with the ſtone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ſciatica*.] Affecting the hip.

In obſtinate *ſciatical* pains, bliſtering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, Fr. *ſcientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's ſight or *ſcience*, before creation, to be extended to all and every part of world, ſeeing every thing as it is, his prevision foreſight of any action of mine, or rather vision or ſight from all eternity, lays no neceſſity on thing to come to paſs, more than my recollection move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

The indiſputable mathematicks, the only ſcience heaven hath yet vouchſafed humanity, have but votaries among the ſlaves of the Stagirite *Glanvill.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *ſcience*. *Broome.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fire of the fancy which cannot contain itſelf within bounds of reaſon. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

No *ſcience* doth make known the firſt principles whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken plain and manifeſt in themſelves, or as proved or granted already, ſome former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatſoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *ſcience*, which mere diſcourſe of wit and reaſon findeth out. *Hooker.*

I preſent you with a man
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe *ſciences*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry, aſtronomy.

Good ſenſe, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no *ſcience*, fairly worth the ſeven. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *ſcience*.] Producing ſcience.

From the tree her ſtep ſhe turnʼd;
But firſt low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within; whoſe preſence had infuſed

To the plant fciential fap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*fcientifique*, Fr.
SCIENTI'FICK. } *fcientia* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing demonftrative knowledge, producing certainty.

Natural philofophy proceeding from fettled principles, therein is expected a fatisfaction from fcientifical progreffions, and fuch as beget a fure rational belief. *Brown.*

Nowhere are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of fcientifical knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who firft trafficks into a foreign country, has any fcientifick evidence that there is fuch a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and fuch as there can be no reafon to except againft. *South.*

The fyftems of natural philofophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypothefes, than with hopes to gain there a comprehenfive, fcientifical, and fatisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *fcientifical.*] In fuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it refts upon teftimony, becaufe it is eafier to believe than to be fcientifically inftructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. f.* [See CIMETER.] A fhort fword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekifh wine to-night,
Which with my fcimitar I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakfpeare.*

SCINK. *n. f.* A caft calf. *Ainfworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *flink.*

To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*fcintillo*, Lat.] To fparkle; to emit fparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*fcintillatio*, Lat. from *fcintillate.*] The act of fparkling; fparks emitted.

Thefe fcintillations are not the accenfion of the air upon the collifion of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences difcharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He faith the planets fcintillation is not feen, becaufe of their propinquity. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLIST. *n. f.* [*fciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things fuperficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that filly vanity of impertinent citations: thefe ridiculous fooleries fignify nothing to the more generous difcerners, but the pedantry of the affected fciolifts. *Glanville.*

Thefe paffages were enough to humble the prefumption of our modern fciolifts, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*fciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not ufed.

I could wifh thefe fciolous zelotifts had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

SCIO'MACHY. *n. f.* [*fchiamachie*, French; σκιὰ and μαχὴ.] Battle with a fhadow. This fhould be written *fkiamachy.*

To avoid this fciomachy, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, fir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCI'ON. *n. f.* [*fcion*, Fr.] A fmall twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle fcion to the wildeft ftock;
And make conceive a bark of bafer kind
By bud of nobler race. *Shakfpeare.*

March is drawn, in his left hand bloffoms, and fcions upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The fcions are beft of an old tree. *Mortimer.*

SCIRE FACIAS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, moft commonly to call a man to fhew caufe unto the court whence it is fent, why execution of a judgment paffed fhould not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is paffed after the judgment given. *Cowell.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *fcirrhous.*] An induration of the glands

The difficulty of breathing, occafioned by fcirrhofities of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *fcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated; confifting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are ftrumous, fcirrhous, or cancerous, you may fee. *Wifeman.*

SCI'RRHUS. *n. f.* [*fcirrhe*, French. This fhould be written *fkirrhus*, not merely becaufe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but becaufe *c* in Englifh has before *e* and *i* the found of *f.* See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of thefe three may degenerate into a fcirrhus, and that fcirrhus into a cancer. *Wifeman.*

SCI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fciffus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided fmoothly by a fharp edge.

The differences of impreffible and not impreffible, fciffible and not fciffible, and many other paffions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [*fciffile*, Fr. *fciffilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided fmoothly by a fharp edge.

Animal fat is a fort of amphibious fubftance, fciffile like a folid, and refolvable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION. *n. f.* [*fciffion*, Fr. *fciffio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by fciffion or puncture: the former way they are ufually cut through, and wholly ceafe from action. *Wifeman.*

SCI'SSOR. *n. f.* [This word is varioufly written, as it is fuppofed to be derived by different writers; of whom fome write *cifors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *fciffors*, from *fcindo*; and fome *cifars*, *cizars*, or *fciffars*, from *cifeaux*, French.] A fmall pair of fheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have fing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair,
My mafter preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with fciffars nicks him for a fool. *Shakfp.*

Wanting the fciffars, with thefe hands I'll tear,
If that obftruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradefmen brought extravagant bills, fir Roger wore a pair of fciffars in his pocket, with which he would fnip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *n. f.* [*fciffum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fiffure.

The breach feems like the fciffures and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to fwallow all that attempt to clofe it, and referves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*fclérotique*, French; σκληρὸς.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments obferved in the infide of the fclerotick tunicles of the eye, ferve inftead of a mufcle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and confolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To ftop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a ftone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*fchoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with infolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at.*

Of two noblemen of the weft of England, the one was given to fcoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his houfe; the other would afk of thofe that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconfiderate perfon, than prophanely to fcoff at religion. *Tillotfon.*

Such is love,
And fuch the laws of his fantaftick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And fcoffs at the vain wifdom of the wife. *Rowe.*

SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreffion of fcorn; contumelious language.

Our anfwer therefore to their reafons is, no; to their fcoffs, nothing. *Hooker.*

With fcoffs and fcorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakfp.*

How could men furrender up their reafon to flattery, more abufive and reproachful than the rudeft fcoffs and the fharpeft invectives? *South.*

Some little fouls, that have got a fmattering of aftronomy or chemiftry, for want of a due acquaintance with other fciences, make a fcoff at them all in comparifon of their favourite fcience. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *n. f.* [from *fcoff.*] Infolent ridiculer; faucy fcorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the moft foul, being found to be a fcoffer. *Shakfpeare.*

Divers have herded themfelves amongft thefe profane fcoffers, not that they are convinced by their reafons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Confider what the apoftle tells thefe fcoffers they were ignorant of; not that there was a deluge, but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were fo and fo conftituted. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *fcoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule.

Ariftotle applied this hemiftick fcoffingly to the fycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*fcholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamoroufly and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the firft time that ever
I'm forc'd to fcold. *Shakfp.*

The one is famous for a fcolding tongue,
And the other is for beauteous modefty. *Shakfpeare.*

They attacked me, fome with piteous moans, others grinning and only fhewing their teeth, others ranting, and others fcolding and reviling. *Stillingfl.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celeftial language fcold. *Swift.*

Scolding and curfing are her common converfation. *Swift.*

SCOLD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A fhrew in domeftick life is now become a fcold in politicks. *Addifon.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now finging fhrill, and fcolding oft between;
Scolds anfwer foul-mouth'd fcolds. *Swift.*

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n. f.* [*fcolopendre*, Fr. σκολόπενδρα.]

1. A fort of venomous ferpent.

2. [*fcolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainfw.*

SCO'MM. *n. f.* [perhaps from *comma*, Lat.] A buffoon. A word out of ufe, and unworthy of revival.

The fcomms, or buffoons, of quality are wolvifh in converfation. *L'Eftrange.*

SCONCE. *n. f.* [*fchants*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where fervices were done; at fuch and fuch a fconce, at fuch a breach. *Shakfpeare.*

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel, of the body. A low word.

Why does he fuffer this rude knave now to knock

him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakspeare.*

3. A penfile candleftick, generally with a looking-glafs to reflect the light.

Golden *fconces* hung upon the walls,
To light the coftly fuppers and the balls. *Dryden.*

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *fconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and fat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into *fconces*. *Swift.*

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word ufed in the univerfities, and derived plaufibly by *Skinner*, whofe etymologies are generally rational, from *fconce*, as it fignifies the head; to *fconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP. *n. f.* [*fchoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a veffel with a long handle ufed to throw out liquor.

They turn upfide down hops on malt-kilns, when almoft dry, with a *fcoop*. *Mortimer.*

2. A chirurgeon's inftrument.

Endeavour with thy *fcoop*, or fingers, to force the ftone outwards. *Sharp.*

3. A fweep; a ftroke. Perhaps it fhould be *fwoop*.

O ball Fite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *fcoop*! *Shakfpeare.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*fchoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he ftood,
He *fcoop'd* the water from the cryftal flood. *Dryd.*

2. This word feems to have not been underftood by *Thomfon*.

Melted Alpine ftows
The mountain cifterns till, thofe ample ftores
Of water *fcoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomfon.*

3. To empty by lading.

If fome penurious fource by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you *fcoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daft th' unfulled moifture from him?
Addifon.

4. To carry off, fo as to leave the place hollow.

A fpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *fcooped* out of that hollow fpace. *Spectator.*

Her fore feet are broad, that fhe may *fcoop* away much earth at a time. *Addifon.*

To his fcaly eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnifh'd fhield,
A forky ftaff we dext'roufly applied,
Which, in the fpacious focket turning round,
Scoop' out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addif.*

5. To cut into hollownefs or depth.

Whatever part of the arbour they *fcoop* in, it has an influence on all the reft, for the fea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addifon.*

Thofe carbuncles the Indians will *fcoop*, fo as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

It much conduces how to fcare
The little race of birds, that hop
From fpray to fpray, *fcooping* the coftlieft fruit,
Inftantly undifturb'd. *Phelps.*

The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to fcale,
Or *fcoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. f.* [from *fcoop*.] One who fcoops.

SCOPE. *n. f.* [*fcopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim, intention; drift.

Your *fcope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your foul feems good. *Shakfpeare.*

'Tis coming rather hath no farther *fcope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Immediate freedom and reftitution of his crown. *Shakfp.*

Had the whole *fcope* of the author been anfwerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to ftir up our compaffion towards the rebels. *Addifon.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *fcope* of all their pleading againft man's authority is to overthrow fuch laws and conftitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they fhould therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counfels to the faireft *fcope*. *Hub. Ta.*

We fhould impute the war to the *fcope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counfels, and in what excels,
Miftruftful, grounds his courage on defpair
And utter diffolution, as the *fcope*
Of all his aim. *Milton.*

3. Room; fpace; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare repreſentation of what is true, but that he might let loofe his fancy to viſionary objects, which may give him a freer *ſcope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *ſcope* enough of handling that fcience voluminouſly, after a new manner, not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of viſion, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by reflection. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.

If thus conſtrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, ſave in thoſe things only where the church hath larger *ſcope*, it reſteth that they fetch out ſome ſtronger reaſon. *Hooker.*

Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have ſome *ſcope* to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news.
Shakſpeare.

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *ſcope*
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them
For what I bid them do. *Shakſpeare.*

Being moody, give him line and *ſcope*,
Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Act of riot; ſally.

As ſurfeit is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *ſcope* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for ſubjects. *Davies.*

8. It is out of uſe, except in the firſt three ſenſes.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr.
SCORBU'TICK. } from *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

A perſon about forty, of a full and *ſcorbutical* body, having broke her ſkin, endeavoured the curing of it, but obſerving the ulcer famous, I propoſed digeſtion. *Wiſeman.*

Violent purging hurts *ſcorbutick* conſtitutions; lenitive ſubſtances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical*.] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.

A woman of forty, *ſcorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a lordid ulcer, put her left into my hand. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE. *n. f.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon: in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rofe in his breaſt,
And recompenſ'd him with a better *ſcorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ſcorcneb, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn ſuperficially.

Fire *ſcorcheth* in frofty weather. *Bacon.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could refrain;
The breath they drew no longer air but fire
The ſtarry knights were *ſcorch'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Hayward.*

The fame that left thee by the cooling ſtream,
Sate from ſun's heat, but *ſcorch'd* with brighter beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with ſuch contempt on pain,
That languiſhing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in ſtorms appear
Scorch more than when the ſkies are clear. *Waller.*

The ſame beams that ſhone, *ſcorch* now,
I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *ſcorches* me to death
Dryden.

He, from whom the nations ſhould receive
Juſtice and freedom, lives himſelf a ſlave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild deſires,
Laſh'd by mad rage, and *ſcorch'd* by brutal fires
Pope.

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To burn ſuperficially, to be dried up.

The ſwarthy Africans complain
To ſee the chariot of the ſun
So nigh their *ſcorching* country run. *Pſalmanazar.*

The love was made in autumn, and the huſbandry followed properly when the heats of that *ſcorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy ſtraw or fern amongſt your ſeedlings, to prevent the roots from *ſcorching*, and to receive the moiſture that falls. *Mortimer.*

SCORCHING *Fennel. n. f.* A plant.

SCORDIUM. n. f. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCORE. *n. f.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long inciſion.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *ſcore* and the tally: thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They ſay he parted well and paid his *ſcore*. *Shakſpeare.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Do not the earth and *ſcores* with all the elements, ſend forth ſteams that iſſue from it? *Newton.*

4. Account kept of ſomething paſt; an epoch; an era.

Univerſal deluges have ſwept all away, except two or three perſons who began the world again upon a new *ſcore*. *Tatler.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou doſt love her, ſtrikes ſome *ſcores* away from the great compt. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Reaſon; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade; as many more
Have lately done on the ſame *ſcore*. *Hudibras.*

A man, that had got a politick fit of ſickneſs, wrote the fox word how glad he ſhould be of his company, upon the *ſcore* of ancient friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *ſcore*. *Collier.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindneſs on Cydaria's *ſcore*.
Dryden.

Kings in Greece were depoſed by their people on the *ſcore* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I ſuppoſe, becauſe twenty, being a round number, was diſtinguiſhed on tallies by a long ſcore.

How many *ſcore* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakſpeare.*

The fewer ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a *ſcore*.
Id.

Let ſome *ſcores* of lines there is a perfect taſte of that ſpirit of poeſy. *Waller.*

9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Inſtead of five you *ſcor'd* me ten. *Suckl.*

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whip the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *ſcore* 'em on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in ſhort-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole ſermons write.
Dryden.

3. To mark by a line.

Hail thou appointed where the moon ſhould riſe,
And with her purple light adorn the ſkies?
Scor'd out the bounded ſun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might ſpread his equal rays?
Sandys.

SCO'RIA. n. ſ. [Lat.] Droſs; recrement.

The *ſcoria*, or vitrified part, which moſt metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the ſurface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin ſlimy ſkin, cauſes theſe colours, is much denſer than water. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcoria*, Lat.] Droſſy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many droſſy and *ſcorious* parts *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch; *eſcorner*, Fr.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *ſcorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.*

1. To ſcoff; to treat with contumely.

He ſaid mine eyes were black and my hair black:
And, now I am remember'd, *ſcorn'd* at me. *Shak.*
Our ſoul is filled with the *ſcorning* of thoſe that are at eaſe, and with the contempt of the proud *Pſalms.*

2. To diſdain; to think unworthy.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With body wings ſo richly bright,
As if he *ſcorn'd* to think of night. *Craſhaw*
Fame, that delights around the world to ſtray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To deſpiſe; to contemn.

Surely he *ſcorneth* the ſcorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And ſeal thee ſo, as henceforth not to *ſcorn*
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton*

4. To neglect; to diſregard.

Thus my long ſufferance, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *ſcorn* ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more.
Milton.

SCORN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Afric's ſun
Than in the pride and ſalt *ſcorn* of his eyes.
Shakſpeare.
Why ſhould you think that I ſhould woo in *ſcorn*?
Scorn and derſion never come in tears *Shakſp.*
If we draw her not unto us, ſhe will laugh us to *ſcorn* *Judith.*
Diogenes was aſked in *ſcorn*, What was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the others did not *Bacon*
Whoever hath any thing in his perſon that induces contempt, hath alſo a perpetual ſpur to reſcue himſelf from *ſcorn*: therefore all deformed perſons are bold, as being on their own defence, as expoſed to *ſcorn*. *Bacon.*
Every ſullen frown and bitter *ſcorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too faſt did burn. *Dryden.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a moſt horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *ſcorn* of him that made us? *Tillotſon.*
Numidia's grown a *ſcorn* among the nations,
For breach of publick vows. *Addiſon.*

3. *To think* SCORN. To diſdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in uſe.

If he do fully prove himſelf the honeſt ſhepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reaſon why you ſhould *think ſcorn* of him. *Sidney.*
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: *think* no *ſcorn* of me, leſt, if thou make as though thou heareſt not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Pſalms.*

4. *To laugh to* SCORN. To deride as contemptible.

He that ſitteth in the heavens ſhall *laugh* them *to ſcorn*, the Lord ſhall have them in deriſion. *Pſalms. Common Prayer.*

SCO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*]

1. Contemner; deſpiſer.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprizes, pretent in perils, and great *ſcorners* of death. *Spenſer.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *ſcorner* ſhould conſider, upon the ſight of a cripple, that it was only the diſtinguiſhing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, in the *ſcorner's* or the judge's ſeat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate
Prior.

SCO'RNFUL. *adj.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*]

1. Contemptuous; inſolent; diſdainful.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *ſcornful* damſel flunns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's froſt and ſummer's ſun. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently.

He us'd us *ſcornfully*: he would have ſhew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country
Shakſpeare.
The ſacred rights of the chriſtian church are *ſcornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them *Atterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpion*, Fr. *ſcorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous ſting.

Well, fore-warning winds,
Did ſeem to ſay, ſeek not a *ſcorpion's* neſt.
Shakſpeare.
Full of *ſcorpions* is my mind, dear wife.
Shakſpeare.

2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack.

The ſqueezing crab and ſtinging *ſcorpion* ſhine.
Dryden.

3. A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty.

My father hath chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with *ſcorpions*. *1 Kings.*

4. [*ſcorpius*, Lat.] A ſea fiſh. *Amſworth.*

SCORPION *Sena. n. ſ.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Graſs.*
SCORPION'S *Tail.* } *n. ſ.* Herbs. *Amſw.*
SCORPION *Wort.*

SCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſcot*, Fr.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT *and Lot.* Pariſh payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant
Scot had paid me *ſcot and lot* too. *Shakſpeare.*
Protogenes, hiſtorians note,
Liv'd there a burgeſs, *ſcot and lot.* *Prior.*
The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as thoſe that pay *ſcot and lot*, for about theſe ſix months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleaſes, may plunder or impriſon. *Addiſon.*

To SCOTCH, *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

He was too hard for him; directly he ſtood to it, he *ſcotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakſpeare.*

SCOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for ſix *ſcotches* more. *Shakſpeare.*
Give him four *ſcotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly, and theſe *ſcotches*, ſweet herbs. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. n. ſ.* [from *to ſcotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they are bid to, dancing and *ſcotch hoppers* would be the ſame thing to them. *Locke.*

SCOTFREE'. *adj.* Without ſcot or mulct; unhurt; *impune.*

SCO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round. *Ainſworth. Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. *n. ſ.* A provincial word, which denotes, in Herefordſhire, a cuſtom among the boys of burning a wad of peaſe-ſtraw at the end of harveſt. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Lat.] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſworth. Bailey.*

SCO'UNDREL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian; a hider: *Skinner.*] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain. A word rather judicious.

Now to be baffled by a *ſcoundrel*,
An upſtart ſect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*
Scoundrels as theſe wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *ſcoundrels* ever ſince the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools ſo long.
Pope.

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Dan. *ſcheuren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a ruſt, than to be *ſcoured* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakſpeare.*
By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And *ſcour* his armour from the ruſt of peace.
Dryden.
Part *ſcour* the ruſty ſhields with ſcum, and part
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart.
Dryden.
Some blamed Mrs Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of ſoap and ſand to *ſcour* the rooms.
Arbuthnot.
Poor Vadius, long with learned ſpleen devour'd,
Can taſte no pleaſure ſince his ſhield was *ſcour'd.*
Pope.

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanſe, to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In ſome lakes the water is ſo nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *ſcoureth* them of itſelf; and, if they ſtay, they moulder away. *Bacon.*
A garden-worm ſhould be well *ſcoured* eight days in moſs, before you fiſh with him. *Walton.*
Lo! with the lamp her tawdry ribbons ſtare,
The new *ſcour'd* manteau, and the flattern air.
Gay.

4. To remove by ſcouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, *ſcouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakſpeare.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favours in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it.
Shakspeare.

Then in the clemency of upward air
We'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's fear.
Dryden.

5. [*scorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* these seas, infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night,
And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear.
Dryden.

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left.
Milton.

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakspeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another. *Graunt.*

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust. *Shakspeare.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to *scour*. *Fairy Queen.*

I saw men *scour* so on their way: I eyed them
Even to their ships. *Shakspeare.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the outguards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCOU'RER. *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. s.* [*escourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John.*

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
Shakspeare.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love.
Shakspeare.

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. *2 Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei*.

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
Shakspeare.

Such conquerors are not the favourites but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury.*

In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart.
Pope.

Immortal Jove!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey;
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakspeare.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman? *Acts*

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*. *Watts*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate, with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Maccabees*

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

SCO'URGER. *n. s.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horse scourser*.

SCOUT. *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scolta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?
Shakspeare.

As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.
Milton.

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*

The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts. *Dryden.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
So she, to shun his toils, her eyes employ'd. *Dryden.*

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.
Dryden.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [*scylhan*, to squint, Saxon; *skeela sig*, to look sour, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance
Fairy Queen.

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakspeare.*

The dusky clouds o'erspread
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r
Milton.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'n
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson.*

SCOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scowl*.] With frowning and sullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffeler*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Samuel*

SCRAGG. *n. s.* [*schraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This seem corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *scragged*]
SCRA'GGINESS. } [from *scraggy*.]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *scragg*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease, *Arbuthnot*

2. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of sending winds and dashing waves,
Cut sampire. *Philips*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble*; *scruffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shakspeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shakspeare*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakest colds. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
The offals of a church distrest,
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.

Pregnant with thousand flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ꞅcneopan, Saxon; *schrapen*, Dutch; *Jasrbcpitigh*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost pependicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsw.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance*. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. s.* [*skrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.
2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.
3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely, use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. *n. s.* [ꞅcꞃitta, Saxon.] A hermaphrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden*

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Queen.*

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakesp.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.
——Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratcht* face.
——*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were. *Shakspeare.*

Scots are like witches; do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.
4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches* by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished, but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsw.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you *ſcrawl*,
And ſcribble in a berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſw.*

SCRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make ſuch a *ſcrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inſerted my *ſcrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrawl*.] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. ſ.* [*hirundo marina*.] A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſw. Bailey.*

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*ſcreabilis*, Lat.] That may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *ſhriek*, from *ſhrige*, Daniſh.] To make a ſhrill or loud noiſe. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [hpeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind roſe around,
And from afar he heard a *ſcreaming* ſound
As of a dame diſtreſs'd, who cried for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a *ſcreaming* cry,
Old feeble men with ſamter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouſe creeps in her ſight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So ſweetly *ſcreams*, if it comes near her,
She ravithes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry ſhrilly.

I heard the owl *ſcream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakſpeare.*

SCREAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' the air, ſtrange *ſcreams* of death *Shakſpeare.*

Then flaſh'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *ſcreams* of horror rend th' affrighted ſkies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrækia*, to cry, Iſlandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which ſuddenly ſtrikes the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a ſcreechowl.

SCREECH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.

2. Harſh horrid cry.

The birds obſcene, that nightly flock'd to taſte,
With hollow *ſcreeches* fled from the diſcrepait;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by ſcented blood,
And ſtarving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcreech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when *ſcreechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakſpeare.*

Let him, that will a *ſcreechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and ſay there, Hector's dead. *Shakſpeare.*

By the *ſcreechowl's* diſmal note,
By the black night-raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, ſent the *ſcreechowl* to diſcourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner ſhall *ſcreechowls* bask in ſunny day,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *ſcreens* throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakſpeare.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as *ſcreens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who tranſport themſelves, are ſettled in thoſe interjacent tracts, as a *ſcreen* againſt the inſults of the ſavages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wiſely thought my age a *ſcreen*,
When death approach'd, to ſtand between;
The *ſcreen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *ſcreen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light paſſeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One ſpeaks the glory of the Britiſh queen,
And one deſcribes a charming Indian *ſcreen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *ſcreens* and ſtools *Swift.*

3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *ſcreen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and ſeats of men,
From cold ſeptentrion blaſts. *Milton.*

A good magiſtrate's retinue of ſtate *ſcreens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the ſake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed ſhall fairly be ſet foremoſt,
To *ſcreen* the wild eſcapes of lawleſs paſſion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno*, *crevi*, Lat.] To ſift; to riddle.

Let the caſes be filled with natural earth, taken the firſt half ſpit, from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow ſoil *ſcreened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcroeve*, Dut. *eſcrou*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, ſo that its threads riſe outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave ſide, ſo as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *ſcrew* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroke, but from a weeks at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *ſcrew* preſs, which is the beſt. *Mortimer.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a ſcrew.

Some, when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour *ſcrew'd*,
Has dram'd the pulpous mats, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe. *Philips.*

2. To faſten with a ſcrew.

We fail!
But *ſcrew* your courage to the ſticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakſpeare.*

To *ſcrew* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the ſhank of the *ſcrew*. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *ſcrew'd* his face,
And ſometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *ſcrew'd* his face into a harden'd ſmile,
And ſaid, Sebaſtian knew to govern ſlaves. *Dryden.*

With *ſcrew'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with ſenſeleſs harangues againſt human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *ſcrew* their hypocritic face,
She ſhews her grief in a ſincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He reſolved to govern by ſubaltern miniſters, who *ſcrewed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel.*

No diſcourſe can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *ſcrew* in here and there ſome intimations of what they ſaid or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, ſince they have been ſo enormouſly raiſed and ſcrewed up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To ſqueeze; to preſs.

6. To oppreſs by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unreaſonable *ſcrewing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miſerable people to a worſe condition than the peaſants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree. n. ſ.* [*flora*, Lat.] A plant of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*ſcribo*, *ſcribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing.

How gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *ſcribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb *Milton.*

2. To write without uſe or elegance: as he *ſcribbled* a pamphlet.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man ſhould affirm, that an ape, caſually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *ſcribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would any one believe ſuch a ſtory? And yet he can eaſily digeſt things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *ſcribble* in Apollo's ſpite,
There are who judge ſtill worſe than he can write *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulſome dedicators,
Whom, when they praiſe, the world believes no more
Than when they promiſe to give *ſcribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Worthleſs writing.

By ſolemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in haſty *ſcribble*. *Boyle.*

If it ſtruck the preſent taſte, it was ſoon tranſferred into the plays and current *ſcribble* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The moſt copious writers are the arranteſt *ſcribblers*, and in ſo much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

The actors repreſent ſuch things as they are capable, by which they and the *ſcribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *ſcribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius muſt conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cauſe to apprehend the ſame treatment with his father, is an improbable ſcandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *ſcribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or ſurpriſed, if this or that *ſcribbler* was proved a dunce.
Letter to Pope's Dunciad.

SCRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcribe*, Fr. *ſcriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *ſcribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number, ho'
His love to Antony. *Shakſpeare.*

My maſter, being the *ſcribe* to himſelf, ſhould write the letter. *Shakſpeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *ſcribes*. *Grew.*

The following letter comes from ſome notable young female *ſcribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainſworth.*

SCRI'MER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencingmaſter. Not in uſe.

The *ſcrimers* of their nation,
He ſwore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppoſ'd them. *Shakſpeare.*

SCRINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curioſities are repoſited.

Help [illegible]
Thy weaker nature to perform thy will.
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting scrine,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still.
Fairy Queen.

CRIP. *n. s.* [*Crappe*, Flandrick.]
A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat, though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakspeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

[from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakspeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scripts* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE. *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Gruffus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakspeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that he cross them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed.*

SCRI'VENER. *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakspeare.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free! *Dryden.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbuth.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοῖρας.] A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, commonly called the kinglevil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and meletery. *Arbuthnot.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of mortals the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, before the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. s.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Graving the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakspeare.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakspeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Pope.*

Yet, if he will, may change or spoil the whole;
May take you beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. s.* [This word I remember only in *Shakspeare*: it seems derived from *escrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *King John.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryd.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd,
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*scrubet*, Danish.]
SCRU'BBY. } Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shakspeare.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. s.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those professitions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence;
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shakspeare.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt, to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER. *n. s.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptized, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptized by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakspeare.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry v. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous.*] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God ſo *ſcrutable*, or ourſelves ſo penetrating, that none of his ſecrets can eſcape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR. *n. f.* [*ſcrutateur*, French; from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Inquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

In proceſs of time, from being a ſimple *ſcrutator*, an archdeacon became to have juriſdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an examiner.

To **SCRU'TINIZE.** } *v. n.* [from *ſcrutiny.*]
To **SCRU'TINY.** } To ſearch; to examine.

The compromiſſarii ſhould chuſe according to the votes of ſuch, whoſe votes they were obliged to *ſcrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little uſed.

Age is froward, uneaſy, *ſcrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parſimonious. *Denham*

SCRUTINY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Latin.] Inquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety.

In the *ſcrutinies* for righteouſneſs and judgment, when it is inquired whether ſuch a perſon be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *ſcrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton.*

They that have definged exactneſs and deep *ſcrutiny*, have taken ſome one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to meaſure, and to reaſch,
Reaſon well rectified muſt nature teach;
And theſe high *ſcrutinies* are ſubjects fit
For man's all-ſearching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admoniſhed of want of charity towards others, and want of a chriſtian *ſcrutiny* and examination into ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a ſerious conviction of it generally inſpires, ſomewhat may eaſily eſcape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the teſt of a ſevere *ſcrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

Theſe, coming not within the *ſcrutiny* of human ſenſes, cannot be examined by them, or affected by any body. *Locke.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings.

I locked up theſe papers in my *ſcrutoire*, and my *ſcrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To **SCRUZE.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *ſcrew.* This word, though now diſuſed by writers, is ſtill preſerved, at leaſt in its corruption, *to ſcrouge*, in the London jargon.] To ſqueeze; to compreſs.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puiſſant hands,
And having *ſcruz'd* out of his carrion corſe
The loathful life, now loos'd from inful bands,
Upon his ſhoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen*

To **SCUD.** *v. n.* [*ſquttire*, Italian; *ſkutta*, Swediſh; *ſkiter*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To flee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no ſooner paſſed, but away they *ſcudded* to the next lake. *L'Eſtrange.*

The frighted fatyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *ſcudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their fires the little ſylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted ſpectre *ſcuds*,
And leaves my lady in the ſuds. *Swift.*

To **SCU'DDLE.** *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *ſcuttle.*

SCU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhuffle.*] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *ſcuffles* of great fights, hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Avowed atheiſts, placing themſelves in the ſeat of the ſcorner, take much pleaſing divertiſement, by deriding our eager *ſcuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the ſerpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *ſcuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Popiſh miſſionaries mix themſelves in theſe dark *ſcuffles*, and animate the mob to ſuch outrages and inſults. *Addiſon.*

To **SCU'FFLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

I muſt confeſs I've ſeen, in former days,
The beſt knights in the world, and *ſcuffled* in ſome frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *ſcuffle* with an undiſciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To **SCULK.** *v. n.* [*ſculcke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie cloſe.

It has ſtruck on a ſudden into ſuch a reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to *ſculk*, but owns itſelf publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be ſeen, within a bed
Of cole-worts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *ſculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my ſophiſts ſtriſh'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Nor to my rabbins and logicians yield;
Returning ſtill they combat, from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *ſculk* behind the ſubterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *ſculk'd* for ſhame;
Becauſe her father us'd to lay
The girl had ſuch a baſhful way. *Swift.*

SCU'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhell*, in ſome provinces called *ſkull*; as *teſta*, and *teſſe*, or *tete*, ſignify the head. *Lye* obſerves, more ſatisfactorily, that *ſkola* is in Iſlandick the *ſkull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *ſcull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the preſſure. *Sharp.*

2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like cauſſ vile, that for miſdeed
Rides with his face to rump of ſteed;
Or rowing *ſcull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras*

4. [ceole, Saxon, an aſſembly.] In *Milton's* ſtyle, a ſhoal or vaſt multitude of fiſh.

Each bay
With fry innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave, in *ſculls* that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is, in Iſlandick, a veſſel; and *eſcuelle*, in French, a diſh.]

1. A cockboat; a boat for which there is but one rower.

Her foul already was conſign'd to fate,
And thiv'ring in the leaky *ſculler* ſate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *ſculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow ſick and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkiola*, a veſſel, Iſlandick; or *eſcuelle*, French, a diſh.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyrcicus was famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as pitchers, a *ſcullery*, and letting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcuelle*, French, a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

I muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-curſing like a very drab,
A *ſcullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakſpeare.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the ſlable-maid, and the *ſcullion*, to ſtand in the way. *Swift.*

To **SCULP.** *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin; *ſculper*, French.] To carve; to engrave. Not in uſe.

O that the tenor of my juſt complaint
Were *ſculpt* with ſteel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a ſilver medal is upon one ſide Moſes horned, and on the reverſe the commandment againſt *ſculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Lat. *ſculpteur*, French.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

Thy ſhape's in ev'ry part
So clean, as might inſtruct the *ſculptor's* art. *Dryd.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *triſulcum* to *ſulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *ſculptors* or painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addiſon.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin, *ſculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone, into images.

Then *ſculpture* and her ſiſter arts reviv'e,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with boſſy *ſculptures* graven. *Milton.*

There too, in living *ſculpture*, might be ſeen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To **SCU'LPTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, ſilver, ivory vaſes *ſculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. ſ.* [*eſcume*, French; *ſchiume*, Italian; *ſkum*, Daniſh; *ſchuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor.

The reſt had ſeveral offices aſſign'd;
Some to remove the *ſcum* as it did riſe,
Others to bear the ſame away did mind,
And others it to uſe according to his kind. *F. Queen.*

The ſalt part of the water doth partly riſe into a *ſcum* on the top, and partly goeth into a ſediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *ſcum*, and ſettled to itſelf,
Self-fed and ſelf-conſum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye *ſcum*,
That ſtill riſe upmoſt, when the nation boils *Dryden.*

They mix a med'cine, to foment their limbs,
With *ſcum* that on the molten ſilver ſwims. *Dryden.*

2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish at of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it a exceeding good gain to be disburdened of. *Raleigh.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, baile *scum*. *Hudibras.*
The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost rum'd Rome. *Roscommon.*
You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryden.*
The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim.*

A second multitude
Scum'd each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Hear, ye sullen pow'rs below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead!
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead!
Dryden and Lee's Œdipus.

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mortimer.*

CU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *scum.*] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

CU'MMER. *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed: commonly called a *skimmer.*

CU'PPER *Holes*, *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers; and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

CURF. *n. s.* [scurf, Sax. *skarfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Fairy Queen.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A foul or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

Upon the wing in a stone, the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing *Ben Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryd.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakspeare.*

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and refrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in 's tunes. *Shakspeare.*

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous.*] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scurrilous.*] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jonson.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. s.* [from *scurf.* This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy.*]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakspeare.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakspeare.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare*

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*; *cochlearia*, Latin.] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCU'SES, for *excuses.*

I shifted him away,
And laid good *'scuses* on your ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distention inclines unto the coccix or *scut*. *Brown.*

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian, from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shakspeare.*
Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shakspeare.*

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM, *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Latin; *scutell*, Celtick. *Ainsworth*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skreen to rid foul fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Holewill.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer.*

3. [from *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scuddle.*

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenser. Sdegnare*, Italian; *Milton*, for *disdain.*]

Lifted up so high,
I *sdeign'd* subjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* [Contracted for *disdainful.*]

They now, puft up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [sæ, Sax. *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the *land.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare.*

The rivers run into the *sea*. *Carew.*
He made the *sea* and all that is therein. *Exodus.*
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
Amphibious, between *sea* and land,
The river horse. *Milton.*
Some leviathan,
Haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *sea* of Galilee. *Matthew.*

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been

barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip. our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Latin.] The sea swallow.

SE'ABEAT. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the *seas* he blames in vain,
That one *seabeat* will to ten again. *Spenser.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope.*

SE'ABOAT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*

SE'ABOY. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *sea-breaches* are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze.* *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Sea colewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*

SE'ACALF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca.*] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, watchful like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACARP. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHART. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SE'ACOAL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to *London* by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a puffet soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. *Shakspeare.*

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOB. *n. s.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also seagull.

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with most immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

SE'ACOOT. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Lat.] A seafowl like the moorhen.

SE'ACORMORANT, or *Seadrake*, *n. s.* [from *sea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat.] A seacrow.

SE'ACOW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its hyde is thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee*. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends
Roscommon.

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SE'AEAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Latin.] A sea plant.

SE'AFA'RER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers.* *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd,
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SE'AFA'RING, *adj.* [*sea* and *fare.*] Travelling by sea.

My wife taken'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakspeare.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight.* *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight.* *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFOWL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for their worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly *Pope.*

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. s.* pl. [*fungus phasgenoides*, Latin.] A sort of sea mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir,
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGRASS. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *alga*, Latin.] An herb growing on the seashore.

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pricked, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Candied eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and fennel than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse.*]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we described, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill.*

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering, like that of the morse, or waltron, called by some the *seahorse.* *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID. *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain liars that from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaids* musick. *Shakspeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. s.* [*sea* and *man.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *ſeamen* ſhout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through diſmal ſtorms, are wont
To paſs the oyſter-breeding Helleſpont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore,
A ſoldier's falchion, and a *ſeaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the ſea, and the company of common *ſeamen*, you make it evident you will refuſe no opportunity of rendering yourſelf uſeful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themſelves to the increaſe of their ſtrength by ſea, they might have had the greateſt fleet, and the moſt *ſeamen*, of any ſtate in Europe. *Addiſon.*

Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at ſea, and porpuſes have the warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *ſeamen*. *Locke.*

SEA'MARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark*.] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving the mariners as directions of their courſe.

Thoſe white rocks,
Which all along the ſouthern ſeacoaſt lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and raſh decay,
Ie for his ſafety's ſake his *ſeamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen*

Though you do ſee me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *ſeamark* of my utmoſt ſail. *Shakſpeare.*

They were executed at divers places upon the ſeacoaſt, for *ſeamarks*, or light-houſes, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coaſt. *Bacon.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and ſet as *ſeamarks* for thoſe who obſerve them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others ſway
He ſet as *ſeamarks* for himſelf to ſhun. *Dryden.*

SEA'MEW. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the ſea.

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals, and orcks, and *ſeamews* clang. *Milton.*

The chough, the *ſeamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope*

SEA'MONSTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter*.] Strange animal of the ſea.

Seamonſters give ſuck to their young. *Lam.*

Where luxury late reign'd, *ſeamonſters* whelp. *Milton.*

SEA'MOSS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *moſs*; *corallium*, Latin.] Coral, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a ſtone.

SEANAVELWORT. *n. ſ.* [*androſaces*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SEA'NYMPH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph*.] Goddeſs of the ſea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ſhips into *ſeanymphs*. *Broome.*

SEA'ONION. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

SEA'OOZE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe*.] The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

All *ſeaooze*, or ooſy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SEA'PAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſtella marina*, Lat.] The ſtar fiſh.

SEA'PANTHER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *panther*; *gabus*, Latin.] A fiſh like a lamprey.

SEA'PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece*.] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *ſeapieces*. *Addiſon.*

SEAPOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool*.] A lake of ſalt water.

I heard it wiſhed, that all that land were a *ſeapool*. *Spenſer.*

SEAPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *port*.] A harbour.

SEA'RISQUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque*.] Hazard at ſea.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himſelf with all the *ſeariſque* of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SEA'ROCKET. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SEA'ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *room*.] Open ſea; ſpacious main.

There is *ſearoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *ſearoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove*.] A pirate.

SEA'RUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Latin.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

SEA'SERPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent*; *hydrus*, Latin.] A water ſerpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice*.] Naval war.

You were preſſed for the *ſeaſervice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift*

SEA'SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark*.] A raveneous ſea fiſh.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the raveninig ſalt *ſeaſhark*. *Shakſpeare.*

SEA'SHELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell*.] Shells found on the ſhore.

Seaſhells are great improvers of ſour or cold land *Mortimer.*

SEA'SHORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore*.] The coaſt of the ſea.

That *ſeaſhore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryd.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *ſeaſhore*. *Burnet*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reaſonable as to ſay he has the poſitive idea of the number of the ſands on the *ſeaſhore*. *Locke*

SEA'SICK. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſick*.] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

She began to be much *ſeaſick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa was not able to come on ſhore, for that he was, as they ſaid, *ſeaſick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;
Women are never *ſeaſick*. *Dryden.*

Weary and *ſeaſick*, when in thee confin'd,
Now, for thy ſafety, cures diſtruſt my mind. *Swift.*

SEASI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide*.] The edge of the ſea.

Their camels were without number, as the ſand by the *ſeaſide*. *Judith.*

There diſembarking on the green *ſeaſide*,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon*.] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

My deſign was to help the *ſeaſurgeon*. *Wiſeman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſurround*.] Encircled by the ſea.

To *ſeaſurrounded* realms the gods aſſign
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the reſt all to mine. *Pope*

SEATE'RM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *term*.] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

I agree with you in your cenſure of the *ſeaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, becauſe no terms of art, or cant words, ſuit the majeſty of epick poetry. *Pope*

SEAWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *water*.] The ſalt water of the ſea.

By digging of pits in the ſea-ſhore, he did fruſtrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *ſeawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon.*

I bathed the member with *ſeawater*. *Wiſeman.*

Seawater has many groſs, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its ſaltneſs; whereas freſh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SEAWITHWIND. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] Rindweed.

SEAWORMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *wormwood*; *ſeriphium*, Lat.] A ſort of wormwood that grows in the ſea.

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [*phoca*; ꝑeol, ꝑele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Danith.] The ſeacalf.

The *ſeal* or ſoyle is in make and growth not unlike a pug, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muſic, or any loud noiſe, and thereby is trained to ſhew himſelf above water: they alſo come on land. *Carew.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of *ſeals*, and orcks, and ſeamews clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑigel, Saxon; *ſigillum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *ſeal*. *Shakſpeare.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impreſſion of the *ſeal*; or, like wax of a temper too ſoft, will not hold it; or elſe ſuppoſing the wax of a temper fit, but the *ſeal* not applied with a ſufficient force to make a clear impreſſion: in any of theſe caſes the print left by the *ſeal* will be obſcure. *Locke.*

The ſame his grandſire wore about his neck
In three *ſeal* rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impreſſion made in wax.

Till thou canſt rail the *ſeal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakſpeare.*

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters, aſking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *ſeal*? *Knolles.*

He ſaw his monkey picking the *ſeal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *ſeal*. *Milton.*

To **SEAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me,
And by him *ſeal* up thy mind. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſeen her rife from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *ſeal* it. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's, thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *ſeal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakſp.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle.

My ſoul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *ſeal* our true hearts love. *Shakſpeare.*

When I have performed this, and *ſealed* to them thus fruit, I will come into Spain. *Bacon.*

4. To ſhut; to cloſe: with *up*.

Seal up your lips, and give no words but mum! *Shakſpeare.*

At my death
Thou haſt *ſeal'd up* my expectation. *Shakſpeare.*

The tenſe is like the ſun; for the ſun *ſeals up* the globe of heaven; and opens the globe of earth: ſo the ſenſe doth obſcure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make faſt.

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *ſeal* thee ſo, as hence forth not to ſcorn
The gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

6. To mark with a ſtamp.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no *ſeal'd* quarts. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SEAL.** *v. n.* To fix a ſeal,

I will *ſeal* unto this bond. *Shakſpeare.*

We make a ſure covenant and write it, and our princes and prieſts ſeal unto it. *Nehemiah.*

SE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealing-wax.* *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. ſ.* [ſeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The future where the two edges of cloth are ſewed together.

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeams* with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

Precepts ſhould be ſo finely wrought together in the ſame piece, that no coarſe *ſeam* may diſcover where they join. *Addiſon.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip.

With boiling pitch the *ſeams* inſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.

4. [ſeam, Saxon, a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſw.*

5. SEAM *of Glaſs.* A quantity of glaſs weighing 120 pounds.

6. [ſeme, Saxon; *ſaim*, Welſh; *ſain*, Fr.] Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That baſtes his arrogance with his own *ſeam*,
Be worſhipp'd? *Shakſpeare.*

Part ſcour the ruſty ſhields with *ſeam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwiſe.

2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own ſabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the ſmall or greater pox
Sunk down her noſe, or *ſeam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ſeamerꝑne, Saxon.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew. Often written *ſempſtreſs.*

They wanted food and raiment; ſo they took
Religion for their *ſeamſtreſs* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhowing the ſeam.

Some ſuch ſquire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *ſeamy* ſide without,
And made me to ſuſpect you. *Shakſpeare.*

SEAN. *n. ſ.* [ſægne, Sax. *ſagena*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *ſeine*, or *ſaine.*

SEAR. *adj.* [ſeanian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenſer* uſes it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *ſear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakſpeare.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *ſear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cheriſhed in dry places, as in *ſear* wood. *Bacon.*

To SEAR, *v. a.* [ſeanian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The ſcorching flame ſore ſinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *ſear'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

Some ſhall depart from the faith, ſpeaking lies, having their conſcience *ſeared* with a hot iron. 1 *Timothy.*

Cheriſh veins of good humour, and *ſear* up thoſe of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *ſear'd* with burning ſteel, till the ſcorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones, *Rowe.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely.

Put the finely *ſearced* powder of alabaſter into a flat bottomed and well-heated braſs veſſel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *ſearce* it from the bran. *Mortimer.*

SEARCE. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearce.*] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *ſearch* my houſe this one time: if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your table ſport. *Shakſpeare.*

They returned from *ſearching* of the land. *Numbers.*

Through the void immenſe
To *ſearch* with wand'ring queſt a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to ſeek for.

Now clear I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have *ſearch'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left beſides to *ſearch* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up ſome valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *ſearch* them through the vaſt ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor ſhepherd! *ſearching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakſp.*

With this good ſword,
That ran through Cæſar's bowels, *ſearch* this boſom. *Shakſpeare.*

For the diviſions of Reuben there were great *ſearchings* of heart. *Judges.*

The ſigns of wounds penetrating are diſcovered by the proportion of the *ſearching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiſeman.*

4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by ſeeking.

Who went before you, to *ſearch* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deuteronomy.*

They may ſometimes be ſucceſsful to *ſearch out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch; to look for ſomething.

Satisfy me once more; once more *ſearch* with me. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To aſk or *ſearch* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Thoſe who ſeriouſly *ſearch* after or maintain truth, ſhould ſtudy to deliver themſelves without obſcurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It ſuffices that they have once with care ſifted the matter, and *ſearched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the queſtion. *Locke.*

With piercing eye ſome *ſearch* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darkſome maze. *Tickel.*

3. To ſeek; to try to find.

Your huſband's coming, woman, to *ſearch* for a gentleman that is here now in the houſe. *Shakſp.*

We in vain *ſearch* for that conſtitution within a fly, upon which depend thoſe powers we obſerve in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *ſearch*, and with inſpection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind ſets itſelf on work in *ſearch* of ſome hidden idea, and turns the eye of the ſoul upon it *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of ſeeking: with *of*, *for*, or *after.*

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff: you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *ſearch.* *Shakſpeare.*

Who great in *ſearch of* God and nature grow,
They beſt the wiſe Creator's praiſe declare. *Dryd.*

Now means thy fatal *ſearch*:
It is not eaſy to have too quick a ſenſe. *Dryden.*

By the philoſophical uſe of words, I mean ſuch an uſe as puts them to ſtand for the preciſe notions of things which the mind may be ſatisfied with in its *ſearch after* knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *ſearch* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addiſon.*

This common practice carries the heart aſide from all that is honeſt in our *ſearch after* truth. *Watts.*

4. Queſt; purſuit.

If zealous love ſhould go in *ſearch* of virtue,
Where ſhould he find it purer than in Blouzelind? *Shakſpeare.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *ſearch*, and altogether againſt my will. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor did my *ſearch* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearch.*]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agamenes that ſeek wiſdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *ſearchers* out of underſtanding. *Bacon.*

The *ſearchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more juſt idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itſelf, the great *ſearcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpuniſhed, or hold him guiltleſs that takes his name in vain. *Addiſon.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our preſumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies,
The *ſearcher* follows faſt, the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practiſes any thing unbecoming a free and open *ſearcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

The *ſearchers*, who are ancient matrons ſworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead body lies, and by view of the ſame, and by other inquiries, examine by what diſeaſe the corps died. *Graunt.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑaplaꝺ, Sax. from ꝑyrꝑ, pain, and claꝺ, a plaſter, ſo that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A plaſters a large plaſter.

Bees wax is the ground of all *ſearcloth* ſalves. *Mortimer.*

SEASON. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, ſpring, ſummer, autumn, winter.

The faireſt flowers o'th' *ſeaſon*
Are our carnations and ſtreak'd gilly-flowers. *Shakſpeare.*

Then ſummer, autumn, winter did appear.
And ſpring was but a *ſeaſon* of the year. *Dryden.*

We ſaw, in ſix days travelling, the ſeveral *ſeaſons* of the year in their beauty. *Addiſon.*

2. A time, as diſtinguiſhed from others

He's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' *ſeaſon*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *ſeaſon*, prime for ſweeteſt ſcents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *ſeaſon* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All buſineſs ſhould be done betimes; and there is as little trouble of doing it in *ſeaſon* too, as out of *ſeaſon.* *L'Eſtrange.*

For active ſports, for pleaſing reſt,
This is the time to be poſſeſt;
The beſt is but in *ſeaſon* beſt. *Denham.*

I would indulge the gladneſs of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *ſeaſon*. *Philips.*

There is no *ſeaſon* to which ſuch thoughts as theſe are more ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

The *ſeaſon* when to come, and when to go,
To ſing, or ceaſe to ſing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll ſhip you for a *ſeaſon*, but our jealouſy
Does yet depend. *Shakſpeare.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high reliſh.

You lack the *ſeaſon* of all natures, ſleep. *Shak.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*aſſaiſonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering ſhalt thou *ſeaſon* with ſalt. *Leviticus.*

They *ſeaſoned* every ſacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the prieſts. *Brown.*

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be *ſeaſoned* with ſugar. *Locke.*

The wiſe contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with ſalt, and *ſeaſon'd* all the ſea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by ſomething mingled.

You *ſeaſon* ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours;
For age but taſtes of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper uſe of wit is to *ſeaſon* converſation, to repreſent what is praiſeworthy to the greateſt advantage, and to expoſe the vices and follies of men. *Tillotſon.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this ſceptre'd ſway;
It is an attribute to god himſelf;
And earthly pow'r does then ſhew likeſt God's,
When mercy *ſeaſons* juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

Seaſon your admiration for a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour unſpar'd,
Till I, in man reſiding, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *ſeaſon* him thy laſt and ſweeteſt prey. *Milton.*

Secure their religion, *ſeaſon* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel, ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo *ſeaſons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth ſing as ſweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When ev'ry gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren;
How many things by ſeaſon *ſeaſon'd* are
To their right praiſe and true perfection! *Shakſp.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try
Directly *ſeaſons* him his enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *ſeaſon'd* office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakſpeare.*

The archers of his guard ſhot two arrows, every man together, againſt an inch board of well *ſeaſoned* timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous ſtores do *ſeaſon'd* timber ſend,
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man ſhould harden and *ſeaſon* himſelf beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addiſon.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may ſet them by to *ſeaſon*. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*ſaiſon*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *ſeaſonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.*

If ever it was *ſeaſonable* to preach courage in the deſpiſed abuſed cauſe of Chriſt, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful miniſters are weakened. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſonable*.] Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

A Britiſh freeholder would very ill diſcharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *ſeaſonableneſs* of thoſe laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confuſions. *Addiſon.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *ſeaſonable*.] Properly, with reſpect to time.

This is that to which I would moſt earneſtly, moſt *ſeaſonably*, adviſe you all. *Sprat.*

SE'ASONER. *n. ſ.* [from *To ſeaſon*.] He who ſeaſons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſon*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *ſeaſonings*: to that ſome do extremely move appetites, and ſome do nouriſh ſo as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *ſeaſoning* or taſte of matter. *Ben Jonſon.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a cultivation of learning, are requiſite to give a *ſeaſoning* to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

Political ſpeculations are of ſo dry and auſtere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *ſeaſonings*. *Addiſon.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of thoſe *ſeaſonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Spectator.*

Many vegetable ſubſtances are uſed by mankind as *ſeaſonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and ſavory. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Lat. *ſitt*, old German, *Skinner*.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit.

The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the ſummons high,
And took their *ſeats*. *Milton.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feaſt,
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueſt;
When, lo, a bow'r aſcended on the plain,
With ſudden *ſeats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal.

With due obſervance of thy goodly *ſeat*,
Great Agamemnon, Neſtor ſhall ſupply
Thy beſt words. *Shakſpeare.*

Thus we debaſe
The nature of our *ſeats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakſpeare.*

Whatſoever be the manner of the world's end, moſt certain it is an end it ſhall have, and as certain that then we ſhall appear before the judgment *ſeat* of Chriſt, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill.*

3. Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reaſon to ſurcour with victuals, and other helps, a vaſt multitude, compelled by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n? if not preferr'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.*

In Alba he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of Kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall begin
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; ſite.

It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*

The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down.

The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction.

Thus high was king Richard *ſeated*. *Shakſpeare.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo ſuch magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories, to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*

A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle.

Should one family or one thouſand hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guinea? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens: for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Bacon.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature? *Shakſpeare.*

From their foundations looſening to and fro
They pluck'd the *ſeated* hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and *peard*, Saxon.] Toward the ſea.

The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boulder bore. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Lat. *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſeceda*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede*.] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Lat.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more ſtrictly, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from, the earth's ſurface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from counſels or actions.

SE'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecle*, Fr. *ſeculum*, Latin.] A century. Not in uſe.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his ſon's birth; and therefore it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſecle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to excluſe.

None is *ſecluded* from that function, of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgift.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit *ſeclude* from us; to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The number of birds deſcribed may be near two hundred, and of fiſhes *ſecluding* ſhell-fiſh, as many, but, if the ſhell fiſh be taken in, more than three times the number. *Ray.*

Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

Let cohorts tyrants from the light of heaven *Seclude* them hollow caves. *Thomſon.*

SE'COND. *adj.* [*ſecond*, Fr. *ſecundus*, Lat.

It is obſervable, that the Engliſh have no

ordinal of *two*; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term oðer, or æfterra.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warm'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the christian world. *Bacon.*

None I know
Second to me, or like, equal much less. *Milton.*

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain:
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At SECOND-HAND. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted their with satires and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at second-hand*. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. s.* [*second*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied,
And fought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Addison*

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main chuse of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. *A* SECOND *Minute*, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second minutes*, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds*. *Wilkins.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second minute* of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shakesp.*

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires. *Roscommon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspeare.*

Having formerly discoursed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton.*

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SECOND *Sight. n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison.*

SECOND *sighted. adj.* [from *second sight.*] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; nor originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a flooping motion. *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stilling fleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily*, out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. s.* [*from secondary.*] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norris*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*secondarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the north over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way, from the west to the east, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son? *Milton.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *second.*] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trespassed against her husband. *Ecclus. Hom.*

First, metals are more durable than plants, and *secondly*, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*

The house of commons in Ireland, and *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE. *n. s.* [*second* and *rate.*]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. *Addison.*

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] Of the second order: a colloquial licence.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shakspeare.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen *Shakesp.*

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*
A little can I read *Shakspeare.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience, or must get away from himself, and shake off a thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew, whereas that, being the publick act of a society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity in violate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakspeare.*

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deuteronomy.*

Be this, or aught
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thus open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though *ſecret* ſhe retire?
And I perhaps am *ſecret*. *Milton.*
There *ſecret* in her ſapphire cell
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.

Secret Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakſpeare.*

Private; affording privacy.

The *ſecret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. . *Milton.*

Occult; not apparent.

Or ſympathy, or ſome connatural force
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite
With *ſecret* amity things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton.*
My heart, which by a *ſecret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion ſweet. *Milton.*

Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, Fr. *ſecretum*, Lat.] Something ſtudiouſly hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their *ſecrets*. *Shakſpeare.*
There is no *ſecret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezekiel.*
We not to explore the *ſecrets* aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered.

All bleſt *ſecrets*,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shakſp.*
All *ſecrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*
The Romans ſeem not to have known the *ſecret* of paper credit. *Arbuthnot.*

Privacy; ſecreey; inviſible or undiſcovered ſtate.

Bread eaten in *ſecret* is pleaſant. *Proverbs.*
In *ſecret* riding through the air ſhe comes. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be uſed of the clerks of the council, for the *ſecreting* of their conſultations. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr.] from *ſecretary*.] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Latin.] One intruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *ſecretary*. *Shakſ.*
That which is moſt of all profitable is, acquaintance with the *ſecretaries*, and employed men, of ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*
Cottington was *ſecretary* to the prince. *Clarend.*

To SECRETE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Lat.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

They have a ſimilitude or contrariety to the *ſecretitious* humours in taſte and quality. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.] A dealer in ſecrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit ſo plainly to reveal; not out of any envious deſign of having them buried with me, but that I may baſter with theſe *ſecretiſts*, that will not part with one ſecret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *ſecretly*. *Shakſpeare.*
Now *ſecretly* with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm reſentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addiſon.*

Some may place their chief ſatisfaction in giving *ſecretly* what is to be diſtributed; others, in being the open and avowed inſtruments of making ſuch diſtributions. *Atterbury.*

2. Latently; ſo as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Thoſe thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *ſecretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a ſecret.

I could muſter up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vaſt conſtancy and *ſecretneſs*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of ſecretion, or animal ſeparation.

All the glands are a congeries of veſſels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the *ſecretory*, which afterwards exonerate themſelves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecte*, Fr. *ſecta*, Lat. from *ſectando*.]

1. A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. Often in a bad ſenſe.

We all wear out,
In a wall'd priſon, packs and *ſects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakſpeare.*

The greateſt viciſſitude of things is the viciſſitude of *ſects* and religions: the true religion is built upon a rock; the reſt are toſſed upon the waves of time. *Bacon.*

The jealous *ſects*, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their ſynod take. *Dryd.*

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *ſects* of old philoſophers did ever leave a room for greatneſs. *Dryden.*

A *ſect* of freethinkers is a ſum of cyphers. *Bentley.*

2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to be miſprinted for *ſet*.

Of our unbutted luſts, I take this that you call love to be a *ſect* or cion. *Othello.*

SE'CTARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſect*.] Diſpoſition to petty ſects, in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

Nothing hath more marks of ſchiſm and *ſectariſm* than this preſbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſectaire*, French; from *ſect*.]

1. One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims.

My lord, you are a *ſectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakſpeare.*

Romiſh catholick tenets are inconſiſtent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion proteſted and proteſted by the church of England, whence we are called proteſtants, and the anabaptiſts, and ſeparatiſts, and *ſectaries*, on the other hand, whoſe tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

The number of *ſectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of intereſt or conſcience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *ſectaries* of my celeſtial ſkill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenſer.*

SECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſectateur*, French; *ſectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple.

Hereof the wiſer ſort and the beſt learned philoſophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witneſſeth, gathering the opinion of Ariſtotle and his *ſectators*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſection*, French; *ſectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *ſection* of bodies, man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the reſt.
3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

Inſtead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in likeneſs of matter came neareſt to each *ſection* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile ſalts I reſerve till I mention them in another *ſection*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly poſſible to give a diſtinct view of his ſeveral arguments in diſtinct *ſections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of flies, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and ſolids. It is generally uſeful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, ſurveying, aſtronomy, dialling, and projection of the ſphere. All the lines of the *ſector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all diviſions parallelwiſe, and not lengthwiſe; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the baſe of any plain triangle bear the ſame proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſecularis*, Latin; *ſeculier*, French.]

1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; worldly.

Thus, in every ſeveral man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto [illegible] publick and politick *ſecular* affairs. *Hooker.*
Then ſhall the [illegible] names,
Places, and tu[illegible]
Secular pow[illegible]
By ſpiritual [illegible] *Addiſon.*

2. [In the c[illegible] by monaſtic[illegible]
Thoſe north[illegible] religion of thoſe th[illegible] evotion gave great autho[illegible] thereby eaſe, to the clergy, bo[illegible]ular. *Temple.*
In France, vaſt numbers of ſecular[illegible]ticks, *ſecu*[illegible] and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Add*[illegible]

3. [*ſeculaire*, French.] Happening coming once in a *ſecle* or century.

The *ſecular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addiſon.*

SECULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular*.] Worldlineſs; attention to the things of the preſent life.

Lightneſs and *ſecularity* of ſpirit is the greateſt enemy to contemplation. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr. from *ſecular*.]

1. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſecular*.] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular*.] Worldlineſs.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecondine*, *ſecondes*, French; *ſecundæ*, viz. *partes*, *quod naſcentem infantem ſequuntur*. Ainſworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth.

The caſing of the ſkin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *ſecundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *ſecundine* is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is. *Bacon.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their *fecret feminibus* aſleep. *Cowley.*
If the fœtus be taken out of the womb incloſed in the *feminibus*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*ſecurus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured.
Confidence then bore thee on *ſecure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

2. Confident; not diſtruſtful: with *of*.
But thou, *ſecure of* foul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*
One maid ſhe had, below'd above the reſt,
Secure of her, the ſecret ſlag confeſs'd. *Dryden.*
The portion of their wealth they deſign for the uſes of the poor, they may throw into one of theſe publick repoſitories, *ſecure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.
Haply too *ſecure of* our diſcharge
From penalty. *Milton.*
It concerns the moſt *ſecure of* his ſtrength, to pray to God not to expoſe him to an enemy. *Rogers.*
In Lethe's lake ſouls long oblivion taſte;
Of future life *ſecure*, forgetful of the paſt. *Dryden.*
We live and act as if we were perfectly *ſecure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourſelves. *Atterbury.*

4. Careleſs; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
Gideon ſmote the hoſt, for the hoſt were *ſecure*. *Judges.*

5. Free from danger; ſafe.
Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not *ſecure* to ſingle or combin'd. *Milton.*
Meſſapus next,
Maſter of ſteel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*
Secu[illegible] blows,
Secure o[illegible]
In m[illegible] *Dryden.*
[illegible] the object in
[illegible]operly *from*
[illegible]*ſecure.*
T[illegible]bjective.]
1. [illegible]t of hazard;
[illegible]
That m[illegible]ecure,
Secure from [illegible]re. *Milton.*
Actions have their preference, not according to the tranſient pleaſure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they ſerve to *ſecure* that perfect durable happineſs hereafter. *Locke.*
Truth and certainty are not *ſecured* by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain floating ſtate with as without them. *Locke.*
That prince, who ſhall be ſo wiſe as, by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty, to *ſecure* protection to the honeſt induſtry of mankind againſt the oppreſſion of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*
Deeper to wound, ſhe ſhuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conqueſt by her flight,
And triumphs when ſhe ſeems to yield. *Prior.*
Nothing can be more artful than the addreſs of Ulyſſes: he *ſecures* himſelf of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make ſafe.
I ſpeed a cloud before the victor's ſight,
Suſtain'd the vanquiſh'd, and *ſecur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *ſecur'd* him, when I fought with joy
The vow'd deſtruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*
Where two or three ſciences are purſued at the ſame time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *ſecure* the mind from wearineſs. *Watts.*

3. To aſſure.

SECU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſecure*.]

1. Without fear; carelеſſly.
Love, that had now long time *ſecurely* ſlept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
Gan rear his head, by Clothe being waked. *Spenſ.*

Tis done like Hector, but *ſecurely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal miſprizing
The knight oppoſ'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Has during toe *ſecurely* him defy'd. *Milton.*
A ſoul that can *ſecurely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden.*
Whether any of the reaſonings are inconſiſtent, I *ſecurely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; ſafely.
We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the lunar world *ſecurely* pry. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecure*.] The cauſe of ſafety; protection; defence.
They, like Judas, deſire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *ſecurement* from it. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecurité*, Fr. *ſecuritas*, Latin; from *ſecure*.]

1. Carleſneſs; freedom from fear.
Marvellous *ſecurity* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a ſharp ſenſe of their ſtings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious careleſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance.
How ſenſeleſs then and dead a ſoul hath he,
Which thinks his ſoul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not ſo, but ſo would have it be,
That he might ſin with more *ſecurity*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence;
If the providence of God be taken away, what *ſecurity* have we againſt the ſo innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually expoſed? *Tillotſon.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; aſſurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.
There is ſcarce truth enough alive to make ſocieties ſecure; but *ſecurity* enough to make fellowſhips accurſt. *Shakſpeare.*
When they had taken *ſecurity* of Jaſon, they let them go. *Acts.*
It is poſſible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable *ſecurity* that he will not be falſe and cruel. *Swift.*
Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the ſureſt and moſt ſacred of all *ſecurities*." *Swift.*
The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and *ſecurities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty.
Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we ſhould have no *ſecurity* for our trade, while Spain was ſubject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *n. ſ.* A kind of portable couch; a chair. I believe becauſe firſt made at *Sedan*.
Some beg for abſent perſons, feign them ſick,
Cloſe mew'd in their *ſedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryd.*
By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament, and *ſedan*, exceeding 1211. 1s. 10d. halfpenny, ſhould pay 30s. in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*ſedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene.
With count'nance calm and ſoul *ſedate*,
Thus Furnus. *Dryden.*
Diſputation carries away the mind from that calm and *ſedate* temper which is ſo neceſſary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *adv.* [from *ſedate*.] Calmly; without diſturbance.
That has moſt weight with them that appears *ſedately* to come from their parents reaſon. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedate*.] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance.
There is a particular *ſedateneſs* in their converſation and behaviour that qualifies them for company with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addiſon.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedentary*.] The ſtate of being ſedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſedentario*, Italian; *ſedentarius*, from *ſedeo*, Latin.]

1. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action.
A *ſedentary* life, appropriate to all ſtudents, cruſhes the bowels; and, for want of turning the body, ſuffers the ſpirits to lie dormant. *Harvey.*
The blood of labouring people is more denſe and heavy than of thoſe who live a *ſedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.
The *ſedentary* earth,
That better might with far leſs compaſs move,
Serv'd by more noble than herſelf, attains
Her end without leaſt motion. *Milton.*
Till length of years,
And *ſedentary* numbneſs, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton.*
The ſoul, conſidered abſtractedly from its paſſions, is of a remiſs *ſedentary* nature, flow in motion, and languiſhing in its executions. *Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ræcz, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called *ſag* or *ſeg*.] A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.
The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair courſe is not hindered,
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamell'd ſtones,
Giving a gentle kiſs to every *ſedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And ſo by many winding nooks he ſtrays,
With willing ſport, to the wild ocean. *Shakſpeare.*
Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *ſedges* hid;
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *ſedges* play with wind. *Shakſpeare.*
In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that ſhineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marſhes; yet is not ſeen but in the height of ſummer, and *ſedge* or other green of the ſame give a good ſhade as buſhes. *Bacon.*
He hid himſelf in the *ſedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*
My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongſt the *ſedges*, all the night lay hid. *Daniel.*
Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *ſedge*, ſhall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *ſedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.
On the gentle Severn's *ſedgy* bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakſpeare.*
Old father Thames raiſ'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:
Deep in his oozie bed he fought his *ſedgy* bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſediment*, French; *ſedimentum*, Latin.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.
The ſalt water riſes into a kind of ſcum on the top, and partly goeth into a *ſediment* in the bottom, and ſo is rather a ſeparation than an evaporation. *Bacon.*
It is not bare agitation, but the *ſediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*
That matter ſunk not down till laſt of all, ſettling at the ſurface of the *ſediment*, and covering all the reſt. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſedition*, French; *ſeditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.
That ſun-ſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *ſedition* on his crown at home. *Shakſpeare.*

In foothing them we nourifh, 'gainft our fenate,
The cockle of rebellion, infolence, fedition. *Shakſ.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*feditieux*, French; *feditiofus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The caufe, why I have brought this army hither,
To remove proud Somerfet from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the ftate. *Shakfpeare.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *feditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'ft
From flight, *feditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if fhe has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *feditious* ftrife,
In everlafting darknefs muft fhe lie;
Still more unhappy that fhe cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feditious.*] Tumultuoufly; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *feditious.*] Turbulence; difpofition to fedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*feduco*, Lat. *feduire*, French.] To draw afide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miflead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who fo firm that cannot be *feduc'd*? *Shakſp.*

Me the gold of France did not *feduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The fooner to effect what I intended. *Shakfpeare.*

A beauty-waning and diftreffed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To bafe declenfion. *Shakfpeare.*

In the latter times fome fhall depart from the faith, giving heed to *feducing* fpirits. *1 Timothy.*

I fhall never gratify the fpitefulnefs of a few with any finifter thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *feduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs muft be who could *feduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let falfe friends *feduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonfon's hoftile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praife,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raife. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from *feduce.*] Practice of feduction; art or means ufed in order to feduce.

To feafon them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *feducement* or vain principle feize them wandering, fome eafy and delightful book of education fhould be read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *feducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *n. f.* [from *feduce.*] One who draws afide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwife a *feducer* flourifhes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakfpeare.*

There is a teaching by reftraining *feducers*, and fo removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The foft *feducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He, whofe firm faith no reafon could remove,
Will melt before that foft *feducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *feduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn afide from the right.

The vicious example of ages paft poifons the curiofity of the prefent, affording a hint of fin unto *feducible* fpirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our fo eafy *feducible* underftandings. *Glanville.*

SEDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*feduction*, Fr. *feductus*, Lat.] The act of feducing; the act of drawing afide.

Whatfoever men's faith, patience, or perfeverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this fin, the *feduction* of Balaam, was fure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miferies of others in thofe extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no fociety ourfelves, is a ftrain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *feduction* of hell. *Brown.*

The deceiver foon found out this foft place of Adam's, and innocency itfelf did not fecure him from this way of *feduction*. *Glanville.*

Helen afcribes her *feduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and defpifes all praife but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally fpeaking, out of reach of *feduction*. *Clariffa.*

SEDU'LITY. *n. f.* [*fedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent affiduity; laborioufnefs; induftry; application; intenfenefs of endeavour.

Man oftentimes purfues, with great *fedulity* and earneftnefs, that which cannot ftand him in any ftead for vital purpofe. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the fame propenfity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the fame *fedulity* and indefatigable induftry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*fedulus*, Lat.] Affiduous; induftrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *fedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What fignifies the found of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *fedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to fuch an end. *L'Eftrange.*

The goat, now bright amidft her fellow ftars,
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her teat, diftent
With milk, thy early food: the *fedulous* bee
Diftill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few reprefentatives is often procured by great induftry and application, wherein thofe who engage in the purfuits of malice are much more *fedulous* than fuch as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fedulous.*] Affiduoufly; induftrioufly; laborioufly; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of facred writ, were moft *fedulously*, moft religioufly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are moft improv'd; then *fedulously* think
To meliorate thy ftock, no way or rule
Be uneffay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fedulous.*] Affiduity; affiduoufnefs; induftry; diligence.

SEE. *n. f.* [*fedes*, Lat.] The feat of epifcopal power; the diocefs of a bifhop.

You, my lord archbifhop,
Whofe *fee* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whofe beard the filver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whofe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whofe white inveftments figure innocence,
The dove and every bleffed fpirit of peace,
Wherefore do you fo ill tranflate yourfelf
Out of the fpeech of peace, that bears fuch grace,
Into the harfh and boift'rous tongue of war? *Shakfpeare.*

It is a fafe opinion for their *fees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themfelves, if they be wife. *Bacon.*

The pope would ufe thefe treafures, in cafe of any great calamity that fhould endanger the holy *fee*. *Addifon.*

Epifcopal revenues were fo low reduced, that three or four *fees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* pret. *I faw*; part. paff. *feen.* [ſeon, Sax. *fien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear fon Edgar,
Might I but live to *fee* thee in my touch,
I'd fay I had eyes again. *Shakfpeare.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was difmayed at the *feeing* of it. *Ifaiah.*

I fpeak that which I have *feen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *feen* with yours. *John.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *feen*, and gods and heroes *fee*. *Dryden.*

It was a right anfwer of the phyfician to his patient, that had fore eyes: If you have more pleafure in the tafte of wine than in the ufe of your fight, wine is good for you; but if the pleafure of *feeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *fee* her fober over a fampler. *Pope.*

2. To obferve; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean flefhed, fuch as I never *faw* for badnefs. *Genefis.*

Such command we had,
To *fee* that none thence iffued forth a fpy. *Milton.*

Give them firft one fimple idea, and *fee* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any further. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *fee* ufed, by the greateft poet of Auguftus's age, to exprefs irrefiftible force in battle. *Addifon.*

3. To difcover; to defcry.

Who is fo grofs
As cannot *fee* this palpable device?
Yet who fo bold but fays he *fees* it not,
When fuch ill dealings muft be *feen* in thought? *Shakfpeare.*

4. To converfe with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wifdom and prudence, by *feeing* men, and converfing with people of different tempers and cuftoms. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *fee* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addifon.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of fight; to have by the eye perception of things diftant.

Who maketh the *feeing* or the blind? have not I, the Lord? *Exodus.*

Air hath fome fecret degree of light; otherwife cats and owls could not fee in the night. *Bacon.*

2. To difcern without [illegible]

Many fagacious [illegible] will look under our [illegible] fine pretenfions, and difcern [illegible] the world that we [illegible] do the contrary. [illegible]

Could you *fee* [illegible]
There you might read your own [illegible] doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *fee* into the fpirit of them all, and form your pen from thofe general notions. *Felton.*

3. To inquire; to diftinguifh.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakfpeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *fee'ft* thou? for the fail
Of any point in't fhall be death. *Shakfpeare.*

5. To fcheme; to contrive.

Caffio's a proper man: let me *fee* now;
To get his place. *Shakfpeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* [originally the imperative of the verb *fee.*] Lo; look; obferve; behold.

See! fee! upon the banks of Boyne he ftands,
By his own view adjufting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the fole blifs heav'n could on all beftow,
Which who but feels can tafte, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your houfe. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. f.* [ſæd, Saxon; *feed*, Danifh; *faed*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *feeds* of time,
And fay which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakfpeare.*

Seed of a year old is the beft, though fome *feed* and grains laft better than others. *Bacon.*

That every plant has its *feed*, is an evident fign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever fee any herbs, except thofe of the grafs-leaved tribe, come up without two *feed* leaves;

which to me is an argument that they came all of *feed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *feed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Juſt gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine ariſes from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *feed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for *feed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. Firſt principle; original.

The *ſeed* of whatſoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters, as a *ſeed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd
In all that ſeemed fit for kingly *ſeed*. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your ſtates, your blood, your *ſeed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *ſeed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *ſeed* they were not held,
Which other mortals ſo excell'd;
And beauty too in ſuch exceſs,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no leſs. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To ſhed the ſeed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they deſign for ſeed, which they let ſtand to *ſeed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEED'CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake*.] A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

Remember, wife,
The *ſeedcake*, the paſties, and furmety pot. *Tuſſer.*

SEED'LIP. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel in which the
SEED'LOP. } ſower carries his ſeed.
Ainſworth.

SEED'PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the diſſolution of *ſeedpearl* in ſome acid menſtruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be caſt in whole, they will be carried in ſwarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEED'PLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterward tranſplanted.

To counſel others, a man muſt be furniſhed with an univerſal ſtore in himſelf to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and *ſeedplot*: there are the ſeats of all argument and invention. *Ben Jonſon.*

Humility is a *ſeedplot* of virtue, eſpecially chriſtian, which thrives beſt when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuſeful to preſent a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to thoſe paſſages by which the *ſeedplots* were made and framed, from whence thoſe miſchiefs have ſucceſſively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEED'TIME. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time*.] The ſeaſon of ſowing.

While the earth remaineth, *ſeedtime* and harveſt ſhall not ceaſe. *Geneſis.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he muſt give them two *ſeedtimes*, and two harveſts. *Bacon.*

The firſt rain fell upon the *ſeedtime* about October, and was to make the ſeed to root; the latter was to fill the ear *Brown.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall hold their courſe, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *ſeedtime* was their harveſt, and by ſowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiouſly obſerves the face of the heavens, by miſſing his *ſeedtime*, will loſe the hopes of his harveſt. *Atterbury.*

SEED'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed*.] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch *ſeedlings* or plants as are for their choiceneſs reſerved in pots. *Evelyn.*

SEED'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed*.] Seedtime; the time of ſowing.

Bloſſoming time
From the *ſeedneſs* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyſon. *Shakſpeare.*

SEED'SMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man*.]

1. The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the *ſeedſman*
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One that ſells ſeed.

SEED'Y. *adj.* [from *ſeed*.] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee*.] Sight; viſion.

Love adds a precious *ſeeing* to the eye. *Shakſ.*

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [*vû que*, Fr. from
SEE'ING *that*. } *ſee*. It would be more grammatically written, as *vû que*, *pour vû que*, in French; *ſeen that*, or *provided that*.] Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

Why ſhould not they be as well victualled for ſo long time, as the ſhips are uſually for a year, *ſeeing* it is eaſier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenſer.*

How ſhall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *ſeeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, becauſe he is not yet called to the miniſtry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of thoſe people who have been moſt induſtrious after wiſdom. *Milton.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of viſion, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the ſurfaces of bodies, and by their ſubtlety penetrate any obſtacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the ſeveral bodies from which they proceed: in conſequence of this hypotheſis they maintained, that we could have no phantaſy of any thing, but what did really ſubſiſt either intire or in its ſeveral parts. *Bentley.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought*. [ſecan, Sax. *ſoecken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to ſearch for: often with *out*.

He did range the town to *ſeek* me *out*. *Shakſpeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall *ſeek*
The ſquirrel's board, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakſpeare.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks, are we brought in, that he may *ſeek* occaſion againſt us, and take us for bondmen. *Geneſis.*

He *ſeeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Iſaiah.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tobit.*

Sweet peace, where doſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *ſought* thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *ſeek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themſelves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *ſeek* temptations *out*!
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*

We muſt *ſeek out* ſome other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or elſe there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *ſought* of him a ſign. *Luke.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and ſeek their meat from God. *Pſalms.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we *ſeek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *ſeek* death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *ſought* the Phrygian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progreſs known,
All *ſeek* the mountains, and forſake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulyſſes *ſought* the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *ſeek* Atrides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*

4. To purſue by machinations.

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *ſought* my life. *Shakſpeare.*

David ſaw that Saul was come out to *ſeek* his life. 1 *Samuel.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Iſaiah.*

I have been forced to relinquiſh that opinion, and have endeavoured to *ſeek* after ſome better reaſon. *Spectator.*

2. To endeavour.

Why ſhould he mean me ill, or *ſeek* to harm? *Milton.*

Aſk not what pains, nor further *ſeek* to know
Their proceſs, or the forms of law below *Dryden.*

3. To make purſuit.

Violent men have *ſought* after my ſoul *Pſalms.*

If thy brother's ox or ſheep go aſtray, it ſhall be with thee until thy brother *ſeek* after it. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation.

All the earth *ſought* to Solomon, to hear his wiſdom. 1 *Kings.*

Unto his habitation ſhall ye *ſeek*, and thither thou ſhalt come. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wiſhed by wiſdom to order that which the young prince *ſought* to by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [an adverbial mode of ſpeech.] At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other ſervices abroad, though they be of good experience in thoſe, yet in theſe they will be new *to ſeek*; and before they have gathered experience, they ſhall buy it with great loſs to his majeſty. *Spenſer.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill *to ſeek* *Milton.*

But they miſplace them all;
And are as much *to ſeek* in other things,
As he that only can deſign a tree,
Would be to draw a ſhipwreck. *Roſcommon.*

SEE'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeek*.]

1. One that ſeeks; an inquirer.

Though I confeſs that in philoſophy I am a *ſeeker*, yet cannot believe that a ſceptick in philoſophy muſt be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *ſeekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

2. The name of a ſect which profeſſed no determinate religion.

SEE'KSORROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſeek* and *ſorrow*.] One who contrives to give himſelf vexation.

A field they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *ſeekſorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou ſaidſt it was thy friend to ſee,
Strephon, whoſe abſence ſeem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*ſceller*, to ſeal, Fr.] To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry.

eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

Now the brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who wander she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakspeare.*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him.

Since, blinded with ambition, he did scour
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [*syllan*, Sax.] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEEL *or* SEE'LING. *n. s.* [from *seel.*] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very all neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr. unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]

To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow, it is sure your own. *Shakspeare.*

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st.*
Shakspeare.

So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

In holy nuptials tied;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden.*

To have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have few virtuous which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for cavillation *Dryden.*

In *Shakspeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours. *King Lear.*

It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi datur negotii* scilicet. *This*, it seems, *is to be my task.*

The earth by these, 'tis said,
Has single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult (so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd)
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore.*

It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison.*

The raven, urg'd by fuele impertinence,
Grew pallionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addis.*

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too, and this, *it seems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakspeare.*

It seems, the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem.*] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shakspeare.

SEE'MING. *n. s.* [from *seem.*]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shakspeare.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakspeare*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long *Shakspeare*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakspeare.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with, but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *seeming.*] Plausibility, fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuade us on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language found other than full of sweetness? *Camden*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [*soommeligt*, Danish; from *soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were fairer and *seemlier* for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakſp.*

The wife
Safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music. *Shakspeare.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in Bates and men.
Dryden.

SEER. *n. s.* [from *see.*]

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and mystick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *seerwood*;
Yet from the wound extinct no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood.
Dryden.

SEE'SAW. *n. s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden.* [*seodan*, Sax. *sieden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and to do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go, suck the subtile blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakspeare.*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cajetano,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimstone,
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon.
Fairy Queen.

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seeths.* *Shakspeare.*

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shakspeare.

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh hook, and struck it into the pan. *1 Samuel.*

SEE'THER. *n. s.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot.

The tire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles, for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SEGNITY. *n. s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat. *segreger*, French.] To fet apart; to feparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Separation from others.

What ſhall we hear of this?
——A *ſegregation* of the Turkiſh fleet;
For do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to pelt the clouds. *Shakſ.*

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNFU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *ſeignior*.] Inveſted with large powers; independent.

Thoſe lands were *ſeigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin; *ſeigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeignior*.] A lordſhip; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *ſeignory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

Were you not reſtor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *ſeignories*? *Shakſp.*

Hoſea, in the perſon of God, ſayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have let a *ſeignory* over themſelves, which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinſter, had royal juriſdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five ſons enjoyed that *ſeignory* ſucceſſively. *Davies.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneuriage*, French; from *ſeignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *ſeignorage*. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior*.] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *ſeignoriſeth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛegne, Saxon; *ſeine*, *ſenne*, *ſeme*, Fr.] A net uſed in fiſhing.

They have cock-boats for paſſengers, and *ſeine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeine*.] A fiſher with nets.

Seiners complain, with open mouth, that theſe drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fiſhermen, and reap ſmall gain to themſelves. *Carew.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir*, French.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to graſp.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath ſpied,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches cloſe, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chooſe his ground
Whence ruſhing he might ſureſt *ſeize* them both,
Both griped in each paw. *Milton.*

2. To take poſſeſſion of by force.

At laſt they *ſeize*
The ſcepter, and regard not David's ſons *Milton.*

3. To take poſſeſſion of; to lay hold on; to invade ſuddenly.

In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *ſeize* her ſoul. *Pope.*

4. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.

An eſcheator of London had arreſted a widow that was outlawed, and *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged, by the higheſt kind of judgment, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and *ſeized*, and his houſes pulled down *Bacon.*

5. To make poſſeſſed; to put in poſſeſſion of.

So th' one for wrong, the other ſtrives for right:
As when a griffin, *ſeized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildeſt air making his idle way.
Fairy Queen.

So Pluto, *ſeiz'd* of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envied Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſ.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

Faireſt Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *ſeize* upon:
Be 't lawful I take up what's caſt away? *Shakſp.*

Where there is a deſign of ſupplanting, that neceſſarily requires another of accuſing: even Jezebel projects not to *ſeize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Decay of Piety.*

SE'IZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, French.]

1. [In law.] Is of two ſorts: *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin*, in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowell.*

2. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Every indulgent ſin gives Satan livery and *ſeiſin* of his heart, and a power to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. *Decay of Piety.*

Seiſin is the ſame, in the canon law, as livery and *ſeiſin* at the common law. *Ayliffe.*

3. The things poſſeſſed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as ſucceſſors, of the *ſeizin* of their predeceſſors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize*.]

1. The act of ſeizing.

2. The thing ſeized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defented of his *ſeizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton*

3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion.

Thy lands, and all things that thou doſt call thine,
Worth *ſeizure*, do we ſeize into our hands.
Shakſpeare.

In the general town he maintained a *ſeizure*, and poſſeſſion of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn proteſtants, after he had caſt off the pope; and his *ſeizure* of eccleſiaſtical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; poſſeſſion.

And ſhall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *ſeizure*, and this kind regreet? *Shakſp.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me *ſeizure* of the mighty wealth *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no ſudden *ſeizure* of a lapſed ſyllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *adj.* [ſelð, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon: *Spenſer.* The ſame with *uncouth*.

SELDOM. *adv.* [ſeldan, rarely; ſeldon, more rarely; ſeldoꝛt, moſt rarely. Seldan is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ſeldan, or ſelð, rare, and hpamne, when, Saxon; *ſelden*, Dutch; *ſeltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wiſdom and youth are *ſeldom* joined in one; and the ordinary courſe of the world is more according to Joſh's obſervation, who giveth men advice to look with an eye to the ancients, and in the length of days underſtanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *ſeldom* gives. *South.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *ſeldomer* it is ſeen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeldom*.] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. Little uſed.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *ſeldomneſs* and oftenneſs of doing well. *Hooker.*

SELDSHOWN. *adj.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown*.] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldſhown flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs. *Shakſpeare.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Latin.] To chooſe in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *ſelected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminiſhed, being now ſcarce forty thouſand ſtrong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *ſelects*. *Dryd.*

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, bluſhing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy conſtellations, on that hour
Shed their *ſeleꝛeſt* influence. *Milton.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls aſcend the ſacred way. *Pope.*

SELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Latin; from *ſelect*.] The act of culling or chooſing; choice.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the *ſelection* ſeems but arbitrary. *Rogers.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect*.] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect*.] He who ſelects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſelenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phique*, French, from *ſelenography*.] Belonging to ſelenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenographia*, Fr. σεληνη and γραφω.] A deſcription of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *ſelenography*, or deſcription of the moon, hath well tranſlated the Greek appellations of regions, ſeas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun*; plur. *ſelves*. [ſilfa, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Saxon; *ſelf*, *ſelf*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; the above others; ſometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way
Which you did ſhoot the firſt. *Shakſpeare.*

The cruel miniſters, by *ſelf* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakſpeare.*

On theſe *ſelf* hills the air is ſo thin, that it is inſufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Bacon.*

At that *ſelf* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves. as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf, *be people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf; *thou lovеſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee.

They caſt to build a city,
And get *themſelves* a name. *Milton.*

He permits
Within *himſelf* unworthy pow'rs to reign
Over free reaſon. *Milton.*

Self is that conſcious thinking thing, which is ſenſible or conſcious of pleaſure and pain, capable of happineſs and miſery, and ſo is concerned for itſelf, as far as that conſciouſneſs extends. *Locke.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe: as, *myſelf* will decide it; I *myſelf* will come; *himſelf* ſhall revenge it. This uſe of *ſelf*, thus compounded, without the pronoun perſonal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, *its*

noun adjectives, it forms a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves*.

No more he mention'd then of violence
Againſt *ourſelves*, or wilful barrenneſs. *Milton.*

Myſelf, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives.

It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himſelf*.

A horſe well bitted, which *himſelf* did dreſs. *Dryden*

And touch'd with miſeries *myſelf* have known,
I learn to pity woes ſo like my own. *Dryden.*

It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action.

The ſpark of noble courage now awake,
And drive your excellent *ſelf* to excel. *F. Queen.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *ſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since conſciouſneſs always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *ſelf*, and thereby diſtinguiſhes himſelf from all other thinking things; in this alone conſiſts perſonal identity, i. e. the ſameneſs of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the conſciouſneſs it has of its preſent thoughts and actions, that it is *ſelf* to it *ſelf* now, and ſo will be the ſame *ſelf*, as far as the ſame conſciouſneſs can extend to actions paſt or to come. *Locke.*

The fondneſs we have for *ſelf*, and the relation which other things have to our *ſelves*, furniſhes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

§. It is much uſed in compoſition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be obſerved, that its compoſition in *Shakſpeare* is often harſh.

Then held ſhe her tongue, and caſt down a *ſelf*-accuſing look, finding that ſhe had ill put out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than ſhe minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt
Of our *ſelf*-love, to paſſions do deceive
We think they hurt when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *ſelf*-like cauſe he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was firſt that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a veſſel of the mind,
Where it ſhould be to *ſelf*-deſtruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door ſat *ſelf*-conſuming care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

My ſtrange and *ſelf* abuſe
Is the initiate fear that wants hard uſe. *Shakſp.*

I have heard ſo much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have ſpoke thereof,
But being over-full of *ſelf* affairs,
My mind did loſe it. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor know I aught
By me that's ſaid or done amiſs this night,
Unleſs *ſelf*-charity be ſometimes a vice,
And to defend ourſelves it be a ſin,
When violence aſſails us. *Shakſpeare.*

He walks, and that *ſelf* cham about his neck,
Which he forſwore. *Shakſpeare.*

It is in my power, in one *ſelf*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm cuſtom. *Shakſpeare.*

His treaſons will ſit bluſhing in his face,
Not able to endure the ſight of day,
But *ſelf* affrighted tremble at his ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtars above us govern our conditions;
Like one *ſelf*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different iſſues. *Shakſpeare.*

I'm made of that *ſelf*-metal as my ſiſter,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakſpeare.*

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the *ſelf*-ſame flight
The *ſelf*-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakſpeare.*

He may do ſome good on her:
A peeviſh *ſelf*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakſpeare.*

But loſt myſelf be guilty of *ſelf*-wrong,
I'll ſtop mine ears againſt the mermaid's ſong. *Shakſpeare.*

He conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind: being down, inſulted, rail'd,
Got praiſes of the king
For him attempting who was *ſelf*-ſubdu'd. *Shakſ.*

The Everlaſting ſixt
His cannon 'gainſt *ſelf* ſlaughter. *Shakſpeare.*

Know if his laſt purpoſe hold,
Or whether ſince he is adviſ'd by aught
To change the courſe. He's full of alteration
And *ſelf* reproving. *Shakſpeare.*

More nor leſs to others paying,
Than by *ſelf*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whoſe cruel ſtriking
Kills for faults of his own liking. *Shakſpeare.*

Pellom's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *ſelf*-conparitions,
Point againſt point. *Shakſpeare.*

Self-love, my liege, is not ſo vile a ſin
As *ſelf*-neglecting *Shakſpeare.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakſpeare.*

His lords deſire him to have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainneſs and *ſelf*-glorious pride. *Shakſpeare.*

You promiſ'd
To lay aſide *ſelf*-harming heavineſs,
And entertain a cheerful diſpoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

In their anger they ſlew a man, and in their *ſelf*-will they digged down a wall. *Geneſis.*

The moſt ordinary cauſe of a ſingle life is liberty, eſpecially in certain *ſelf*-pleaſing and humourous minds, which are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon*

Hath though ſet up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *ſelf*-love, or *ſelf*-intereſt of thy own? *Dappa*

Up through the ſpacious palace paſſed he
To where the king's proudly repoſed head,
If any can be ſoft to tyranny,
And *ſelf*-tormenting ſin, had a ſoft bed. *Crashaw*

With a joyful willingneſs theſe *ſelf* loving reformers took poſſeſſion of all vacant preferment, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and ſubſiſtence. *Walton*

Repent the ſin; but at the puniſhment
Thou canſt avoid, *ſelf*-preſervation bids. *Milton.*

Him faſt ſleeping ſoon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *ſelf* roll'd. *Milton*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *ſelf*-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correſpond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that *ſelf* begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods embioſt,
That no ſecond knows nor third,
And lay here while a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton*

He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him, longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *ſelf*-homicide *Hale's MSS.*

Thyſelf from flattering *ſelf* covert defend,
Nor what thou doſt not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that ſavage beaſt, whoſe mind,
From reaſon to *ſelf*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
And, my juſt anger, be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *ſelf* devouring ſilence. *Denh.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf* murder, the greateſt ſin. *Grauut*

Are not theſe ſtrange *ſelf*-deluſions, and yet atteſted by common experience? *South.*

If the image of God is only ſovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much miſtaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourſelves unlike God, by too much *ſelf*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, ſtill-abhorring, *ſelf*-denying frame of ſpirit, he cannot take a more efficacious courſe to obtain it than by praying himſelf into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himſelf to the difficult work of *ſelf*-examination, by a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the whole eſtate of his ſoul *South.*

A fatal *ſelf* impoſture, ſuch as defeats the deſign, and deſtroys the force, of all relation. *South.*

When he extends to bereave the world of an illuſtrious perſon, he may reaſt him upon a bold *ſelf*-opinionated phyſician, worſe than a buſy diſtemper, who ſhall make a ſtuff to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of miracles can never be proved rational, till we prove the perſon doing it omnipotent and *ſelf* ſufficient, and ſuch as can never need any mortal aſſiſtance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *ſelf*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greateſt crime. *Temple.*

A *ſelf*-conceited fop will ſwallow any thing *L'Eſtrange.*

From Atreus though your race of line are came;
Yet my *ſelf* confeſſing worth your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the common latitude which his *ſelf* indulgency could accord to any. *Dryden.*

Below you ſphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-centred and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

All theſe receive their birth from other things,
But from himſelf the phœnix only ſprungs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the ſame. *Dryd.*

The burning arc, that ſhone ſo bright,
Flew off all fudden with extinguiſh'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little ſpace,
Which turn'd *ſelf* kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou firſt, O king! reſtrain the rights of ſway;
Pow'r, *ſelf* reſtrain'd the people beſt obey. *Dryd.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the ſame *ſelf* evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been ſaid, is a mark of yet more pride and *ſelf*-conceitedneſs, when we take upon us to ſet another right in his ſtory. *Locke.*

I am as juſtly accountable for any action done many years ſince, appropriated to me now by this *ſelf*-conſciouſneſs, as I am for what I did the laſt moment of *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *ſelf*-determination appear to be connected *Locke.*

The *ſelf* exiſtent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of exiſtence, in himſelf; for he that is above, or exiſteth without, any cauſe, that is, hath the power of exiſtence in himſelf, cannot be without the power of any poſſible exiſtence. *Grew.*

Body cannot be *ſelf* exiſtent, becauſe it is not *ſelf* moveut; for motion is not of the eſſences of body, be cauſe we may have a diſtinct conception of body, abſtracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is ſomething elſe beſides body, ſomething without which body may be conceived to exiſt *Grew.*

Confidence, as oppoſed to modeſty, and diſtinguiſhed from decent aſſurance, proceeds from *ſelf*-opinion, or aſhamed by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
Till ſome firſt cauſe, ſome *ſelf*-exiſtent mind,
Who form'd and rules all nature, is found. *Blackmore.*

If a firſt body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundleſs ſpace,
'Tis plain it then may abſent be from all,
Who then will this a *ſelf* exiſtence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall nature, erring from her firſt command,
Self-preſervation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

How nonſenſe is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion groſes his way ſtoutly amongſt *ſelf*-contradiction, and grovels in abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

This fatal hypocriſy and *ſelf*-deceit is taken notice of in theſe words, Who can underſtand his errours? Cleanſe thou me from ſecret faults. *Speck.*

The guilt of perjury is to *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongſt the greateſt crimes, by thoſe who were only governed by the light of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Self-ſufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addiſon.*

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *ſelf*-contradictory. *Spect.*

Light, which of all bodies is neareſt allied to ſpirit, is alſo moſt diffuſive and *ſelf*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we ſee, in bodies, the more of km they are to ſpirit in ſubtilty and refinement, the more ſpreading are they and *ſelf*-diffuſive. *Norris.*

God, who is an abſolute ſpiritual act, and who is ſuch a pure light as in which there is no darkneſs, muſt needs be infinitely *ſelf*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conſcious of ſome individual, *ſelf*-moving, *ſelf*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradeſman, a *ſelf* ſeeking wretch. *Arbuthnot.*

By the blaſt of *ſelf*-opinion mov'd,
We wiſh to charm, and ſeek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and underſtanding ſubſtances do clearly demonſtrate to philoſophical inquirers the neceſſary *ſelf*-exiſtence, power, wiſdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinſically ſtir itſelf, and either commence or alter its courſe, it muſt have a principle of *ſelf*-activity, which is life and ſenſe *Bentley.*

This deſire of exiſtence is a natural affection of the ſoul; 'tis *ſelf*-preſervation in the higheſt and trueſt meaning. *Bentley.*

The philoſophers, and even the epicureans, maintained the *ſelf*-ſufficiency of the godhead, and ſeldom or never ſacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *ſelf*-motion, nor with a power to alter the courſe in which it is put: it is merely paſſive, and muſt ever continue in that ſtate it is ſettled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *ſelf*-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

His labour and ſtudy would have ſhewn his early miſtakes, and cured him of *ſelf*-flattering deluſions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a raſh and *ſelf*-ſufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among ſnares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jeſus, with all its *ſelf* denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete this iſland's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native ſoil, I came
Self-baniſh'd thence. *Pope.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable, that of Ajax is heavy and *ſelf*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ſhip,
A mark of vengeance on the table deep;
To warn the thoughtleſs *ſelf* confiding train
No more unbleſs'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is looſe love? a tranſient guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire,
A wand'ring *ſelf*-conſuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *ſelf*-conſidering, as he ſtands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleaſing land;
For who *ſelf*-mov'd with weary wing would ſweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown
Employ their pains to ſpurn ſome others down;
And, while *ſelf*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the ſport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulyſſes here is too oſtentatious, and that he dwells more than modeſty allows upon his own accompliſhments; but *ſelf*-praiſe is ſometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder ſuch a ſpirit, in ſuch a ſituation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion, or *ſelf*-converſation. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. ſ.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the ſame with *ſanicle*.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf*.] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

What could the moſt aſpiring *ſelfiſh* man deſire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himſelf, than ſuch a knowledge as can diſcover the leaſt appearance of perfection, and ſuch a goodneſs as will proportion a reward to it? *Spectator.*

Paſſions, though *ſelfiſh*, if their means be fair,
Liſt under reaſon, and deſerve her care;
Thoſe that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take ſome virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

This ſublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all baſe droſs of *ſelfiſhneſs* and intereſt, nobly begets a perfect ſubmiſſion of our wills to the will of God. *Bogle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others.

He can your merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhew the ſenſe of it without the love *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame*.] Exactly the ſame.

I have no great cauſe to look for other than the *ſelfſame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight purſued one way the *ſelf ſame* hour. *Milt.*

I have been baſe,
Baſe ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a ſon could to a parent give:
Behold me puniſh'd in the *ſelf-ſame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryd.*

SE'LION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf*.] *Sell* is retained in *Scotland* for *ſelf*, and *ſells* in the plural for *ſelves*.

They turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their barns bread, wives, and *ſells*. *B. Jonſon.*

SELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſilla*, Latin.] A ſaddle. Obſolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty ſteed with golden *ſells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Fairy Queen.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon; *ſila*, Iſlandick.]

1. To give for a price; to vend: the word correlative to *buy*.

The Midianites *ſold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Geneſis.*

Let us *ſell* him to the Iſhmeelites. *Geneſis.*

This ſcent is likewiſe miſtreſs of an art,
Which to ſoft people ſweet perfumes doth *ſell*. *Dav.*

All the inns and public houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves with corn, which is *ſold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addiſon.*

You have made an order that ale ſhould be *ſold* for three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *ſold* his country.

You would have *ſold* your king to ſlaughter,
His princes and his peers to ſervitude. *Shakſpeare.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *ſell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakſpeare.*

Conſult not with a buyer of *ſelling*. *Ecclеſiaſticus.*

SE'LLANDER. *n. ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell*.] The perſon that ſells; vender.

To things of ſale a *ſeller*'s praiſe belongs. *Shak.*

The name of the agent, of the *ſeller*, notary, and witneſſes, are in both inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *ſelvage* in the coupling. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf*.

Conſciouſneſs being interrupted, and we loſing ſight of our paſt *ſelves*, doubts are raiſed whether we are the ſame. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, French.] Like; reſembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feaſts, ſocieties, and throngs of men!
His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf, Timon diſdains. *Shak.*

With *ſemblable* reaſon we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *ſemblable*.] With reſemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was hight
Sembłably furniſh'd like the king himſelf *Shak.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, French, from *ſemblant*.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe,
Bethink thee on her virtues, that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art
Repeat their *ſemblance* often. *Shakſpeare.*

She's but the ſign and *ſemblance* of her honour;
Behold how like a maid the blaſhes here!
O, what authority and ſhew of truth
Can cunning ſin cover itſelf withal! *Shakſpeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not ſubſtance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and diſpell'd their fears. *Milt.*

This laſt effort brought forth the opinion, that theſe bodies are not what they ſeem to be, that they are no ſhells, but mere ſportings of active nature, and only *ſemblances* or imitations of ſhells. *Woodw.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *ſemblance* of virtue, only to conceal and diſguiſe our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure.

Be you the ſoldier, for you likeſt are,
For manly *ſemblance*, and for ſkill in war *Spenſer.*

Their *ſemblance* kind, and mild their geſture were.
Peace in their hands, and friendſhip in their face *Fairfax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, Fr.] Like, reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may laſt; that, as their eyes ſurvey
The *ſemblant* ſhade, men yet unborn may ſay,
Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen,
Her brow thus ſmooth, her look was thus ſerene! *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Her purpoſe was not ſuch as ſhe did feign,
Nor yet her perſon ſuch as it was ſeen;
But under ſimple ſhew, and *ſemblant* plain,
Lurks falſe Dueſſa, ſecretly unſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *ſemblant*, tho' the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſer.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſemblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and ruby; thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ ſhrill and ſound,
And all is *ſemblative* a woman's part. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEMBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, Fr.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

Let Europe, ſay'd, the column high erect,
Thou Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *ſembling* art may carve the ſtory beſt,
And full achievement of thy great deſigns *Pope.*

SEMI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *adj.* [*ſemi*, and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *n. f.* [*semibreve*, Fr.] *Semibref* is a note in muſick relating to time, and is the laſt in augmentation. It is commonly called the maſter-note, or meaſure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by itſelf; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjuſted to its value. *Harris*

He takes my hand, and as a ſtill which ſtays
A *ſemibref* 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, ſo tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Latin; *ſemi* and *circle*.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become ſome women beſt, ſo they be in a *ſemicircle*
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakſpeare*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *ſemicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakſpeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *ſemicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circu-*
SEMICI'RCULAR. } *lar.*] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *ſemicircled* farthingale. *Shakſpeare*

The rainbow is cauſed by the rays of the ſun falling upon a round and oppoſite cloud, whereof ſome reflected, ſome refracted, beget the *ſemicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown.*

The teas are incloſed between the two *ſemicircular* rides that ſurround it. *Addiſon.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a ſtraight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little conſiderable as a *ſemidiameter* of the earth in two meaſures of the higheſt heaven, the one taken from the ſurface of the earth, the other from its centre: the diſproportion is juſt nothing. *More.*

The force of this inſtrument conſiſts in the diſproportion of diſtance betwixt the *ſemidiameter* of the cylinder and the *ſemidiameter* of the rundle with the ſpokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency.

The tranſparency or *ſemidiaphaneity* of the ſuperficial corpuſcles of bigger bodies, may have an intereſt in the production of their colours *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous*.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly tranſparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *ſemidiaphanous* ſky-orſky, yellow and brown *Woodward*

SE'MIDOUBLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double*.] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the ſingle ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLOSCULOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *floſculus*, Lat.] Having a ſemifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *floret*.] Among botaniſts, an half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuntſe, is a ſort of *ſemifluid*; it being ſo far fluid that one part draws along ſeveral other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole maſs, as happens in a perfect ſolid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr.
SEMILU'NARY. } *ſemi* and *luna*, Latin.] Reſembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *ſemilunar* ridge. *Grew*

SEMIME'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic foſſils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering ſurface, not malleable under the hammer; as quickſilver, antimony, cobalt, the arſenicks, biſmuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to theſe may be added the ſemimetallick recrements, tutty and pompholyx. *Hill*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*ſeminal*, Fr. *ſeminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.
2. Contained in the ſeed; radical.

Had our ſenſes never preſented us with thoſe obvious *ſeminal* principles of appearances, we ſhould never have ſuſpected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from ſuch unlikely materials. *Glanville.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of an commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the ſtrength of the *ſeminal* virtue, yet we may manage a ſickly conſtitution, and preſerve a ſtrong one. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Lat.]

1. The nature of ſeed.

As though there were a *ſeminality* in a ſtone, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they can give we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the ſeeds of wheat there lieth obſcurely the *ſeminality* of darnel. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium*, from *ſemino*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterward tranſplanted; ſeedplot.

Some, at the firſt tranſplanting trees out of their *ſeminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickſet *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought.

This ſtratum is expanded, ſerving for a common integument, and being the *ſeminary* or promptuary that furniſheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate.

The hand of God, who firſt created the earth, hath wiſely contrived them in their proper *ſeminaries*, and where they beſt maintain the intention of their ſpecies. *Brown*

4. Principle; cauſality.

Nothing ſubminiſtrates apter matter to be converted into peſtilent *ſeminaries*, ſooner than ſtreams of naſty folks and beggars. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from which ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

It was the ſeat of the greateſt monarchy, and the *ſeminary* of the greateſt men of the world whilſt it was eſtabliſhed. *Peacham*

The moſt of us muſt be the worſt *adulterate ſeminaries* in any chriſtian commonwealth *Swift*

SEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Latin] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſemen* and *facio*,
SEMINI'FICK. } Lat.] Productive of ſeed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *ſeminifical* and abſorbent, but he that ſhall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Ariſtotle *Brown*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* Propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are ſuch as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be diſcriminated from the reſt of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and biſected by, the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another; the half of which is properly the *ſemiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent.

A light *greyiſh aſh-coloured* flint, of much the ſame complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Latin.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethyſtine flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains, but one entire maſſy ſtone, *ſemiperſpicuous*, and of a pale blue, almoſt of the colour of ſome cows horns. *Grew.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *proof*.] The proof of a ſingle evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of a quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] A ſemiſixth; an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical*.] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal*.] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of ſuch a cold moiſt year are tertians, *ſemitertians*, and ſome quartans. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'MITONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemiton*, Fr.] In muſick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel*.] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth.

When Homer would repreſent any agreeable object, he makes uſe of the ſmoothest vowels and moſt flowing *ſemivowels*. *Broome.*

SEMPE'RVIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemper* and *vivus*, Lat. that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *ſempervive* will put out branches two or three years, but they wrap the root in an old cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſempiternel*, Fr. *ſempiternus*, from *ſemper* and *æternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Thoſe, though they ſuppoſe the world not to be eternal, *à parte ante*, are not contented to ſuppoſe it to be *ſempiternal*, or eternal *à parte poſt*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immenſe antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending ſcale aſcend
Of ſons and fathers will it never end?
If 'twill, then muſt we through the order run
To ſome one man whoſe being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *ſempiternal*, why
Did he, ſince independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *ſempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *à parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodneſs. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ſeamerype, Sax.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *ſempſtreſſes* were employed to make me ſhirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in ſeveral folds. *Gulliver.*

The tuck'd-up *ſempſtreſs* walks with haſty ſtrides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*ſenarius*, *ſeni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Lat. *ſenat*, Fr.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

We debaſe
The nature of our ſeats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *ſenate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakſpeare.*

There they ſhall found
Their government, and their great *ſenate* chuſe. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excurſions, ſpears, or darts,
But counſel, order, and ſuch aged arts;
Which if our anceſtors had not retain'd,
The *ſenate's* name our counſel had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the ſacred ſtrand,
The *ſenate* riſing to ſalute their gueſt. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earneſtneſs are going
All to the *ſenatehouſe*; ſome news is come. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenator*, Lat. *ſenateur*, Fr.] A publick counſellor.

Moſt unwiſe patricians,
You grave but reckleſs *ſenators*. *Shakſpeare.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *ſenators*, to cenſure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Latin; *ſenatorial*, *ſenatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.
SENATO'RIAN. }

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſent*. [*ſandgan*, Gothick; ſendan, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]

1. To deſpatch from one place to another: uſed both of perſons and things.

He *ſent* letters by poſts on horſeback. *Eſther.*

His citizens *ſent* a meſſage after him, ſaying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.*

There have been commiſſions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakſpeare.*

My overſhadowing ſpirit and might with thee
I *ſend* along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree,
And *ſend* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter ſoil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he firſt *ſends* off to ſhore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *ſent* on meſſages, ſtay not ſomewhat longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act.

I have not *ſent* theſe prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah.*

But firſt, whom ſhall we *ſend*
In ſearch of this new world? Here he had need
All circumſpection, and we now no leſs
Choice in our ſuffrage; for on whom we *ſend*
The weight of all and our laſt hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To tranſmit by another; not to bring.

They *ſent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To diſmiſs another as agent; not to go.

God will deign
To viſit oft the dwellings of juſt men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourſe,
Thither will *ſend* his winged meſſengers
On errands of ſupernal grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a diſtant place; as, if God *ſend* life.

I pray thee *ſend* me good ſpeed this day, and ſhew kindneſs unto my maſter. *Geneſis.*

O *ſend* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pſalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a diſtance.

The Lord ſhall *ſend* upon thee curſing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou ſetteſt thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *ſends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almoſt but leaves. *Bacon.*

The ſenſes *ſend* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory preſent only their pictures or images, when the objects themſelves are abſent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuſe; to propagate.

Cherubic ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aëreal muſic *ſend*. *Milton.*

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky tire went round:
The dreadful ſignal all the rocks rebound,
And through th' Achaian cities *ſend* the ſound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deſpatch a meſſage.

I have made bold to *ſend* in to your wife:
My ſuit is that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

This ſon of a murderer hath *ſent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and ſtate, till thoſe votes were utterly abolihed; therefore they *ſent* the ſame day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To ſend for.* To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

Go with me, ſome few of you, and ſee the place, and then you may *ſend for* your ſick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *ſent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, ſeeing that I wept, he preſs'd me cloſe *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſend*.] He that ſends.

This was a merry meſſage.
—We hope to make the *ſender* bluſh at it. *Shakſpeare.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorſeful pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great *ſender* turns a ſour offence. *Shakſpeare.*

Beſt with the beſt, the *ſender*, not the ſent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the ſtate wherein they now are, without the leaſt *ſeneſcence* or decay; without jarring, diſorder, or invaſion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, Fr. of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts or domeſtick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his ſeal of arms, made ſir John Arundel, of Trerice, *ſeneſchal* of his houſehold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew.*

Marſhall'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with ſewers and *ſeneſchals*,
The ſkill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton.*

The *ſeneſchal* rebuk'd in haſte withdrew;
With equal haſte a menial train purſue. *Pope.*

2. It afterward came to ſignify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſedum*.] A plant.

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a taſk of that nature, whoſe difficulty requires that it ſhould be handled by a perſon in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *ſenile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has ſome ſuperiority.

How can you admit your *ſeniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts alſo? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged perſon.

A *ſenior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*.] Elderſhip; priority of birth.

As in inſurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt provoker has, by his *ſeniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulyſſes might be conſigned to his care by the right due to his *ſeniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. ſ.* [*ſena*, Lat.] A phyſical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *ſenna*, or what purgative drug,
Would fcour theſe Engliſh hence? *Shakſpeare.*

Senna tree is of two ſorts; the baſtard *ſenna*, and the ſcorpion *ſenna*; both which yield a pleaſant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *ſeven-night*.] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thurſday *ſennight*, the Thurſday that follows the next Thurſday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a *ſennight*, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakſpeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having ſix eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular, ſpiders octonocular, and ſome *ſenocular*. *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſation*, Fr. *ſenſatio*, ſchool Lat.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

Diverſity of conſtitution, or other circumſtances vary the *ſenſations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Grew.*

The brain, diſtempered by a cold, beating againſt the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, cauſes the *ſenſation* of noiſe. *Hawkey.*

This great ſource of moſt of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our ſenſes, and derived by them to the underſtanding, I call *ſenſation*. *Locke.*

When we are aſleep, joy and ſorrow give us more vigorous *ſenſations* of pain or pleaſure than at any other time. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt, upon a fair eſtimate, have ſtronger *ſenſations* of pain than pleaſure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external ob-

jects are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.

This pow'r is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and sound, and found,
The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense*'s organs be;
And in those five all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.
Davies.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The pow'rs of sense within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and use the *sense*'s pains;
But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. *Holder.*

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have found minds which have their senses found;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind.
Dryden.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

Thus Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge.
Shakspeare.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*.
Shakspeare.

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
What new the wind has got into his head,
Or turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.
Roscommon.

8. Confessedness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only take a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense*, to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shakspeare.*

A base, but presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *Hare.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. *Watts.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. Not in use.

Let the foolish tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shaksp.*

You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things!
Shakspeare.

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows
Rowe.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Hooker.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste:
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkies, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and over-cold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of*.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless of* his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseless*.] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *senseless*.] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

2. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambrick were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakspeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects, those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanville.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it teacheth, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things untouchable as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare.*

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense. *Glanville.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

This fault needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton.*

I saw you in the east at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The verification was he annexed as the description complete, every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Browne.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a show of zeal. *Shaksp.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *ſenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was fore'd to hold my tongue.
Dryden.

7. Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe.
They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have purſued their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addiſon.*

8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.
I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſible*.]
1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility.
The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*
4. Painful conſciouſneſs.
There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs*, and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*
5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

SE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſible*.]
1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes.
He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood that firſt gave life to you *Shakſp.*
A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly*. *Temple.*
The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive; and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.
That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*ſenſitif*, Fr.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.
The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin, yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*
All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are impetuouſly called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*
Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants; a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant*. *n. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having in my ſtamina in the centre: theſe flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower riſes the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*
Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſenſation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which we name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*
The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo called, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive*.] In a ſenſitive manner.
The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
SENSORY. }
1. The part were the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe.
Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*
As ſound in a bell, or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* 'tis a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound. *Newton.*
Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſentitive ſubſtance is preſent, and into which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton.*
2. Organ of ſenſation.
That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſual*, French.]
1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.
Men in general are too partial in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*
2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.
The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.
From amidſt them forſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell;
The *ſenſualleſt*, and after Aſmodai
The fleſhieſt, incubus. *Milton.*
No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual*.] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.
Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able, the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe hers. *South.*

SE'NSUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual*.] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.
But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakſpeare.*
Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar not her ſtate with *ſenſuality*:
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will ſlave to vanity. *Davies.*
Senſuality is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*
They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addiſon.*
Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual*.] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.
Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures, like thoſe who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual*.] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe*.] Tender; pathetic; full of paſſion. Not in uſe.
To this poetry would be made precedent, as being leſs ſubtile and fine; but more ample, *ſenſuous*, and paſſionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend*.
I make a decree that all Iſrael go with thee, for aſmuch as thou art *ſent* of the king. *Ezra.*

SE'NTENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſentence*, Fr. *ſententia*, Latin.]
1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal.
The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *ſentence* that reaſon giveth, concerning the goodneſs of thoſe things which they are to do. *Hooker.*
If we have neither voice from heaven, that to pronounceth of them, neither *ſentence* of men grounded upon ſuch manifeſt and clear proofs that they, in whoſe hands it is to alter them, may likewiſe infallibly, even in heart and conſcience, judge them ſo; upon neceſſity to urge alteration, is to trouble and diſturb without neceſſity. *Hooker.*
How will I give *ſentence* againſt them. *Jeremiah.*
If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, ſtill there are other lenitives, that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *ſentence*. *Swift.*
Let him ſet out ſome of Luther's works, that by them we may paſs *ſentence* upon his doctrine. *Atterbury.*
2. It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.
By the conſent of all laws, in capital cauſes, the evidence muſt be full and clear; and if ſo, where one man's life is in queſtion, what ſay we to a war, which is ever the *ſentence* of death upon many? *Bacon.*
What reſts but that the mortal *ſentence* paſs? *Milton.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.
A *ſentence* may be defined a moral inſtruction couched in a few words. *Peacham.*
4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing.
An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, underſtanding, and ſhewing of hard *ſentences* were found in Daniel. *Peacham.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one.
After this cold conſid'rance, *ſentence* me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate,
What I have done that miſbecame my place, *Shakſp.*
Come the mild judge and intercellor both
To *ſentence* man. *Milton.*
2. To condemn; to doom to puniſhment.
Could that decree from our brother come
Nature herſelf is *ſentence*'d in your doom
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*
Idleneſs, *ſentenced* by the decurions, was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes. *Tatler.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſententious*.] Comprehenſion in a ſentence.
Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *ſententiouſneſs* of common converſe with us. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*ſententieux*, Fr. from *ſentence*.]
1. Abounding with ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick.
He is very ſwift and *ſententious*. *Shakſpeare.*
Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues
Sententious flowers! O let them tell! *Crashaw.*
Their cadence is rhetorical.
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us uſeful and *ſententious* laws. *Waller.*
How he apes his ſire,
Ambitiouſly *ſententious*. *Addiſon.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

The acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, prefleth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body whole motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville.*

SENTIMENT. *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, choose trusty *sentinels*. *Shakesp.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, to that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,
Stand as our watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r,
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Lovet your citadel resorts,
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept, but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SE'NTRY. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *centries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakspeare.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here fools and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real disunction is *separability*, and actual separation, for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from.*

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.
——— To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakspeare.*

Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chronicles.*

5. To withdraw.

Separate thy self from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he wish'd *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *sep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can return without the help of the body too; or else the soul or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate.*] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate.*]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakspeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. s.* [*séparatiste*, Fr. from *separate.*] One who divides from the church: a schismatick; a seceder.

The mahopists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate.*] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

SE'PELIBLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did possess this island. *Davies.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* which he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*; Lat.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

September hath his name as being the ſeventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham.*

SE'PTENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſeven.

Every controverſy has ſeven queſtions belonging to it; though the order of nature ſeems too much neglected by a commencement to this *ſeptenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. ſ.* The number ſeven.

The days of men are cast up by *ſeptenaries*, and every ſeventh year conceived to carry ſome alteration of character in temper of mind or body. *Brown.*

Theſe conſtitutions of Moſes, that proceed by much upon a *ſeptenary*, or number of ſeven, have no relation in the nature of the thing. *Bacon.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſeptennis*, Lat.]

1. Laſting ſeven years.

2. Happening once in ſeven years.

Being once diſpenſed with for his *ſeptennial* viſit, by a holy inſtrument from Petropolis, he reſolved to govern them by tubaltern miniſters. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. n. ſ. [Fr. *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as oppoſite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the ſouth to the *ſeptentrion*. *Shakſpeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*ſeptentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Lat. *ſeptentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That ſcreen'd the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men
From cold *ſeptentrion* blaſts. *Milton.*
If the ſpring
Preceding ſhould be deficient of rain,
Or blaſt *ſeptentrional* with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the ſmoaky miſts and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeptentrional*.] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeptentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly ſink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *ſeptentrionally* excited. *Brown*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never exacted by the loadſtone, *ſeptentrionate* at one extreme, and antiſeptize at another. *Brown*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *ſeptical* medicine, Galen commended the aſhes of a ſalamander. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *latera*, Lat.] Having ſeven ſides.

By an equal interval they make ſeven triangles, the baſes whereof are the ſeven ſides of a *ſeptilateral* figure, deſcribed within a circle. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat. *ſeptuagenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Neſtor, cannot afford a reaſonable encouragement beyond Moſes's *ſeptuagenary* determination. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

If our abridged and *ſeptuageſimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

Which way ſoever you try, you ſhall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *ſeptuagint* chronology, it will ſtill be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſeptuplex*, Lat. Seven times as much.] A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulchralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilſt our ſouls negotiate there,
We like *ſepulchral* ſtatues lay;
All day the ſame our poſtures were,
And we had nothing all the day. *Donne.*
Mine eye hath found that ſad *ſepulchral* rock,
That was the caſket of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*
Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *ſepulchre*? *Shakſpeare.*
Flies and ſpiders get a *ſepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*
There, where the virgin's ſon his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inſpir'd, his praiſe ſung,
And on his *ſepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys*
Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without ſupply, in the *ſepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*
If not one common *ſepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our laſt remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone ſhall join. *Dryden*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakſpeare* and *Milton*; on the firſt, more properly, by *Jonſon* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the leaſt, in her's *ſepulchre* thine. *Shakſp.*
I am glad to ſee that time ſurvive,
Where merit is not *ſepulchred* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben Jonſon.*
Thou *ſo ſepulchred* in ſuch pomp doſt lie,
That kings for ſuch a tomb would wiſh to die. *Milton.*
Diſparted ſtreams ſhall from their channels fly,
And, deep ſurcharg'd, by ſandy mountains lie
Obſcurely *ſepulchred*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a ſtone, was nothing elſe but that during her life ſhe erected over her *ſepulture* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*
Where we may royal *ſepulture* prepare;
With ſpeed to Melcinda bring relief,
Recall her ſpirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*
In England, *ſepulture* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the perſon deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*
Above thoſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail. *Thomſon.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequacious*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter, wherof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and *ſequacity*. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.]

1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part.

If black ſcandal or foul-tac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakſpeare.*
Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, that a man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South.*

2. Conſequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who does not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* there would be ruin both to itſelf and whatſoever depends upon it? *Locke.*
In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight *Milt.*

3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

What *ſequel* is there in this argument? A archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is a deacon. *Bramh.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of ſucceſſion. An elegant word, but little uſed.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Shakſpeare.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence* and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; ſucceeding.

Let my trial be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then, and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakſpeare.*
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Subjected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakſp.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]

1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.

Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train? *Shakſpeare.*
To the which place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakſpeare.*
In thady bow'r
More ſacred and *ſequeſter'd*, though but few,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*
Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſteps prolong,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions warm,
Bear me, oh bear me, to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aſide; to remove.

Although I had wholly *ſequeſter'd* my ſtudy from affairs, yet I ſet down, out of experience and obſervation, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this buſineſs. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to ſegregate.

A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, to receive comfort being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *ſequeſtered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fellows and his French ragouts, which *ſequeſtered* him, and, in a word, he came by his poverty as honeſtly as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of ſeparation.

Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to

animal kingdom, abound with a sort uneasily [illegible] *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. a.* To sequester; to separate.

In general contagions, more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. f.* [*séquestration*, French; from *sequestrate*.]

Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courtes vain;
Never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakspeare.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world, for truth scorns to be seen by eyes much [illegible] upon inferior objects. *South.*

Diremption; disjunction.

The metals remain unlevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering it and continuity, without any *sequestration* of heterogeneous principles. *Boyle.*

State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shakſp.*

Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the voice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *séquestrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian; perhaps of oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio*. *Norris.*

SERAPH. *n. f.* [שרפים] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſéraphique*, French;
SERA'PHICK. } from *ſeraph*.]

Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of ſpecial purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

Pure; refined from ſenſuality.

Is to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Aſſume a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at laſt deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſaiah.*

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [reapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere*. *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vitious, ungentle. *Shakſpeare.*

Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,
Muſing and ſtill. *Rowe.*

SERE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from ſcypan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That mounted on the wings, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *ſeres*. *Chapman.*

SERENA'DE. *n. f.* [*ſerenade*, French; *ſerenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin; the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton maſk, or midnight ball,
Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
To his proud fair; beſt quitted with diſdain. *Milton.*

Fooliſh ſwallow, what doſt thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneleſs *ſerenade*? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly reſt invade,
At her deaf doors, with ſome vile *ſerenade*? *Dryd.*

Will fancies he never ſhould have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and diſturbed honeſt people with his midnight *ſerenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

He continued to *ſerenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectat.*

SERENE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, French; *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live ſublimer'd
In regions mild of calm and *ſerene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *ſerene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhowing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front *ſerene*
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt, unto future circumſpection, and a *ſerene* expectation of the future life. *Grew.*

Gutta-SERE'NA. *n. f.* An obſtruction in the optic nerve.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth pleaſe t' appear,
Seas, *ſerenes*, ſwords, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, Fr. *ſereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *ſerene*, and drive
Precipitant the baſer ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſerene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The ſetting ſun now ſhone *ſerenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally received, can not be ſuppoſed innate, it being impoſſible that men ſhould, without ſhame or fear, confidently and *ſerenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, calmly fair
Soft as her words as ſlow the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *ſerene*.] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ſerene*.] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *ſerenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. f.* [*ſereinté*, French; from *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmneſs; mild temperature.

In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of the globe would be deſolate, and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would conſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *ſerenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *ſerenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*

2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance.

A general peace and *ſerenity* newly ſucceeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his dominions. *Temple.*

3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe moral rules, with confidence and *ſerenity*, were they innate, and ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. f.* [*ſirge*, French; *xerga*, Spaniſh, which *Covarruvias* derives from *xarca*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *ſerge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kerſey or *ſerge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,
And bid broad cloths and *ſerges* grow. *Gay.*

SERGEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, Fr. *ſergente*, Italian, from *ſervians*, Latin.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of magiſtrates.

Had I but time, (this fell *ſergeant*, Death,
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh! I could tell.) *Shakſpeare.*

When it was day, the magiſtrates ſent the *ſergeants*, ſaying, Let thoſe men go. *Acts.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *ſergeant*,
Who like a good and hardy ſoldier fought. *Shak.*

3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.

None ſhould be made *ſergeants*, but ſuch as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeon*; that is, a chirurgeon *ſervant* to the king.

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant*.]

Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *ſervice*, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his hoſt, or to be his marſhal, or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf; or to bear the king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars, as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sergeant.*] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward.*

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series.* *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the holy scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the holy sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakspeare.*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious.*] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South*

All laugh to find
Unthanking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *serious.*] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

Thus our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakspeare.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli.* *n. s.* [*silex*, Latin.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. s.* [*serosité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixivated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematose, or scirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*sereux*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shaksp.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

The chief I challeng'd; he, whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*serpentinus*, Latin; from *serpent.*]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from to *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine.* *Donne.*

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine* yet constant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main! *Blackmore.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*dracontium.*] An herb. *Ainsw.*

SERPENTINE *Stone.* *n. s.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white; the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any taint to water, that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours, the taste and operation of the true water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SERPENT'S *Tongue.* *n. s.* [*ophioglossa.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales. *Wiseman.*

SERPIGO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakspeare.*

She had a node, with pains, on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand. *Wiseman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To draw hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike. *Bacon.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed
SE'RRATED. } with jags or indenture like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes, with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges a scurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the red. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrare*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, *Bacon* uses *serri*; but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and throngs of helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array,
Of depth immeasurable. *Milton.*
Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout,
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT, *n. s.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of master. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakspeare.*

He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakspeare.*

A word of civility used to superiours or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of courts, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shakspeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought. *Genesis.*

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee.
Denham.

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride.
Dryden.

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* so dress,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the curate *served* two churches.

They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

8. To obey in military actions: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He confider'd every creature
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the selfish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them but riding. *L'Estr.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy;
And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*Se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of.* To make use of. A mere gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtile speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingw.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme Being.

Matters hid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*

18. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. *To* SERVE *an office.* To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakspeare.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that, as she used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and, when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryd.*

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shaksp.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessons thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulations, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the publick dinner.

SE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most,
A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel, but now I am out of *service*. *Shakspeare.*

By opprobrious and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*.
Shakspeare.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service*.
Shakspeare.

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my dutious *service*.
Shakspeare.

Riches gotten by *service*, though it be of the best rate, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons,
Pray do my *service* to his majesty *Shakspeare.*

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess, to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shakspeare.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *sea-service*, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet let open *Wotton.*

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakspeare.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures *L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting to much to converse with each other, and caring to little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*

That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my bodys *Shakspeare.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No sermon, no *service*. *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms, read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the compilers of the *service* book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

17. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal, howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*serviſſable*, old Fr. from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As dutcous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakspeare.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakspeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying, pays death's *servile* breath. *Shakspeare.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where call'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity, for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *servile*.]
SERVI'LITY. }

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and damons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*,
For princes should be free. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakspeare.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR. *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shakspeare.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who acts under another, a fellow-labourer. Norman conqueror gave away to his followers the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakspeare.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university.

His learning is much of a size with his birth, and education; no more of either than what a poor beggary *servitor* can be expected to bring with him to his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [*servitude*, French *servitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others have them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakspeare.*

Unjustly thou depravest it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for one that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *Swift.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use.

After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*
Milton.

SE'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body; the red part of it differs from the *serum*, or *serous* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr.
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } *sesquialter*, Latin.]

In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialterate* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Locke.*

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.] Con-
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } taining a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Longinus, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SESQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii, and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once

and one third part more, as between 6 and 8.

ESS. *n. f.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax.

His army was ſo ill paid and governed, as the Engliſh ſuffered more damage by the *ſeſs* of his ſoldiers, than they gained profit or ſecurity by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies.*

E'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, Fr. *ſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a ſupreme dominion over quick and dead; for ſo much his aſcenſion into heaven, and his *ſeſſion* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-geſture, will hardly allow this uſual way of *ſeſſion*. *Brown.*

2. A ſtate aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators.

They are ready t' appear
Where you ſhall hold your *ſeſſion*. *Shakſpeare.*
Sum non a *ſeſſion*, that we may arrange
Our moſt diſloyal lady. *Shakſpeare.*
The old man, mindful full of moan,
Weeping, thus beſpake the *ſeſſion*. *Chapman.*
Of theſe *ſeſſion* ended they bid cry
The great reſult. *Milton.*
Call'd to council all the Achaian ſtates,
Nor herald ſworn the *ſeſſion* to proclaim. *Pope.*

3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs.

It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond Nicene council affords us plentiful aſſurance in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordain'd by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of juſtices: as, the *ſeſſions* of the peace.

SESTERCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſterce*, Fr. *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* half-penny *ſterling*.

Dict.

Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterit *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet*. [*ſatgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; *ſettan*, Sax. *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.
Shakſpeare.

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shakſpeare.*

They that are younger have me in derriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job.*

He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John.*

They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of the ſlain. *Ezekiel.*

God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Geneſis.*

She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;
The gilt refus'd, makes all their bounty vain.
Dryden.

The lives of the revealers may be juſtly enough laid over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture.

They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
Should he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroach!
Shakſpeare.

Our princely general,
Will give your audience; and wherein
It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,
You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off
That might ſo much as think you enemies. *Shakſp.*

This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakſpeare.*

Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty, to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every ſabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father. *Matthew.*

Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe veſſels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full. 2 *Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in majeſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open
Nahum.

The fathers have eaten a ſour grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The ſhipping might be *ſit* on work by fiſhing, by tranſportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel, *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Treviſo were taken from them *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſit* over his horſe. *Hayward.*

By his aid aſpiring
To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man ſo inconſiderable; for it *ſets* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better.
Government of the Tongue.

Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fire was form'd, ſhe *ſets* the kettle on.
Dryden.

Leda's preſent came
To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set caſt betimes to ſchool, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

Over-labour'd with ſo long a courſe,
'Tis time to *ſet* at eaſe the ſmoking horſe.
Dryden.

The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſit* my ſoul at eaſe,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe.
Dryden.

Jove call'd in haſte
The ſon of Maia, with ſevere decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment *Tillotſon.*

When the father looks ſour on the child, every body elſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveneſs is owned, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtored him to his former credit. *Locke.*

His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of abſolute and irreſiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs, which determines his will, and *ſets* him at work in purſuit of his choice on all occaſions. *Locke*

This river,
When nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire.
Addiſon.

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other.
Addiſon.

Your fortunes place you far above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their firſt movement and impreſſed motions demand the impulſe of an almighty hand to *ſit* them a-going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whoſe effects you deſire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the ſight, inanimate ſhe ſeems,
Set are her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bittereſt terms; which the gentleman, with a *ſet* geſture and countenance, ſtill ſoberly related, until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at *ſet* diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other. *Addiſon.*

5. To regulate; to adjuſt.

In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's beſt dominions,
And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Againſt experience he believes,
He argues againſt demonſtration;
Pleas'd when his reaſon he deceives,
And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute.
Dryden.

Grief the tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done to,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſit* and ſing my pain;
And, by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundredth pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not ſow.

Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſit* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be town, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interſperſe or variegate with any thing.

As with ſtars, their bodies all,
And wings, were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this it is *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.

Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? no.
Shakſpeare.

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but, if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth *Coloſſians.*

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſalms.*

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Some I found wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, *ſet* on revenge and ſpite.
Milton.

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine.
Milton.

When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great.
Denham.

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower. *L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on.
Dryden and Lee.

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves. *Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper. *Addison.*

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon. *Spectator.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being. *Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge. *Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, doth unto his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Nehemiah.*

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job.*

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times; for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are apter to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination, *Set* forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *setteſt* a watch over me? *Job.*

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. *Addison.*

14. To exhibit; to display: with *before.*

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house?
Milton.

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,
To *set before* your sight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* th' unhappy Phaëton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.
Addison.

When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation. *Broome.*

15. To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench?
Shakspeare.

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has given thee all. *Rowe.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desp'rate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore. *Prior.*

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all. *Shakspeare.*

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*: as,

Adam, hard *beset*, replied. *Milton.*]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* guns. *Psalms.*

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*

With what'er gall thou *set'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jeremiah.*

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclesiasticus.*

25. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*

26. To station; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die.
Dryden.

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakspeare.*

28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

30. *To* SET *about.* To apply to.

They should make them play games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

31. *To* SET *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*

The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Durpa.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

32. *To* SET *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet.*

33. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and the other matters for that time *set apart.* *Knolles.*

34. *To* SET *aside.* To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership aside, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakspeare.*

In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as fortune rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

35. *To* SET *aside.* To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and fix upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find.
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*. *Prior.*

36. *To* SET *aside.* To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside.*

There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogency,
As may e'en *set aside* the right of birth
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of the supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* against the supposition.

37. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all his servants, and his name was much *set by.* 1 *Samuel.*

38. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly satisfy me, what those things might not, by the law of nature, have been

dued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtues; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the cause. *Bacon.*

39. *To* SET *down.* To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army *Clarendon.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can be, I shall *set down*. *Locke*

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*

40. *To* SET *down.* To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous observation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Puritanists. *Hooker.*

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakspeare.*

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
My country's strength and weakness. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*

41. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a resolve.

Finding him to resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he included the time to end. *Knolles.*

42. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker*

43. *To* SET *forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakspeare.*

The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller*

44. *To* SET *forth.* To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles*

45. *To* SET *forth.* To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown.*

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden.*

46. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakspeare.*

47. *To* SET *forth.* To shew; to exhibit.

To render our persons more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*

To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton.*

The two former, of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*

When poor Rutilus spends all his wealth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden.*

48. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin, the work of salvation. *Hooker.*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker*

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently, or can be sufficiently proved, effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker*

They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them *forwards*. *Bacon*

49. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself. *Cotton.*

50. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever.*

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*. *Shaksp.*

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me *off*. *Shakspeare.*

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried the mischiefs all in the same place, not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus, in a play, some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off*. *Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disgrace, while the other is so much *set off* and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes. *Addison.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical force. *Addison.*

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope; or not yet discovered it, flopt with despair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch, whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now to pake
Iago *set* him *on*. *Shakspeare*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
Shakspeare

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah*

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own cruel malice or other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on*.
Milton

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will jostle forces against an insulting band of rebels when backed with great hosts, and *set on* by information. *South.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition, what can this do but *set* man on the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

52. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you pulling me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead *Shakspeare.*

Scythes toes may *set upon* our backs *Shakspeare.*

Alphontus, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to struggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate, and taken *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: however with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace *Bacon.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by one which I now suffer.
Taylor.

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and mutes startles fight. *Garth.*

53. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

55. *To* SET *out.* To allign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at a better rate than others to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him, is a blessing.
L'Estrange.

56. *To* SET *out.* To publish.

I will cite no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry wife, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret.
Swift.

57. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acception *Locke.*

58. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

59. *To* SET *out.* To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could, *set out*, in case of need at any time, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses. *Addison.*

60. *To* SET *out.* To shew; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, put him out as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that little file of Luther, which our author, or the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* SET *out.* To shew; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his fact was. *Atterbury.*

62. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the entertaining and education of poor children.
Atterbury.

63. *To* SET *up.* To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid
Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade!

64. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not
In such a room, they pluck down those.
Ben Jonson.

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar. *Genesis.*

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
Withhold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

65. *To* SET *up*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakspeare.*

I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. *2 Samuel.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

66. *To* SET *up*. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without fear, generally break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*

67. *To* SET *up*. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job.*

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.
Addison.

68. *To* SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

69. *To* SET *up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

70. *To* SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet.*

71. *To* SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune; *to set up* a trade; *to set up* a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got; and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

72. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwise than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is scarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Genesis.*

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes those stars do never *set*. *Brown.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Give a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of waning night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden.*

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops.
My eyes no object met
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and ferring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. *1 Kings.*

4. To fit musick to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*.
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakesp.*

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the transmuters speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And soldiourly see him *set* on to London. *Shakesp.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* forward,
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakspeare.*

The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

7. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *sets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in most warlike manner appointed, *set* forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople. *Knolles.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant, not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before 's, 'fore they remove
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

11. To apply one's self.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

12. *To* SET *about*. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about* it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy.*

How preposterous is it, never to *set about* works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed! *Atterbury.*

13. *To* SET *in*. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison.*

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Ellis.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to *set in*. *Gulliver.*

14. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise.

Bate your charge
To see performed the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakspeare.*

He that would seriously *set* upon the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *set* upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* SET *on*. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will *set on* them. *Shakesp.*

16. *To* SET *out*. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Locke.*

17. *To* SET *out*. To begin a journey, or course.

At their *setting out* they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set out*, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton.*

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Yours first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race.
Dryden.

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must *set out*, and look no further backwards. *Locke.*

He that *sets out* upon weak legs, will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still. *Locke.*

For these reasons I shall *set out* for London to-morrow. *Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his *setting out* for eternity. *Addison.*

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He *set* not *out* in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first *set out*. *Addison.*

18. *To* SET *out*. To begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into court. *Addison.*

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and about the same time, with Cotsfodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* SET *to*. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to *set to* any thing else. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

20. *To* SET *up*. To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting up* again, and is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London and a long residence there after I had *set up* for myself. *Swift.*

21. *To* SET *up*. To begin a scheme of life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up* for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums, after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick. *Addison.*

22. *To* SET *up*. To profess publickly.

Soon 'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden.*

Those who have once made their court to their mistresses without portions, the males, are never like to *set up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

Set. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little blest'd with the *set* phrase of peace.
Shakspeare.

Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings's
In a *set* hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakspeare.*

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time.
Knolles.

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail.
Dryden.

In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth.
Dryden.

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the compositure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

Set. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices *Arbuthnot.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character, to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Broome.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

The rais'd by *sets* or berries, like white thorn,
And hes the same time in the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to morrow. *Shakspeare.*

When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakspeare.*

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where pile with pile, and eagles eagles fight.
Dryden.

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shaksp.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakspeare.

Seta'ceous. *adj.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

Se'tfoil. *n. s.* [*tormentilla*, Latin.] An herb.

Se'ton. *n. s.* [*seton*, French, from *seta*, Latin.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour.
Wiseman.

Sette'e. *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

Se'tter. *n. s.* [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it.
Ascham.

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings! *Shaksp.*

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods.
Acts.

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their selfish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

Se'tterwort. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

Se'tting *Dog.* *n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Italian; *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

Settle. *n. s.* [*retol*, Saxon.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits. *Ezekiel.*

The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To **Se'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Esth.*

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what they pleas'd;
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she later spoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes to precision in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true, to old authors, and *settling* such as are told after contrary manners.
Addison.

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line. *Dryden.*

This, by a *little* habit in things wherein we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation, which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Spectator.*

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful?
Duppa.

To **Se'ttle.** *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown.*

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam,
But, since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*

A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison.*

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelegi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Pierce love regulates his usual mettle:
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the gallant's toilet affairs. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about, and *settled* in the west, so as we could not be any way. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by use to it, in circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their minds *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shakspeare.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall. *Mortimer.*

Se'ttledness. *n. s.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

Se'ttlement. *n. s.* [from *settle*.]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers earth left a thick *settlement*. *Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estr.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

SE'TWAL. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [seopon, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let every man be master of his time
Till *seven* at night. *Shakspeare.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. *Genesis.*

Pharnus, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana *seven* unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head
He set the false Duessa, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not for that silly old morality,
That as the ties links were knit, our loves should be,
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen,
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Pharian isle,
And *sev'nfold* falls of disembogning Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. *Genesis.*
Wrath meet thy flight *sev'nfold*. *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. s.* [*seven* and *night*.]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here
Anticipates our thoughts a *sev'nnight*'s speed. *Shak.*

Shining woods, and mirthful rooms, seldom a *sevennight* lost their shining. *Bacon.*

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *sev'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*; it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

This comes from one of those untuckered ladies, whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *sev'nnight*. *Addison.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *sevenscore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [seopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [seopontyeŏa, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Genesis.*

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [seopoŏa, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you show me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *seventh*! I'll see no more. *Shakſp.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *seven*.

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *seventy*.] The tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [hundpeontiz, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shakspeare.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *seventy*. *Taylor.*

The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several significations. *Locke.*

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*sevrer*, French; *separo*, Latin.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjointed and *severed*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakspeare.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Matthew.*

He, with his garde, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior fouls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *several* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what curious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shakſp.*

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle *severed* from the rest. *Boyle.*

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakſpeare.*

I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Exodus.*

To SE'VER. *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt. *Exodus.*

There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever* between the use and abuse of things. *King Charles.*

Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*

2. To suffer disjunction.

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging
As soul and body's *sev'rance*. *Shakspeare.*

SE'VERAL. *adj.* [from *sever*.]

1. Different; distinct from another.

Divers sorts of beasts come from *several* parts to drink; and to being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* acts and parts, in *several* ages. *Davies.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryd.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *several* kingdoms. *Abbot.*

This elfe to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and, after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted. *Milton.*

Each might his *sev'ral* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A state of separation, or partition. This substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one filly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser.*

2. Each particular singly taken.

Thus by some *severals*
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakspeare.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shakspeare.*

That will appear to be a method liable to more effective observation of the several*s*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*

4. Enclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but immediately after his marriage he grew very plump and fat. One said to him, Your bedfellow doth contrary to other married men, for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh stood by and said, There is no beast, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately; apart from others.

Conſider angels each of them *ſeverally* in himſelf, and their laws, All ye his angels praiſe him. *Hooker.*

Nature and ſcripture, both jointly and not *ſeverally* either of them, be ſo complete, that unto everlaſting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than theſe two may eaſily furniſh our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apoſtles could not be confin'd
To theſe or thoſe, but *ſeverally* deſign'd
Their large commiſſion round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not ſo much to love likeneſs as beauty, and to chuſe from the faireſt bodies *ſeverally* the faireſt parts. *Dryden.*

Others were ſo very ſmall and cloſe together, that I could not keep my eye ſteady on them *ſeverally*, ſo as to number them. *Newton.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Cheſter, to be ſet forth in *ſeveralty.* *Bacon.*

Having conſidered the apertions in *ſeveralty*, according to their particular requiſites, I am now come to the caſting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; partition.

The rivers incloſe a neck of land, in regard of its ſtateſulneſs not unworthy of a *ſeverance.* *Carew.*

SEVE'RE. *adj.* [*ſevere*, Fr. *ſeverus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it muſt be expreſſed in anger, be always more *ſevere* againſt thyſelf than againſt others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam *ſevere*? *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be ſo *ſevere* with Origen for, but holding the incenſe in his hands, which thoſe about him caſt from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was caſt out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *ſevere*,
It ſeems, in thy reſtraint. *Milton.*

In his looks ſerene,
When angry moſt he ſeem'd, and moſt *ſevere*,
What elſe but favour ſhone? *Milton.*

Nor blame *ſevere* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *ſevere* wrath ſhall he ſharpen for a ſword. *Wiſdom.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict.

Truth, wiſdom, ſanctitude, *ſevere* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave, ſober; ſedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks muſt alter, as your ſubject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *ſevere.* *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice ſteadily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to *ſevere.* *Pope.*

6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon ſo nice a ſubject with my *ſevere* ſtyle. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

Theſe piercing fires are ſoft, as now *ſevere.* *Milton.*

8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a moſt *ſevere* and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſevere.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have waſted our ſtrength to attain ends different from thoſe for which we undertook the war; and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *ſeverely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociouſly; horridly.

More formidable Hydra ſtands within:
Whoſe jaws with iron teeth *ſeverely* grin. *Dryden.*

3. Strictly; rigorouſly.

To be or fondly or *ſeverely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment.

I laugh to ſee your ladyſhip ſo fond,
To think that you have aught but Talbot's ſhadow
Whereon to practiſe your *ſeverity.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the *ſeverity* of publick power,
Which he ſo ſets at nought. *Shakeſpeare.*

Never were ſo great rebellions expiated with ſo little blood, as for the *ſeverity* uſed upon thoſe taken in Kent, it was but upon a ſcum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an eccleſiaſtical cenſure and *ſeverity*: for under a cenſure we only include excommunication, ſuſpenſion, and an interdict; but under an eccleſiaſtical *ſeverity* every other puniſhment of the church is intended. But, according to ſome, a cenſure and a *ſeverity* is the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing.

Though nature hath given inſects ſagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *ſeverity* finds them out. *Hale.*

3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy.

Confining myſelf to the *ſeverity* of truth, becoming, I muſt paſs over many inſtances of your military ſkill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

SEVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To SEW. for *ſue.* To follow. *Spenſer.*

To SEW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To join any thing by the uſe of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to ſew. *Eccleſ.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man ſeweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark.*

To SEW *up.* To encloſe in any thing ſewed.

If ever I ſaid looſe-bodied gown, ſew me in the ſkirts of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

My tranſgreſſion is ſealed up in a bag, and thou *ſeweſt up* mine iniquity. *Job.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SE'WER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuyer trenchant*, French; or *aſſeour*, old French, from *aſſeoir* to ſet down; for theſe officers ſet the diſhes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt.

Marſhall'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with *ſewers* and ſeneſhals;
The ſkill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*

The cook and *ſewer* each his talent tries,
In various figures ſcenes of diſhes riſe. *Dryden.*

2. [from *iſſue*, *iſſuer.*] A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore.* *Cowell.*

The fenmen hold that the *ſewers* muſt be kept ſo, as the water may not ſtay too long in the ſpring till the weeds and ſedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men ſuffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *ſewer* or ſtream of the preſent vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and *ſewers* annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uſes a needle.

SEX. *n. ſ.* [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

Theſe two great *ſexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *ſex.* *Milton.*

2. Womankind, by way of emphaſis.

Unhappy *ſex!* whoſe beauty is your ſnare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *ſex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SEXAGENA'RY. *adj.* [*ſexagenaire*, French; *ſexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by ſixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *adj.* [from *ſex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having
SEXA'NGULAR. } ſix corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grubs from their *ſexangular* abode
Crawl out unfiniſh'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SE'XTANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſextarius*, Latin.] A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *n. ſ.* The ſame as *ſacriſty.*
SE'XTRY. } *Dict.*

SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Latin.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aſpects,
In *ſextile*, ſquare, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the duſky light we diſcern in its *ſextile* aſpect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

A ſtool and cuſhion for the *ſexton.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or beſpeaking a grave of the *ſexton*, the ſame is known to the ſearchers correſponding with the ſaid *ſexton.* *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton.

They may get a diſpenſation to hold the clerkſhip and *ſextonſhip* of their own pariſh in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; ſix times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *ſextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one ſide to another. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully, deſpicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs.

He exchanged his gay *ſhabbineſs* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

SHA'BBY. *adj.* [a word that has crept into converſation and low writing, but ought

not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was so *fhabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun *fhackles*; *fchaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain, to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *fhackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakspeare.*

You muft not *fhackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should fet him free, or fmall fhould be my praife
To lead him *fhackled.* *Philips.*

So the ftretch'd cord the *fhackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rife. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *n. f.* wanting the fingular. [ſcacul, Sax. *fchaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prifoners.

Himfelf he frees by fecret means unfeen,
His *fhackles* empty left, himfelf efcaped clean. *Fairy Queen.*

A fervant commonly is lefs free in mind than in condition; his very will feems to be in bonds and *fhackles*, and defire itfelf under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exhaufted and deftroy'd
In *fhackles.* *Dryden.*

SHAD. *n. f.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fifh.

SHADE. *n. f.* [ſcadu, Sax. *fchade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obftacle found here nor *fhade*,
But all funfhine. *Milton.*

2. Darknefs; obfcurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *fhades* the murmuring world refign'd. *Rofcommon.*

3. Coolnefs made by interception of the fun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had fuch vollies of arrows that hid the fun, faid, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and fo we fhall fight in the *fhade.* *Bacon.*

That high mount of God, whence light and *fhade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obfcure place, properly in a grove or clofe wood, by which the light is excluded.

Let us feek out fome defolate *fhade*, and there
Weep our fad bofoms empty. *Shakfpeare.*

Regions of forrow, doleful *fhades.* *Milton.*

Then to the defart takes his flight;
Where ftill from *fhade* to *fhade* the Son of God,
After forty days fafting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then feeks the *fhade*
Which hides from fight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*

5. Screen caufing an exclufion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife,
Well fharpen'd, now affail the fpreading *fhades*
Of vegetables, and their thirfty limbs diffever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees, which kill thofe that fit under their *fhade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; fhelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from fight,
And caft in *fhades*, what feen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their feveral degrees or *fhades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any furface correfponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the fhadow.

Envy will merit, as its *fhade*, purfue. *Pope.*

10. The foul feparated from the body; fo called, as fuppofed by the ancients to be perceptible to the fight, not to the touch. A fpirit; a ghoft; manes.

To Trachin, fwift as thought, the flitting *fhade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to thefe chambers, where the mighty reft,
Since their foundation came a nobler gueft;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of blifs convey'd
A fairer fpirit or more welcome *fhade.* *Tickel.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overfpread with opacity.

Thou *fhad'ft*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy fkirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overfpread.

A feraph fix wings wore to *fhade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*

And, after thefe, came arm'd with fpear and fhield
An hoft fo great as cover'd all the field;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green was *fhaded* o'er. *Dryden.*

I went to crop the fylvan fcenes,
And *fhade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

Sing, while befide the *fhaded* tomb I mourn,
And with frefh bays her rural fhrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To fhelter; to hide.

Ere in our own houfe I do *fhade* my head,
The good patricians muft be vifited. *Shakfpeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to fcreen.

Leave not the faithful fide
That gave thee being, ftill *fhades* thee and protects. *Milton.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal fhone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *fhading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obfcure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *fhady.*] The ftate of being fhady; umbrageoufnefs.

SHA'DOW. *n. f.* [ſcadu, Saxon; *fchaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The reprefentation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to courfe his own *fhadow* for a traitor. *Shakfpeare.*

Life's but a walking *fhadow*, a poor player,
That ftruts and frets his hour upon the ftage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakfpeare.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good fuccefs, difdains the *fhadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakfpeare.*

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable diftance with fome other bodies, the thing feems to ftand ftill, as in the hands of clocks, and *fhadows* of fun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darknefs; fhade.

By the revolution of the fkies
Night's fable *fhadows* from the ocean rife. *Denham.*

His countrymen probably lived within the fhake of the earthquake, and *fhadow* of the eclipfe. *Addifon.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In fecret *fhadow* from the funny ray,
On a fweet bed of lilies foftly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

Here, father, take the *fhadow* of this tree,
For your good hoft. *Shakfpeare.*

4. Obfcure place.

To the fecret *fhadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *fhadow* is the diminution of the firft and fecond light. The firft light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the fun. The fecond is an accidental light, fpreading itfelf into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the firft is a fingle *fhadow*, and the leaft of all; and is proper to the plain furface where it is not wholly poffeffed of the light. The fecond is the double *fhadow*, and it is ufed when the furface begins once to forfake your eye, as in columns. The third *fhadow* is made by croffing over your double *fhadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is ufed for the inmoft *fhadow*, and fartheft from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

After great lights there muft be great *fhadows.* *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the fight; a ghoft; a fpirit, or fhade.

Hence, horrible *fhadow!*
Unreal mock'ry hence! *Shakfpeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint reprefentation oppofed to *fubftance.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *fhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

If fubftance might be call'd that *fhadow* feem'd. *Milton.*

Without the leaft impulfe or *fhadow* of fate. *Milton.*

Amongft the creatures are particular excellencies fcattered, which are fome *fhadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotfon.*

8. Infeparable companion.

Sin, and her *fhadow*, death. *Milton.*

Thou my *fhadow*
Infeparable muft with me along. *Milton.*

9. Type; myftical reprefentation.

Types and *fhadows* of that deftin'd feed. *Milton.*

10. Protection; fhelter; favour.

Keep me under the *fhadow* of thy wings. *Pfalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,
So fair and great, that *fhadowed* all the ground. *Spenfer.*

The Affyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *fhadowing* fhroud. *Ezek.*

2. To cloud; to darken.

Miflike me not for my complexion,
The *fhadow'd* livery of the burning fun,
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakfpeare.*

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat.

A gentle fouth-weft wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *fhadowed* waters in the extreme heat of fummer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to fcreen.

Let every foldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby fhall we fhadow
The number of our hoft, and make difcovery
Err in report of us. *Shakfpeare.*

5. To protect; to fcreen from danger; to fhroud.

God fhall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakfpeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnfol is made of old linen rags dried and laid in a faucer of vinegar, and fet over a chafing-difh of coals till it boil, then wring it into a fhell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to fhadow carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted on our minds is of a flat circle, varioufly *fhadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*

More broken fcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *fhadowings*, that naturally arife from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves and vallies. *Addifon.*

7. To paint in obfcure colours.

If the parts be too much diftant, fo that there be void fpaces which are deeply *fhadowed*, they place in thofe voids fome fold, to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden.*

8. To reprefent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton.*

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

4. To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which shadoweth or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*

The shield being to defend the body from weapons aptly shadows out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. s.* [from *shadow* and *grass*; *gramen sylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *shadow.*]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see
Law can discover sin, but not remove
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his table a very beautiful allegory. *Addison.*

5. Dark; opake.

By command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *shade.*]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. s.* [sceapt, Sax.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*

Who, in the spring, from the new sun
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More*

So fatal was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. [*schaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Carew.*

The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. s.* [sceacga, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Full often, like a *shag* hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy,
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakspeare*

Where is your husband?
He's a traitor.
—Thou lyest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain! *Shakspeare.*

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn,
Be this the horsemen's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. s.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *shag.*]
SHA'GGY.

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair. *Dryden*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryden.*

From the frosty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battalious array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers, on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. *Milton*

There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*

Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill
Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tipt with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn! *Pope.*

SHA'GREEN. *n. s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. Both should be written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sidewise. A low word.

Child, you must walk straight, without skewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preter. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [sceacan, Sax. *schecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate.

Who hence not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakspeare.*

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zechariah.*

I *shook* my lap, and said, so God *shake* out every man from his house; even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Nehemiah.*

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind. *Revelations.*

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Roscommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all her buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet. *Matthew.*

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd*. *Shakspeare.*

This respite *shook*
The bosom of my conscience. *Shakspeare.*

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thessalonians.*

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*.

With the slave
He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' chops. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakspeare.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years
From these old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakspeare.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

I am I referred to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I've *shook* it off; my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the torments of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the hardships imposed. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty smooth
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows. *Addison.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear. *Job.*

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
What said the wench, when he rose up again?
—Trembled and *shook*; for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar came to crown him. *Shakspeare.*
A *shaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.
He, short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.
If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake*:
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,
A toy, thumm'd cleanly, palleth with thee best.
Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.
The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms, that would fall away with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.
Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.
Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

SHA'KER. *n. s.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes.
Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

SHALE. *n. s.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell*.] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.
Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men. *Shakspeare.*

SHALL. v. *defective.* [sceal. Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In *Chaucer*, *the faithe I* shall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God*: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Flanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.
The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassâ Minervâ*, to shew the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.]

1. *I* SHALL *love*. It will so be that I must love; I am resolved to love.
2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love?
3. *Thou* SHALT *love*. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.
4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?
5. *He* SHALL *love*. It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.
It is a mind, that *shall* remain.
——*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall?* *Shakspeare.*
See Romulus the great:
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear;
And, like his sire, in arms he *shall* appear. *Dryden.*
That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond.*
6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language] Will it be that he must love?
7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLOO'N. *n. s.* A slight woollen stuff.
In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat.
You were resolved, after your arrival into Orooноque, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have sir John Fearne's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land to secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*
Our hero let
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.
I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakspeare.*
That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*
The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land. *Brown.*
I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*
Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*
In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.
I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakspeare.*
This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakspeare.*
The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the inveighing himself of Britaigne, *Bacon.*
Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*
One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.
If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*
A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*
Having but newly left those grammatick flats and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and quiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, stood need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*
He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*
The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dry.*
Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd.*
In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*. *Burnet.*
Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ray.*
With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world, and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.
It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men, to see a company of lewd *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.
The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.
Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence *Shakspeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.
By it do all things live their meatur'd hour,
We cannot ask the thing which is not theirs,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*
I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Dioclesian's days, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Temple.*

SHALM. *n. s.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.
Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sound of a *shalm*, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hobo... *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. A low word.
Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*

Then all your wits that flear and *fham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jefts and puns purloin,
And ftily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We muft have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *fham* fallacies upon the world for current reafon. *L'Eftrange.*

SHAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. A low word.

No *fham* ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curioſity and vulgar prejudice ſhall be aſſiſted with the *fhams* of aſtrological judgments. *L'Eſtrange*

He that firſt brought the *fham*, wheedle, or bunter in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

That in the ſacred temple needs would try
Without a fire, th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the ſolemn *fham*, not I. *Addiſon.*

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *fham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; *ſcannaglia*, Italian.]

1. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *fhambles* of the parliament-houſe. *Shakſpeare.*

I hope my noble lord eſteems me honeſt.
—Oh, ay, as ſummer flies are in the *fhambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakſpeare*

He warned a flock of ſheep, that were driving to the *fhambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering ſome ſounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly uſed.

When the perſon is made the jeſt of the mob, or lies at the *fhambles* of the executioner, there is no more connexion in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *fhambling* in his walk, it ſhould be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

So when nurſe Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *fhambling* legs, long chin, and fooliſh eyes,
With dangling hands he ſtrokes the imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. f.* [ſceam, Sax. *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt; the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes.

Lamenting ſorrow did in darkneſs lie,
And *fhame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenſer.*

Peace, peace, for *fhame*, if not for charity.
Urge neither charity nor *fhame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *fhame*;
And in my *fhame* ſtill lives my ſorrow's rage. *Shakſpeare.*

Hide, for *fhame*,
Romans, your grandſires images,
That bluſh at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden*

In the ſchools men are allowed, without *fhame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the ſchools, from thence have learned, without *fhame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy.

The name *fhame* for him that he ſends it me;
For I have heard him ſay, a thouſand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakſpeare*

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, who are the *fhame* of religion. *South.*

This jeſt was firſt of th' other houſe's making,
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking:
For 'twere a *fhame* a poet ſhould be kill'd,
Under the ſhelter of ſo broad a ſhield. *Dryden.*

O *fhame* to manhood! ſhall one daring boy
The ſcheme of all our happineſs deſtroy? *Pope.*

3. Reproach; infliction of ſhame.

A foul *fhame* is upon the thief. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Applaule
Turn'd to exploding hiſs, triumph to *fhame*,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to *fhame* thee, wert thou not ſhameleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou haſt power to raiſe him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *fhame* him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *fhame* the devil. *Shakſpeare.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The oſtraciſm, and *fham'd* it out of uſe. *Cleaveland*

Deſpoil'd
Of all our good, *fham'd*, naked, miſerable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the ſlanders and diſgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence, to *fhame* us into the glories of the next? *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *fhame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He, in a loathſome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *fham'd* oppreſſion, till it let him free. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal ſpite,
Who *fham'd* him out of madneſs into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *ſhames* a ſcribbler, breaks a cobweb through,
He ſpins the ſlight ſelf pleaſing thread anew. *Pope.*

To diſgrace.

Sweetes, for knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcais *fhame*. *Fairy Queen.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

Great ſhame it is, thing ſo divine in view,
Made for to be the world's moſt ornament,
To make the baſt her gazers to embrew, *Spenſer.*
Good *ſhames* to be to ill an inſtrument.
Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſe-born heart? *Shakſpeare.*

To the trunk of it authors give ſuch a magnitude, as I *ſhame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

Cruel Auſter thither hied him;
And, with the ruſh of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to waſte
All his leaves, ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who bluſhing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefacedneſs pleading, and pleaſure *ſhamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conſcience is a bluſhing *ſhamefac'd* ſpirit, that mutinies in a man's boſom: it fills one full of obſtacles. *Shakſpeare*

A man may be *ſhamefaced*, and a woman modeſt, to the degree of ſcandalous. *L'Eſtrange*

Your *ſhamefac'dneſs* that ſhun'd the people's praiſe,
And ſenate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our faſhionable Engliſhmen, that makes them *ſhamefaced* in the exerciſe of thoſe duties which they were ſent into the world to perform. *Addiſon*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the aſſault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair ſtain of *ſhamefacedneſs* unto it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modeſty;
You ſhamefac'd are, but *ſhamefac'dneſs* itſelf is ſhe. *Fairy Queen.*

None but fools, out of *ſhamefacedneſs*, hide their ulcers, which, if ſhown, might be healed. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *full*.]

1. Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great prince's pride did fall,
And came to *ſham'ful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he ſhall live hated, be blaſphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *ſham'ful* and accurſt! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more ſurpriſing than his quick and *ſham'ful* retreat, for he returned to Carthage with only one ſhip, having fled without ſtriking one ſtroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *ſham'ful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raiſing ſhame in another.

Phœbus flying to moſt *ſham'ful* ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſham'ful*.]

1. Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully.

But I his holy ſecret
Preſumptuouſly have publiſh'd, impiouſly,
Weakly at leaſt, and *ſham'fully*. *Milton.*

Would the *ſham'fully* foil in the laſt act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Thoſe who are ready enough to confeſs him, both in judgment and profeſſion, are, for the moſt part, very prone to deny him *ſham'fully* in their doings. *South.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; ſo as ought to cauſe ſhame.

None but that ſaw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *ſham'fully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'ſt, of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to ſhame thee, wert thou not *ſhameleſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That the ſhameleſs day hath *ſhameleſs* thrown on me. *Shakſpeare.*

The *ſhameleſs* denial hereof by ſome of their friends, and the more *ſhameleſs* juſtification by ſome of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from ſuch huckſters of fouls, the very ſhame of religion, and the *ſhameleſs* ſubverters of morality. *South.*

Such *ſhameleſs* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad, abandon'd critics too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame.

The king, to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *ſhamelеſsly* uncovereth himſelf. *2 Samuel.*

He muſt needs be *ſhamelеſsly* wicked that abhors not this baſe proſtitute. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

Being moſt impudent in her heart, ſhe could, when ſhe would, teach her cheeks bluſhing, and make ſhamefacedneſs the cloak of *ſhameleſſneſs*. *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. s* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS, *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watered ffes, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *n. s.* [*rcanca*, Sax. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Ethoons her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank's*. *Shakspeare.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or tone each long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with sufficiance sufficient. *Moxon.*

4. [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* pret. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [rcyppan, Sax. *schuppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stamp't, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakspeare.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Ralegh.*

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my toothiness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakspeare.*

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

SHAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, matter Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakspeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Revelations.*

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

But a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little earl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakspeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill fac'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PELINESS. *n. s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

SHARD. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*chard.*] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot
Keep the looser'd body sound. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says *Upton*, in the west, for a *gap*.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his matter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perilous *shard*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. A sort of fish.

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken pots or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakspeare*, may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborn* beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *shard.*] Inhabiting shards.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARE. *v. a.* [rcapan, rcyran, Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakspeare.*

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority. *Collier.*

Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many. *Addison.*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, or the other quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand payment of his whole arrears, where, by good means of some great ones, a privy *sharing* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

Go, meanly enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed,
To *share* his sceptre *Dryden.*

Not love of liberty nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and p'under'd provinces. *Addison.*

All night it rains, the shews return with day,
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his lov'reign sway. *Gay.*

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer. [from rcapan, Sax.]

With swift wheel reverse deep entering *shard*
All his right side. *Milton.*

Sculp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakspeare.*

Had greater haste these sacred rites prepared,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *shared*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milton.*

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryd.*
While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*
The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister. *Addison.*
In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

To go shares; to partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and share alike in what they took. *L'Estrange.*

If being desirous that every one should have their full *share* of the favours of God, they would not only be content, but glad, to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life. *Law.*

A part contributed.

These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown.*

[reeap, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

No laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of labouring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden.*
Their cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thomson.*

In clay the coulter is long and bending, and the share narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHAREBONE. *n. s.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine saith, is twice as thick and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHARER. *n. s.* [from *share*.]

1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Gallia it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel.*

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estrange.*

A large grown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the *sharers* rich enough. *Addison.*

You must have known it.
Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *sharer* in the secret. *Rowe.*

By taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was to be a *sharer*. *Atterbury.*

In so many things as an author militant, in so many of your days of probation you have been my *sharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. s.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious sea fish.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *shark*. *Thomson.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. A low word.

The Count's messengers are sent back to him, like so many *sharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to recommend an ill nature out of itself, and doing that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword. *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other mens sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief. A low word.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, hateful wherever she comes. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. A low word. *Ainsworth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *shark*, not discipline. *L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, undermining, converse; there being a snare and a trepan almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

3. To SHARK. To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP. *adj.* [reeapp, Sax. *scherpe*, Dut.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakspeare.*
In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns,
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully. *Psalms.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. *More.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw into a *sharp* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement. *Brown.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. *Milton.*

It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top. *Temple.*

In slipping such as this the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere *sharp* keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. *Davies.*
Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself without some light divine. *Davies.*
To *sharp* eyed reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseas'd we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live. *Spenser.*
Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger. *Bacon.*

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp*, as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him, and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society! *South.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryd.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

Therefore, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us. *Shakspeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is *sharp* and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd;
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*
The *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child. *Shakspeare.*

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured, grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Tried in *sharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their pieces feign'd
In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid. *Milton.*
A *sharp* assault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *sharp* piercing, nor the rattling show'rs,
The verdant arch to close its texture kept. *Pope.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. *Mason.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. A low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
They cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

I like upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharpening* one half of the year, and starving the other. *L'Estrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *sharp*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*

The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter. 1 *Samuel.*

His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword. *Wisdom.*

The grating of a saw, when *sharpen'd*, offends so much, as it setteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

The squadron bright, *sharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. *South.*

No—'tis resistance that inflames desire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*

Ere ten moons had *sharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws;
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addison.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharp ned* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make quicker of sense.

Th' air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakesp.*

Such an assurance as will *sharpen* men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. *Tillotson.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job.*

6. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make less flat; to make more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make sour.

SHA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

He should retrench what he lost to *sharpers*, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *adv.* [from *sharp*.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are here *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *n. s.* [from *sharp*.]

1. Keenness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourness without austereness.

There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all. *Watts.*

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakspeare.*

Some did all folly with pull *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest. *Dryden.*

The *sharpness* of his nature, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical *sharpness*, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. *Spratt.*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shakspeare.*

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a found believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of sense.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set*.]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The scely dove
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem;
And she knows not which way to fly from them. *Brown.*

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, though with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estr.*

A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight*.] Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Dryden.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visaged*.] Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Hist.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakspeare.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milt.*

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute and subtile enough moved to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldring pine
Stands as a *shattered* trunk. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil, and some are tough and not fragil; and, in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *shatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate*.]
Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Di-

united; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [sceapan, Saxon; *schaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Selim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among
I woo, to hear thy evening song:
And, missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton.*

The beholding scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Latin.] An herb.

SHA'VELING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER. *n. s.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now disposed to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They tell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth: then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *n. s.* [sceaga, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHA'WFOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM. *n. s.* [from *schawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm*.

With trumpets also and *shawms*.
Psalms, Common Prayer.

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; seo, Saxon; *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was to such a height refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex *Donne.*

Thus once deceiv'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she*.
Shakspeare.

What, at any time, have you heard her say?
Shakspeare.

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakspeare.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakspeare.*

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outstare the fiercest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

He lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the *shes* are smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she* slave, and murder'd what he lov'd.
Prior.

SHEAF. *n. s.* *sheaves*, plural. [sceaf, Saxon; *schoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The seed, thy valiant acts, the world the field.
Fanshaw.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds.
Milton.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in bristle bands
Dryden.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She smith'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.
Dryden.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peascod. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEAR. preterit *shore* or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [sceapan, scýpen, Saxon. This word is more frequently written *sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form *shore* or *shorn*: *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*, as *tear*, *tore*, *torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I shall *sheer* the fleece. *Shakspeare.*

Laban went to *sheer* his sheep. *Genesis.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon.*

To lay my head, and hollow pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryd.*

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his couch! *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper: and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily *shears* the grass when on he feeds. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect course.

SHEAR. } *n. s.* [from the verb. It is
SHEARS. } seldom used in the singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instrument of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears* for *scissors*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the puny life? *Shakspeare.*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *sheers*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*.
Dryden.

That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or in mid battle take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart;
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight; and, after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. s.* [sceapd, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the burning of it, not a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isaiah.*

SHE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*?
Rogers.

SHEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.

Thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakspeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. s.* [*taurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. s.* [sceaðe, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

The dread knight's ſword out of his *ſheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *F. Qu.*
Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel,
Which ſpares the body's *ſheath*, yet melts the ſteel? *Cleaveland.*
Swords by the lightning's ſubtile force diſtill'd,
And the cold *ſheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addiſon.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To encloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard; to encloſe in any caſe.

This, drawn but now againſt my ſovereign's breaſt,
Before 'tis *ſheath'd* ſhall give him peace and reſt. *Waller.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His ſword the other in his boſom *ſheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, her love to me?
'Tis in my breaſt ſhe *ſheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *ſheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as roes, keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *ſheathed* in the ſkin of his toes, whereby he preſerves them ſharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

2. [In philoſophy.] To obtund any acrid particles.

Thoſe active parts of a body are of differing natures when *ſheathed* up or wedged in amongſt others, in the texture of a concrete, and when extricated from their impediments. *Boyle.*

Other ſubſtances, oppoſite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, becauſe they blunt or *ſheath* thoſe ſharp ſalts; as peaſe and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fit with a ſheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *ſheathing*.
Shakeſpeare.

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wiſhed that the whole navy throughout were *ſheathed* as ſome are. *Raleigh.*

SHEA'THWINGED. *adj.* [*ſheath* and *wing.*] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

Some inſects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous or *ſheathwinged* inſects, as beetles and dors. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *ſheath.*] Forming a ſheath.

With a needle put aſide the ſhort and *ſheathy* caſes on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *n. ſ.*

He went to fight againſt the giant in his robe of *ſheckla*ton, which is that kind of gilded leather, with which they uſe to embroider the Iriſh jacks. *Spenſer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ſcedan, Saxon.]

1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill.

The painful ſervice, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname of Coriolanus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *ſhed* a tear
In all my miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

For this is my blood which is *ſhed* for many, for the remiſſion of ſins. *Matthew.*

Some think one gen'ral ſoul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright ſun *ſheds* light in ev'ry ſtar. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool ſimples that ſweet reſt beſtow,
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing *ſheds* it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

You ſeem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My ſighs you gave him, and my tears you *ſhed*.
Dryden.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The conſul, not the father, *ſheds* the blood. *Dryden.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with ſpiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *ſhed* a ſolemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To ſcatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and caſt them late, are more laſting than thoſe that ſprout their leaves early, or *ſhed* them betimes. *Bacon.*

So the returning year be bleſt,
As his infant months beſtow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his ſummer's youth ſhall *ſhed*
Eternal ſweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *ſhed* moſt as they lie, and black as they ſtand. *Mortimer.*

SHED. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſhade.*]

1. A ſlight temporary covering.

The ſoft Meſſes born in lowly *ſhed*,
Of parents baſe, a noble ſpring from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his houſe of poliſhed marble build,
With jaſper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd,
Yet ſhall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *ſheds* of reeds which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

In ſuch a ſeaſon born, when ſcarce a *ſhed*
Could be obtain'd to ſhelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton.*

So all our hands, with his conſpire to grace
The Gentiles great apoſtle, and deface
Thoſe ſtate-obſcuring *ſheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely *ſheds*
With twining oſiers fenc'd, and moſs their beds.
Dryden.

An hoſpitable houſe they found,
A homely *ſhed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and ſtraw together bound.
Dryden.

Then o'er the fields, and finds where by the head
Their hoſts hung faſten'd underneath a *ſhed*.
Betterton.

Her various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *ſhed*. *Swift.*

Weak as the Roman chief, who ſtrove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By caſing a low *ſhed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold.
Harte.

2. In compoſition, effuſion; as, blood-*ſhed.*

SHE'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds.

A *ſhedder* of blood ſhall ſurely die. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only
SHEE'NY. } the old pronunciation of *ſhine.*] Bright; glittering; ſhowy. Not in uſe.

That lewd ribbald with vile luſt advanc'd,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and *ſheen*. *F. Qu.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the foreſt, that he might be ſeen
Of the wild beaſts, in his new glory *ſheen*. *Hub. Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or ſpangled ſtar-light *ſheen*.
Shakſpeare.

Up roſe each warrior bold and brave,
Glittering in filed ſteel and armour *ſheen*. *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *ſheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier dank,
My ſliding chariot ſtays,
Thick ſet with agat, or the azure *ſheen*,
Of turkois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's ſons beſiege the wall
Of *ſheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. Not uſed.

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in celeſtial *ſheen*. *Milton.*

Far above, in ſpangled *ſheen*,
Celeſtial Cupid, her fam'd ſon, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Pſyche ſweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep.* [ſceap, Saxon, of which the plural was ſceap; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence.

Fire the brambles, ſnare the birds, and ſteep
In wholeſome water-falls the fleecy *ſheep*. *Dryden.*

Of ſubſtances there are two ſorts of ideas, one of ſingle ſubſtances, as they exiſt ſeparately, as a man, or *ſheep*. *Locke.*

2. [In contempt.] A fooliſh ſilly fellow. *Ainſworth.*

3. [In theology.] The people, conſidered as under the direction of God, or of their paſtor.

We are his people, and the *ſheep* of his paſture.
Pſalms.

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty thefts.

Shew your knave's viſage, with a pox to you, ſhew your *ſheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakſp.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief.

His gait like a *ſheepbiter* fleering aſide. *Tuſſer.*

Wouldſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſcally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame.
Shakſpeare.

There are political *ſheepbiters* as well as paſtoral; betrayers of publick truſts as well as of private. *L'Eſtr.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little encloſure for ſheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots*, and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakſpeare.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot*, or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot*, none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are encloſed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd, and the ſhepherd ſlain.
Prior.

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole, by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a croſier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheep-hook*. *Bacon.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheephook*, and take to your arms.
Dryden.

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature.
Locke.

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs, and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs*. *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] A feeder of ſheep.

A nobleman was a great graſier and *ſheepmaſter*.
Bacon.

SHEEP'S EYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me.
Dryden.

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth, whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part sheepwalks and folds.
Milton.

SHEER. *adj.* [ſcyr, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

It ſhe ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in chriſtendom. *Shakſpeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in uſe, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut *ſheer.* *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one ſlight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day, ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering* time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off.* *v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ſceat, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts.*

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets.* *Shakſpeare.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [*ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or ſound off the clew of the ſail; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard-arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets.* *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime
As could be cramm'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakſp.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton.*

5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakſpeare.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field.
Dryden.

An azure *ſheet* it ruſhes broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomſon.*

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

To this the following *ſheets* are intended for a full and diſtinct anſwer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-*anchor.* *n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with ſheets.

2. To enfold in a ſheet.

3. To cover as with a ſheet.

Like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture *ſheets*,
The barks of trees thou browſed'ſt. *Shakſpeare.*

SHE'KEL. *n. ſ.* [שקל] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. ſterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they deteſted images, yet imprinted upon their *ſheckle* on one ſide the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head ſix hundred *ſhekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;
Able death's worſt command to overdoe,
Deſtroying life at once and carcaſe too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thouſand *ſhekels* of braſs. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *n. ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *n. ſ.* [ſcylp, Saxon; *ſcelf*, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *ſhelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakſpeare.*

Bind faſt, or from their *ſhelves*
Your books will come and right themſelves. *Swift.*

2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water.

Our tranſported ſouls ſhall congratulate each other their having now fully eſcaped the numerous rocks, *ſhelves*, and quickſands. *Boyle.*

Near the *ſhelves* of Circe's ſhores they run,
A dang'rous coaſt. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon ſplit him on the former *ſhelf*;
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd ſhort upon the *ſhelfs*, and madly ſteer'd.
Dryden.

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows.

Glides by the ſyren's cliffs, a *ſhelfy* coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this paſſage; perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in ſome places ſo tough, that the plough will ſcarcely cut them; and in ſome ſo *ſhelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to faſten its roots. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. ſ.* [ſcyll, ſceall, Sax. *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt.

The ſun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *ſhell* of the eolipile, and the abyſs as the water within it, now when the heat of the ſun had pierced through the *ſhell* and reached the waters, it rarefied them. *Burnet.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *ſhell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal.

Her women wear
The ſpoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treaſure of a *ſhell*,
And in their looſe attires do ſwell. *Ben Jonſon.*

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty ſpread the ſails:
Venus, in her *ſhell* before him,
From the ſands in ſafety bore him. *Dryden.*

The *ſhells* ſerved as moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient *ſhell*, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the *ſhell.* *Woodward.*

He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times juſt but when he ſign'd the *ſhell.* *Pope.*

3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *ſhell*, being the ſeeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd ſorts of meat;
And, when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *ſhell?* *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a ſerpent's egg,
Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow miſchievous,
And kill him in the *ſhell.* *Shakſpeare.*

6. The outer part of a houſe.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *ſhell* of a houſe, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addiſon.*

7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin; the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

Leſs than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *ſhell*,
That ſpoke ſo ſweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The ſuperficial part.

So devout are the Romaniſts about this outward *ſhell* of religion, that if an altar be moved or a ſtone of it broken, it ought to be reconſecrated.
Ayliffe.

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken ſhells.

The ulcers were cured and the ſcabs *ſhelled* off.
Wiſeman.

2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild duck.

To preſerve wild ducks, and *ſhellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

SHE'LLFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh.*] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering; either teſtaceous, as oyſters; or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

The ſhells being found, were ſo like thoſe they ſaw upon their ſhores, that they never queſtioned but that they were the exuviæ of *ſhellfiſh*, and once belonged to the ſea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſhell.*]

1. Abounding with ſhells.

The ocean rolling, and the *ſhelly* ſhore,
Beautiful objects, ſhall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Conſiſting of ſhells.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the firſt men, and all animals, were bred in ſome warm moiſture, incloſed in cruſtaceous ſkins, as lobſters; and ſo continued, till their *ſhelly* priſons growing dry, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *ſhell*; *Davies* from ſcylð, a ſhield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no *ſhelter* to avoid the ſtorm. *Shakſpeare.*

They with the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *ſhelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *ſhelter* ſought;
But he, who meets all dangers with diſdain,
Ev'n in their face his ſhip to anchor brought,
And ſteeple high ſtood propt upon the main. *Dryd.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worſt *ſhelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant shall aid,
From forms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd,
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
Denham.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come.
Young

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We beſought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Thoſe ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ſter's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endleſs honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden*

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themſelves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyſelf with ſuch thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to thoſe conſiderations, and *shelter* thyſelf under them. *Atterbury*

4. To cover from notice. This ſeems leſs proper.

In vain I ſtrove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* paſſion under friendſhip's name;
You ſaw my heart *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter.

There the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give ſhelter.

Then ſeeks the farthest ooze, the *shelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old ſecure abode *Thompson*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter.*] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge.

Now faſt, *and shelterleſs*, perhaps, the roes,
Where piercing winds blow ſharp *Rowe*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built to *shelving*, that one cannot climb it
Without apparent hazard of his life *Shakspeare.*

Amidſt the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
Addiſon

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Shallow, rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was *ſhelvy* and ſhallow. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *shent.* [ſcendan, Sax. *ſchanden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief.

Provide for thy wife, or elſe look to be *shent*,
Good maſchcow for winter, another for ſcant.
Tuſſer.

Shepherds, ſhould it not *ſhend*
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, that Colin made? *Spenſer.*

Such a dream I had of three perſons,
That much I fear my body will be *ſhent*,
It bodes I ſhall have wives. *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful ſtrife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *ſhend*.
Fairy Queen.

Sore bruiſed with the fall, he ſtow uprote,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *ſhent*:
Diſcreant knight! whoſe coward courage choſe
To wreak itſelf on beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and ſoul in this be hypocrites;
How in my words ſoever ſhe be *ſhent*,
To give them ſeals never my ſoul conſent. *Shakſp.*

3. To overpower; to cruſh; to ſurpaſs.

She paſs'd the reſt as Cynthia doth *ſhend*
The leſſer ſtars. *Spenſer.*

4. It is, though uſed by *Dryden*, wholly obſolete.

SHEPHERD. *n. ſ.* [ſceap, ſheep, and hyrd, a keeper, Saxon, ſceapahyrd.]

1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture.

I am *ſhepherd* to another man,
And do not ſhear the fleeces that I graze.
Shakſpeare.

A *ſhepherd* next,
More meek, came with the firſtlings of his flock.
Milton

2. A ſwain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *ſhepherd's* tongue,
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move,
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh*

3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.

Lead up all thoſe who heard thee, and believ'd;
Muſt thy own flock, great *ſhepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou haſt ſav'd.
Prior.

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs.

She put herſelf into the garb of a *ſhepherdeſs*, and in that diſguiſe lived many years, but diſcovering herſelf a little before her death, did proteſt herſelf the happieſt perſon alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him ſhe firſt loved; and that ſhe would rather, ten thouſand times, live a *ſhepherdeſs* in contentment and ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

Theſe your unuſual weeds to each part of you
Do give a grace: no *ſhepherdeſs*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakſpeare.*

Such like feine *ſhepherdeſs* did ſhew,
Who ſat to bathe her by a river's ſide. *Dryden.*

His doric dialect has incomparable ſweetneſs in its clownſhneſs, like a fair *ſhepherdeſs* in country ruſſet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle. n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Latin.] Venus' comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch. n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS *Rod. n. ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe.

He would have drawn her eldeſt ſiſter, eſteemed her match for beauty, in her *ſhepherdiſh* attire. *Sidney.*

She ſaw walking from her ward a man in *ſhepherdiſh* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks, and conſidering the ſmall water is with the rareſt, eſpecially in this clime, the dearneſs of *ſherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to ſuch as ſhould bring in the uſe thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. ſ.* [ſceapd, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame,
She thruſts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*

SHERIFF. *n. ſ.* [ſcyne ȝepeꝛa, Sax. from ſcyne, a ſhire, and ȝeꝛe, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is entruſted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of Engliſh and of Scots
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown.
Shakſpeare.

Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now mayʼrs and *ſhrieves* all buſh'd and ſatiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. SHE'RIFFDOM. SHE'RIFFSHIP. SHE'RIFFWICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

There was a reſumption of patents of grants, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS. SHERRIS *Sack.* SHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſherris* warms the blood, which, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſherris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakſpeare.*

Good *ſherris ſack* aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shakſpeare*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. ſ.* [from ſceadan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. ſ.* [ſcyld, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakſpeare.*

His pond'rous *ſhield*,
Ethereal temper, maſſy, large, and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad circumference
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *ſhield*,
High on the pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd
Dryden

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſhield.

2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were 't my fitneſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er a woman's ſhape
Doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakſpeare*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*.
Dryden

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenſer*

My lord I muſt entreat the time alone.
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion *Shakſp.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their nouriſhment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing *Locke*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you juſt would turn you while ſhe *ſhifts*
Locke

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on.
Dennis

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the Irish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient,
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Precaution between the two St Mary's days,
Or let or go *shift* it that knowest the ways.
Tusser.

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine devices, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and *shifts* her sail.
Milton.

We strive in vain against the seas and wind,
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakspeare.*

7 *To* SHIFT *off*. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers*

SHIFT *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakspeare.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *More.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my severed company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat, but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our heralds are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts.
Denham.

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down
Milton.

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Dr. Hom*

SHI'LLING. *n. s.* [scylling, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made then *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scindere*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce, and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence.
Young

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it. I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then: if I say't, I'll do't. *Congreve*

SHI'LLY. *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. s.* [scina, Sax. *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shakspeare.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *shin* in fight is crept,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterit *I shone*; *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [scinan, Sax. *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to gliften; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All chequant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: every man that stood
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakspeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with *shining* rock.
Milton.

We can dismiss them ere the morning *shine*.
Milton.

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre.
Denham.

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.
Shakspeare.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jeremiah.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air.
Pope.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its full establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious *Numbers.*

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisdom.*

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton*

SHINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain, all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2 Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal foil thou deign'ſt to grow?
Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants the ſingular. [*cingulum*, Lat. *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions or farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Cafliopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare.
Fairy Queen.

The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shakſpeare.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were alham'd to fear.
Dryden.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ſcip, ſcýp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ſcip, Sax. *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind.
Shakſpeare.

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave.
Dryden.

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip* carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*.
Shakſpeare.

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the Bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andromeda, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.
Shakſpeare.

The ſun no ſooner ſhall the mountains touch,
But we will *ſhip* him hence. *Shakſpeare.*

In Portugal, men ſpent with age, to as they cannot hope for above a year, *ſhip* themſelves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

3. It is ſometimes enforced by *off*.

A ſingle boat can watt an army o'er,
Or *ſhip off* ſenates to ſome diſtant ſhore *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the ſea into the Amo, gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *ſhipped off*. *Addiſon.*

SHIPBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: *a ſhipboard*, *on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip.

Let him go *on ſhipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their ſtarboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What doſt thou make *a ſhipboard*? To what end?
Dryden.

Ovid, writing from *on ſhipboard* to his friends, excuſed the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ſhip.

They have made all thy *ſhipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make maſts. *Ezekiel.*

SHI'PBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy*.] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *ſhipboy*'s ſemblance hath diſguiſ'd me quite.
Shakſpeare.

SHI'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man*.] Sailor; ſeaman.

I myſelf have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *ſhipman*'s card. *Shakſpeare.*

Hiram ſent in the navy *ſhipmen* that had knowledge of the ſea. 1 *Kings.*

SHI'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip.

The *ſhipmaſter* came to him, and ſaid unto him, What meaneſt thou, O ſleeper? ariſe, call upon thy God. *Jonah.*

SHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhip*.]

1. Veſſels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæſar's invaſion of this land, the Britons had not any *ſhipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the ſtrength of our *ſhipping*, have for many ages paſt made us a match for the greateſt of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the ſtrongeſt at ſea. *Temple.*

Fiſhes firſt to *ſhipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

They took *ſhipping* and came to Capernaum, ſeeking for Jeſus. *John.*

SHI'PWRECK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck*.]

1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean firſt
Spread their new ſails, when *ſhipwreck* was the worſt. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *ſhipwrecks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſea war coſt the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans ſeven hundred, including their *ſhipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *ſhipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage.

Holding faith and a good conſcience, which ſome having put away, concerning faith, have made *ſhipwreck*. 1 *Timothy.*

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows.

Whence the ſun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking ſtorms and direful thunders break.
Shakſpeare.

2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canſt ſtill the raging of the ſeas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempeſts ceaſe,
Redeem my *ſhipwreck'd* ſoul from raging ſtorms
Of cruel paſſion and deceitful lufts. *Prior.*

A ſquare piece of marble ſhews itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were *ſhipwrecked* *Addiſon.*

3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.
Shakſpeare.

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *right*.] A builder of ſhips.

Why ſuch impreſs of *ſhipwrights*, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.
Shakſpeare.

A miſerable ſhame it were for our *ſhipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the fetting up of our royal ſhips *Raleigh.*

Vaſt numbers of ſhips in our harbours, and *ſhipwrights* in our ſea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *ſhipwrights* and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *ſhipwright* ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. ſ.* ſcip, from ſcipan, to divide, Sax.] A diviſion of the kingdom, a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire,
As two broad beacons, ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *ſhire*.
Fairy Queen.

The noble youths from diſtant *ſhires* reſort.
Prior.

SHIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhiert*, Daniſh; ſcýrc, ſcýrnic, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shall a *ſhirt*; the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakſpeare.*

I take but two *ſhirts* out with me, and I mean not to ſweat extraordinarily. *Shakſpeare.*

When we lay next us what we hold moſt dear,
Like Hercules, ſuch envenom'd *ſhirts* we wear,
And cleaving miſchiefs. *Dryden.*

Several perſons in December had nothing over them ſhoulders but their *ſhirts*. *Addiſon.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt.

Ah! for ſo many ſouls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with fleſh, and warm'd with vital blood
But naked now, or *ſhirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhirt*.] Wanting a ſhirt.

Lanſey-woolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and *ſhirtleſs* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderneſs the *ſhittah*-tree.
Iſaiah.

Bring me an offering of badgers ſkins and *ſhittim*-wood. *Exodus.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. f.* [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *fhuttlecock.* Of *fhittle* or *fhuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *fchutteln*, German, to fhake; or ꞅceatan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *fhuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the inftrument in weaving, and foftened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork ftuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not difcharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *fhittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his bufinefs. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. f.* [*fchyve*, Dutch.]

1. A flice of bread.

Eafy it is
Of a cut loaf to fteal a *fhive*. *Shakfpeare.*

2. A thick fplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main fubftance.

Shavings made by the plane are in fome things differing from thofe *fhives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*fchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to fhudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harfh noife will fet the teeth on edge, and make all the body *fhiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palfy's this,
Which makes the boughs diveft their bliſs?
And, that they might her footfteps draw,
Drop their leaves with *fhivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*
Why ftand we longer *fhivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *fhiver'd* on the brink of fin,
Thus fteel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He defcribed this march to the temple with fo much horror, that he *fhivered* every joint. *Addifon.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whofe ghoft, yet *fhiv'ring* on Cocytus' fand,
Expects its paffage to the farther ftrand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucafus to *fhiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *fhive*.] To fall at once into many parts or fhives.

Hadft thou been aught but gofs'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dft *fhiver'd* like an egg. *Shakfpeare.*

Upon the breaking and *fhivering* of a great ftate, you may be fure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, fhould gravity once ceafe or be withdrawn, would inftantly *fhiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to fhatter.

The ground with *fhiver'd* armour ftrown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granados rain, by fudden burft
Difploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of fteel,
A thoufand ways at once the *fhiver'd* orbs
Fly diverfe, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *fhivers* with his fift, as a failor breaks a bifcuit. *Shakfpeare.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *fhivers*. *Shakfpeare.*

If you ftrike a folid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *fhivers* and fritters. *Bacon.*

Surging waves againft a folid rock,
Though all to *fhivers* dafh'd, th' affault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *fhiver*.] Loofe of coherence; incompact; eafily falling into many fragments.

There were obferved incredible numbers of thefe fhells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *fhivery* ftone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. f.*

Shoadftone is a fmall ftone, fmooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the fame colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward.*

Certain tin ftones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *fhoad*, as fhed from the main load, and made fomewhat round by the water. *Carew.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made eafy to be found out by the *fhoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from thofe veins towards the fea, in the fame courfe that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. f.* [ꞅcole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *fhoals* of people which go on to populate without forefeeing means of fuftentation, once in an age they difcharge their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made againft fuch routs and *fhoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *fhoals* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, becaufe fingle. *Decay of Piety.*

A *fhoal* of filver fifhes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *fhoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddefs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a fable *fhoal*,
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A fhallow; a fand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durft not enter, for the dangerous *fhoals*. *Abbot.*

He heaves them off the *fhoals*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond fhould be fix foot; and on the fides fome *fhoals* for the fifh to lay their fpawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-fprung entrails, about which faufens and fifh did *fhoal*. *Chapman.*

2. To be fhallow; to grow fhallow.

What they met
Solid, or flimy, as in raging fea
Toft up and down, together crowded drove,
From each fide *fhoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obftructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *fhoaly*.] Shallownefs; frequency of fhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *fhoal*.] Full of fhoals; full of fhallow places.

Thofe who live
Where with his *fhoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The toffing veffel fail'd on *fhoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. f.* [*choc*, Fr. *fchocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impreffion of violence; violent concourfe.

Tho' the *fhock*
Of fighting elements, on all fides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concuffion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any fuch man, that hath ftood the *fhock* of an eternal duration without corruption or alteration, fhould after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

Thefe ftrong unfhaken mounds refift the *fhocks*
Of tides and feas tempeftuous, while the rocks,
That fecret in a long continued vein
Pafs through the earth, the pond'rous pile fuftain. *Blackmore.*

Such is the haughty man; his tow'ring foul,
'Midft all the *fhocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rifes fuperior and looks down on Cæfar. *Addifon.*

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,
He ftood the *fhock* of a whole hoft of foes. *Addifon.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By ftormy *fhocks*, muft not neglected lie
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverfe legions not lefs hideous join'd
The horrid *fhock*. *Milton.*

Thofe that run away are in more danger than the others that ftand the *fhock*. *L'Eftrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their defp'rate king:
Twice he rofe, and join'd the horrid *fhock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impreffion of difguft.

Fewer *fhocks* a ftatefman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*fchocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of fheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, fir parfon, together to get,
And caufe it on *fhocks* to be by and by fet. *Tuffer.*

In a full age, like as a *fhock* of corn cometh in in his feafon. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *fhocks* of corn,
In feafon reap'd, fhall to thy grave be borne. *Sandys.*

Behind the mafter walks, builds up the *fhocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomfon.*

6. [from *fhag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *fhock* and a hound are not diftinct fpecies. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*fchocken*, Dutch.]

1. To fhake by violence.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

Thefe her princes are come home again.
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *fhock* them. *Shakfpeare.*

3. To offend; to difguft.

Suppofing verfes are never fo beautiful, yet, if they contain any thing that *fhocks* religion or good manners, they are

Verfus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

My fon,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindnefs for him, ftill
Advife him not to *fhock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Julian, who lov'd each fober mind to *fhock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Thofe who in reading Homer are *fhocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hoftile violence.

And now with fhouts the *fhocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, fhields to fhields oppos'd,
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverfe battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offenfive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female converfations, is very *fhocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addifon.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of fheaves.

Reap well, fcatter not, gather clean that is fhorn,
Bind faft, *fhock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tuffer.*

SHOD, for *fhoed*, the preterit and participle paffive of *To fhoe*.

Strong axle-tree'd cart that is clouted and *fhod*. *Tuffer.*

SHOE. *n. f.* plural *fhoes*, anciently *fhoon*. [ꞅceo, ꞅcoe, Saxon; *fchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot, of horfes as well as men.

Your hofe fhould be ungartered, your *fhoe* untied, and every thing about you demonftrating a carelefs defolation. *Shakfpeare.*

Spare none but fuch as go in clouted *fhoon*,
For they are thrifty honeft men. *Shakfpeare.*

The fole of every cylinder is fitted with a fucker, upon which is fixed a good thick piece of tanned *fhoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown, and like efteem'd, and the dull fwain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *fhoon*,
And yet more med'cinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wife Ulyffes gave,
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *fhoe*, and fome eafe that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit *I fhod*; participle paffive *fhod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakspeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above those twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the hatchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The riband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your *shoetye*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. s.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog*, cuffs all the hair before.
Dryden.

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be slitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterit of *shine*.

All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterit *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [ꝑceotan, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a wilful youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way
Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakspeare.*

This murtherous shaft that's *shot*
Hath not yet lighted, and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakspeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her *shot* darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight. *Milton.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows.
Abbot.

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples,
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned or *shot* through. *Exodus.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezekiel.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches *Mark.*

Tell like a tall old oak how learning *shoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots.
Denham.

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton*

Ye, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting *Dryden.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame.
Thomson.

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock.

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause; and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And in the moment *shot* him on the ground.
Dryden.

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Psalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chissel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, the sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound.
Dryden.

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him. *Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did *shoot* better, *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,
And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upwards *shoots*,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.
Cleaveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryd.*

Nor will the wither'd flock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shooting* out with legs, and imp'd with wings.
Dryden.

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addison.*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled, and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of providence being the invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet.*

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly. *Dryd.*

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand ethereal bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison.*

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light
Milton.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blites and storms, he'll soon *shoot* up a hero.
Dryden.

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
Milton

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At first she flutters, but at length she springs
To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.
Dryden

The broken are loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries
Dryden

Hera'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd, *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides.
Gay.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*; insomuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakspeare.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And *shooting* well is then accounted ill.

This will I save my credit in the *shoot*;
Not wounding, pity would not let me do 't.
Shakſpeare.

As a country-fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a ſnake that bit him.
L'Eſtrange.

3. [*ſcheuten*, Dut.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water-boughs.
Bacon.

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
That creeping ſuperfluous branches, and *ſhoots* of this ſecond ſpring, but expoſe not the fruit without leaves ſufficient.
Evelyn.

The hook ſhe bore
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To deſert form the lawleſs *ſhoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to ſpring.
Pope.

Now, ſhould my praiſes owe their truth
To beauty, dreſs, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual ſtock
That muſt our expectations mock;
And, making one luxuriant *ſhoot*,
Die the next year for want of root.
Swift.

Pride puſh'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *ſhoot*,
And virtue ſhrunk almoſt beneath the root.
Hurte.

SHOO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoot*.] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *ſhooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd ſycamore.
Fairfax.

We are *ſhooters* both, and thou doſt deign
To enter combat with us, and conteſt
With thine own clay.
Herbert.

The king with gifts a veſſel ſtores;
And next, to reconcile the *ſhooter* God,
Within her hollow ſides the ſacrifice he ſtow'd.
Dryden.

SHOP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eſchoppe*, Fr. *ſhopa*, low Latin. *Aunſw.*]

1. A place where any thing is ſold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to ſhut our *ſhops*.
Shakſ.

In his needy *ſhop* a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes; and about his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.
Shakſpeare.

Scarce any ſold in *ſhops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared.
Boyle.

His *ſhop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himſelf live out of it.
South.

What a ſtrange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor buſineſs of a *ſhop*, ſhould keep us ſo looſeleſs of theſe great things that are coming ſo faſt upon us!
Law.

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your moſt grave belly thus anſwer'd:
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Becauſe I am the ſtorehouſe and the *ſhop*
Of the whole body.
Shakſpeare.

We have divers mechanical arts and ſtuffs made by them, and *ſhops* for ſuch as are not brought to vulgar uſe.
Bacon.

SHOP'BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done.

That beaſtly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And ſtalls, and *ſhopboards*, in vaſt ſwarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and ruſty arms.
Hudibras.

It dwells not in ſhops or workhouſes; nor till the late age was it ever known that any one ſerved ſeven years to a ſmith or a taylor, that he ſhould commence doctor or divine from the *ſhopboard* or the anvil, or from whiſtling to a team come to preach to a congregation.
South.

SHOP'BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exerciſe of their underſtandings, will be as unfit for it, as one unpractiſed in figures to caſt up a *ſhopbook*.
Locke.

SHOP'KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep*.] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholeſale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *ſhopkeeper* deſiring his neighbour to have the goodneſs to tell him what is a clock.
Addiſon.

SHOP'MAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muſe, preſcribes and gives;
The *ſhopman* ſells, and by deſtruction lives.
Dryden.

SHORE. The preterit of *ſhear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain.
Shakſpeare.

SHORE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceope, Saxon.]

1. The coaſt of the ſea.

Sea cover'd ſea;
Sea without *ſhore*
Milton.

2. The bank of a river. A licentious uſe.

Beſide the fruitful *ſhore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a ſunny bank outſtretched lay,
In monſtrous length, a mighty crocodile.
Spenſer.

3. A drain: properly *ſewer*.

4. [*ſchooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs.

When I uſe the word *ſhore*, I may intend thereby a coaſt of land near the ſea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to ſupport a building.
Watts.

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to ſupport.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *ſhored* it up with timber.
Knolles.

He did not much ſtrengthen his own ſubſiſtence in court, but ſtood there on his own feet, for the moſt of his allies rather leaned upon him than *ſhored* him up.
Wotton.

There was alſo made a *ſhoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the ſums which any perſon had agreed to pay leviable by courſe of law.
Bacon.

2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

I will bring theſe two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *ſhore* them again, let him call me rogue.
Shakſpeare.

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhore*.] Having no coaſt.

This ocean of ſelfneſs is ſo *ſhoreleſs* and bottomleſs, that all the ſaints and angels cannot exhauſt it.
Boyle.

SHO'RELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*, *ſhore*.] The felt or ſkin of a ſheep ſhorn.

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear*: with *of*.

So roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength.
Milton.

Vile ſhrubs are *ſhorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night.
Dryden.

He plunging downward ſhot his radiant head;
Diſpell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal ſight.
Dryden.

SHORT. *adj.* [ꝛceopt, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *ſhort* of ſight,
Far from a lynx, and not a gnat quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheſelden adviſe,
To keep the ſe limbs, and to preſerve theſe eyes.
Pope.

2. Not long in ſpace or extent.

This leſs voluble earth,
By *ſhorter* flight to the eaſt, had left him there.
Milt.

Though *ſhort* my future, yet my name extends
To heav'n itſelf, and earth's remoteſt ends.
Pope.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *ſhort*, becauſe of darkneſs.
Job.

Not love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt
Live well; how long or *ſhort* permit to heav'n.
Milt.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time.
Dryden.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *ſhort*, ſeem'd loth from home to paſs,
Which more it mov'd the more it ſweeter was.
Sidney.

Thy breath comes *ſhort*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou were purſued.
Dryden.

My breath grew *ſhort*, my beating heart ſprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving boſom.
Smith.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the compariſon is made.

Immoderate praiſes the fooliſh lover thinks *ſhort of* his miſtreſs, though they reach far beyond the heavens.
Sidney.

Some cottons here grow, but *ſhort* in worth unto thoſe of Smyrna.
Sandys.

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *ſhort of* your expectation.
Sandys.

I know them not; and therefore am I *ſhort*
Of knowing what I ought
Milton.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *ſhort*, ſupreme of things.
Milton.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *ſhort*
Of thy perfection, how ſhall I attain!
Milton.

To place her in Olympus' top a gueſt,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feaſt;
That poor would ſeem, that entertainment *ſhort*
Of the true ſplendor of her preſent court.
Waller.

We err, and come *ſhort of* ſcience, becauſe we are to frequently miſled by the evil conduct of our imaginations.
Glanville.

As in many things the knowledge of philoſophers was *ſhort of* the truth, ſo almoſt in all things their practice fell *ſhort of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below thoſe by which they judged, as their feet were below their head.
South.

He wills not death ſhould terminate their ſtrife;
And wounds, if wounds enſue, be *ſhort of* life.
Dryd.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *ſhort of* him in nothing but ſimplicity and propriety of ſtyle.
Pope.

Defect in our behaviour, coming *ſhort of* the utmoſt gracefulneſs, often eſcapes our obſervation.
Locke.

If ſpeculative maxims have not an actual univerſal aſſent from all mankind, practical principles come *ſhort of* an univerſal reception.
Locke.

The people fall *ſhort of* thoſe who border upon them in ſtrength of underſtanding.
Addiſon.

A neutral indifference falls *ſhort of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken ſuch oaths.
Addiſon.

When I made theſe, an artiſt undertook to imitate it; but, uſing another way of poliſhing them, he fell much *ſhort of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards underſtood.
Newton.

It is not credible that the Pharnacians, who had eſtabliſhed colonies in the Perſian gulph, ſtopt *ſhort*, without puſhing their trade to the Indies.
Arbuthnot.

Doing is expreſsly commanded, and no happineſs allowed to any thing *ſhort of* it.
South.

The ſignification of words will be allowed to fall much *ſhort of* the knowledge of things.
Baker.

6. Defective, imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *ſhort*, on him who next
Provokes my envy.
Milton.

That great act has fallen *ſhort* in his account.
More.

Where reaſon came *ſhort*, revelation diſcovered on which ſide the truth lay.
Locke.

Men expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns, a faculty which brutes come *ſhort* in.
Locke.

7. Not far diſtant in time.

He commanded thoſe, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *ſhort* day.
Clarendon.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The Engliſh were inferior in number, and grew *ſhort* in their proviſions.
Hayward.

They, *ſhort* of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the dismal proſpect of the war.
Dryden.

9. Not fetching a compaſs.

So ſoon as ever they were taken out of the hearing of the cock, the horſe turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces.
L'Eſtrange.

He tra'd the helm; his fellows clear'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſhelfs, and madly ſteer'd.
Dryden.

For, turning *short*, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going ſo far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is thorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the sheer.
Dryden.

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts.
Rowe.

13. Brittle; friable.

His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs.
Walton.

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *ſhort*, the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

The *ſhort* and long is, our play is preferr'd.
Shakſpeare.

In *ſhort*, ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Repentance is, in *ſhort*, nothing but a turning from ſin to God, the caſting off all our former evils, and, inſtead thereof, conſtantly practiſing all thoſe chriſtian duties which God requireth of us.
Duty of Man.

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on 't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine;
In *ſhort*, reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom.
Lyſiden.

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort*, without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being ſound in a talkable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Norris.*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort*, to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and inſenſible, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope, and *ſhort* enduring joy.
Dryden.

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates for a *ſhort*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

Becauſe they ſee it is not fit or poſſible that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reins of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length.
Shakſpeare.

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilſt our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of find eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.

The Iriſh dwell altogether by their tepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will; whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſ.*

To be known, *ſhorten* my bad intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not.
Shakſpeare.

Here, where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Diſhonour'd with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears.
Dryden.

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

You follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot come them on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write.
Dryden.

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand*, and ſhould by no means practiſe it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live*.] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhortliv'd* ſon!
Why loads he thus embitter'd life with ſhame?
Dryden.

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame tram. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon.*

A piercing torment that *ſhortlived* pleaſure of yours muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addiſon.*

All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* prattes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be kept freſh with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

Then palaces ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time. It is commonly uſed relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* ſeems to uſe it abſolutely.

I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* go. *Shakſp.*
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king.
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly*.
Shakſpeare.

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other.
Clarendon.

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays
Shall *ſhortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays.
Pope.

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force as well as grace of argument depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakſpeare.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *ſhortneſs* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to reſt on impertinent diſcourſes, and to comprize much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs* pleaſe me well.
Shakſpeare.

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being moſt eaſy for their memories, by reaſon of their *ſhortneſs*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatſoever is above theſe, proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention.
Bacon.

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and cauſes of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtanding's aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Glanville.*

From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, it is an eaſy inference. *Glanville.*

It may eaſily be conceived, by any that conſider how for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHORTRI'BS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *rib*.] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the ſword entered into his right ſide, glanting by his *ſhortribs* under the muſcles. *Wiſeman.*

SHORTSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.

Shortſighted men ſee remote objects beſt in age; therefore they are accounted to have moſt laſting eyes. *Acton.*

2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

The foolith and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where.
Denham.

Other propoſitions were deſigned for mere *ſhortſighted* and credulous. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual ſight.

Cunning is a kind of *ſhortſightedneſs*, that diſcovers the minuteſt objects which are near at hand, but is not able to diſcern things at a diſtance.
Addiſon.

SHORTWA'ISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt*.] Having a ſhort body.

Duckleg'd, *ſhortwaiſted*, ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That the moſt riſe on tip toes for a kiſs. *Dryden.*

SHORTWI'NDED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; paſſive breathing by quick and faint recipiocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *ſhortwinded*.
Shakſpeare.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakspeare.*

When this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unsavory diseases. *May.*

SHORTWI'NGED. *adj.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings. Hawks are divided into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot.*

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
Now *shot* up from a vernal show'r. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*

Sometimes they *shot* out in length, like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch; from *shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakspeare.*

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakspeare.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*. *Hayward.*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryd.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*. *Genesis.*

4 [*scot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome *Shakspeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*;
For hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the fot *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day,
But a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the prince when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*. *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. s.* [rceota, Saxon; *trutta minor*, Latin.] A fish.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwal, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; bowbent in lugness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*shot*, and *free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unpunished.

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakspeare.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [rcufan, Saxon; *schuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakspeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice,
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakspeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakspeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the land. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, he *shoved* his boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a rev'rend sire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill,
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come tittering on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVEL. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground. I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gull. Trav.*

SHO'VEL. *n. s.* [rcopl, Saxon; *schoffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel*, and spade *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakspeare.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden*

SHO'VELLER or *Shoveler. n. s.* [from *shovel*; *platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers*, feed upon fleth, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shoveler*, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown.*

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scealde*, Dutch; rceolban, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou* SHOULDST *go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou* SHOULDST *go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should*. *Ben Jonson.*

Some princes come of good wills and respects, when, by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *should be*. *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than the *should be*. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is.*

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon.*

SHOULDER. *n. s.* [rculdpe, Sax. *scholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakspeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*;

but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as thofe poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *fhoulder*-bone, being round, is inferted into fo fhallow a cavity in the fcapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thruft out upon every occafion. *Wifeman*

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals.

We muft have a *fhoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakfpeare*

He took occafion, from a *fhoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addifon*

3. The upper part of the back.

Finely dreft'd herfelf in rich array;
Frefh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *fhoulders* fell her length of hair *Dryd*

4. The fhoulders are ufed as emblems of ftrength, or the act of fupporting.

Ev'n as thou will, fweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *fhoulders* do I build my feat. *Shakfp.*

The king has cured me; and from thefe *fhoulders*,
Thefe ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would fink a navy. *Shakfpeare.*

5. A rifing part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin muft have a *fhoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *fhoulder* ftip not through the hole as well as the fhank. *Moxon*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with inſolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged fhore,
As they the earth would *fhoulder* from her feat.
Fairy Queen.

Dudman, a well-known foreland to moft failors, here *fhoulders* out the ocean, to fhape the fame a large bofom between itfelf. *Carew.*

You debaſe yourſelf,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, fhall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and protan'd his perſon,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vaſt the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the preſs'd waters bad,
And, with his weight, it *fhoulders* off the tides.
Dryden.

Around her numberleſs the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

When Hopkins dies, a thouſand lights attend
The wretch who living ſav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Beſides his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the ſhoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ſhips finds little more credit than that of the giants *fhouldering* mountains. *Glanville*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

Thou haſt an ulcer that no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *ſhoulder-belt* the wound conceal.
Dryden

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *n. ſ.* The ſcapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulder-blade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitilefs and rough;
A back friend, a *ſhoulder-clapper*, one that commands
The paſſages of alleys. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder.

His horſe waiſt in the back, and *ſhoulder-ſhotten*.
Shakſpeare.

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

The horſe will take ſo much care of himſelf as to come off with only a ſtrain or a *ſhoulder-ſlip*.
Swift

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [a word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *ſhouted* thrice. what was the laſt cry for?
Shakſpeare.

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.
Pſalms.

It is not the voice of them that *ſhout* for mallery.
Exodus.

The *ſhouting* for thy ſummer fruits and harveſt is fallen. *Iſaiah.*

He ſtorms and *ſhouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow:
They miſs, or ſweep but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *ſhoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with fnagged ſticks. *More.*

All, clad in ſkins of beaſts, the jav'lin bear,
And ſhrieks and *ſhoutings* rend the tuſt'ring air
Dryden.

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the ſoldiers *ſhout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd.
Dryden.

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applauſe, and cheerful *ſhout*,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard.
Shakſpeare

The Rhodians, ſeeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *ſhout* in deriſion. *Knolles.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd,
And his triumphant ſoul with *ſhouts* expir'd.
Dryden

SHO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.

A peal of loud applauſe rang out,
And thunn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *ſhouters* heads. *Dryden*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown*. [ſceapan, Sax. *ſchowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *ſhew*; but ſince it is always pronounced, and often written, *ſhow*, which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen*, I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent wildneſs die,
And never live to *ſhew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpoſed. *Shakſp.*

Wilt thou *ſhew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead ariſe and praiſe thee? *Pſalms.*

Men ſhould not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if ſinging, dancing, and *ſhewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor.
L'Eſtrange.

I through the ample air in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *ſhow*
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *ſhew* more?
Milton.

A mirrour in one hand collective *ſhews*,
Varied and multiplied, the groupe of woes. *Savage*

3. To make to ſee.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cauſe the tempter ſet
Our ſecond Adam in the wilderneſs,
To *ſhow* him all earth's kingdoms and glory.
Milton.

Yet him, God the moſt high vouchſafes
To call by viſion from his father's houſe,
His kindred and falſe gods, into a land
Which he will *ſhow* him. *Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

Th' inclement ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail, and ſnow,
Which now the ſky with various face begins
To *ſhow* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moiſt and keen. *Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Moſt High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive, to walk with God
High in ſalvation and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death; to *ſhow* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

A ſhooting ſtar,
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd
Impreſs the air, and *ſhows* the mariner
From what point of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds *Milton.*

Know, I am ſent
To *ſhow* thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee and to thy off ſpring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

Thus I urge to *ſhow*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *ſhow* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *ſhows*. *Dryden.*

7. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a choſen generation, that ye ſhould *ſhow* forth the praiſes of him who hath called you out of darkneſs. *1 Peter.*

8. To inform; to teach: with *of*.

I ſhall no more ſpeak in proverbs, but *ſhew* you plainly *of* the Father. *John.*

9. To make known.

I raiſed thee up to *ſhew* in thee my power.
Exodus.

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape,
Like his, and color ſerpentine, may *ſhew*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee.
Milton

10. To conduct. To *ſhow*, in this ſenſe, is to *ſhow the way*.

She taking him for ſome cautious city patron, that came for privacy, *ſhews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity ſhould be *ſhewed* from his friend. *Job.*

Felix willing to *ſhew* the Jews a pleaſure, left Paul bound. *Acts*

Thou ſhalt utterly deſtroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *ſhew* mercy unto them.
Deuteronomy.

12. To explain; to expound.

Foraſmuch as knowledge and *ſhewing* of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame, Daniel let him be called. *Daniel.*

13. To diſcover; to point out.

Why ſtand we longer ſhiv'ring under fears,
That *ſhow* no end but death? *Milton*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *ſhews* a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a brother. *Shakſpeare.*

Juſt ſuch the *ſhews* before a riſing ſtorm. *Dryd.*

Still on we preſs; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that in the ſtream the moon *ſhows* purple. *Philips*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *ſhew'd* with you,
When that your flock, aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with rev'rence
Your expoſition on the holy text,
Than now to ſee you here, an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakſp.*

SHOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money.

I do not know what ſhe may produce me, but, provided it be a *ſhow*, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied.
Addiſon.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *ſhow* room.
Arbuthnot.

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Diſapproves that care, though wiſe in *ſhow*,
That with ſuperfluous burden loads the day. *Milt.*

3. Oſtentatious diſplay.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majeſtic *ſhow*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;

Set all the pleaſures of the [illegible]
And in vain [illegible]

The radiant ſun
Sends from above ten thouſand bleſſings down,
Nor is he ſet ſo high for ſhow alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge maintained with ſuch a *ſhow* of gravity, which had a ſlighter foundation. *Atterb.*

I envy none their pageantry and *ſhow*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itſelf makes the nobleſt *ſhow* of any in the world: the houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide, ſo that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addiſon.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment*.

Jeſus, riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *ſhow*, and with aſcenſion bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeneſs.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do ſuggeſt at firſt with heav'nly *ſhows*. *Shakſpeare.*

He through paſs'd the midſt unmark'd,
In *ſhow* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility.

The places of Ezechiel have ſome *ſhow* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and ſerve in inferior miniſtries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the ſlain forgive the deed;
But a ſhort exile muſt for *ſhow* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I ſay *O Zelmane*? Alas, your words be againſt it. Shall I ſay prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *ſhow* is manifeſt againſt it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians ſide,
For honour, which they ſeldom ſought before;
But now they by their own vain boaſts were tied,
And forc'd, at leaſt in *ſhew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof's ſo larded with my matter,
That neither ſingly can be manifeſted,
Without the *ſhew* of both. *Shakſpeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle.

As for triumphs, maſks, feaſts, and ſuch *ſhews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality.

What you ſaw was all a fairy *ſhow*;
And all thoſe airy ſhapes you now behold
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Repreſentative action.

Homo was ſo overwhelmed with happineſs, that he could not make a reply; but expreſſed in dumb *ſhew* thoſe ſentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addiſon.*

Sho'wbread *or* She'wbread. *n. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and at the ſame time took away the ſtale ones, which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *ſhowbread* before me. *Exodus.*

SHOWER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *ſhower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakſpeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryeſt, and in *ſhowers* it proſpered worſt. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll ſet thee in a *ſhower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Give me a ſtorm; if it be love,
Like Danae in the golden *ſhower*,
I ſwim in pleaſure. *Carew.*

With *ſhow'rs* of ſtones he drives them far away;
The ſcatt'ring dogs around at diſtance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal diſtribution.

He and myſelf
Have travell'd in the great *ſhower* of your gifts,
And ſweetly felt it. *Shakſpeare.*

To Sho'wer, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and *ſhow'r* the earth. *Milton.*

The ſun more glad impreſs'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *ſhow'r'd* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To pour down.

There, lull'd by nightingales, embracing ſlept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roſes, which the morn repair'd. *Milton.*

3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

After this fair diſcharge, all civil honours having *ſhowered* on him before, there now fell out occaſion to action. *Wotton.*

Cæſar's favour,
That *ſhow'rs* down greatneſs on his friends, will raiſe me
To Rome's firſt honours. *Addiſon.*

To Sho'wer. *v. n.* To be rainy.

Sho'wery. *adj.* [from *ſhower*.] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the ſtubble is ſtanding, ſet on fire in the *ſhowery* ſeaſon, will put forth muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *ſhow'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and ſtony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addiſon.*

The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the *ſhow'ry* winds ariſe. *Addiſon.*

Sho'wish. *adj.* [from *ſhow*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The eſcutcheons of the company are *ſhowiſh*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Oſtentatious.

Shown. [pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow*.] Exhibited.

Mercy *ſhown* on man by him ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

Sho'wy. *adj.* [from *ſhow*.] Oſtentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect ſolid and ſubſtantial happineſs for what is *ſhowy* and ſuperficial. *Addiſon.*

Shrank. The preterit of *ſhrink*.

The children of Iſrael eat not of the ſinew which *ſhrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Geneſis.*

To Shred. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred*. [ſcreadan, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of ſhort cuts or *ſhreddings*, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *ſhred* them. *2 Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *ſhred* the leeks that in your ſtomach riſe? *Dryden.*

Shred. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall piece cut off.

Gold, grown ſomewhat churliſh by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *ſhreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With ſubtle *ſhreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a caſtle fair
To his great anceſtor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with ſuch *ſhreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They ſaid they were an hungry; ſigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke ſtone walls; that dogs muſt eat:
And with theſe *ſhreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakſpeare.*

Shreds of wit and ſenſeleſs rhimes
Blunder'd out a thouſand times. *Swift.*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *ſhreds*, like a ſchool-boy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. It appears in *Robert of Glouceſter*, that this word ſignified anciently any one perverſe or obſtinate of either ſex.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thouſand and mo,
And yat nolde the *ſhrewen* to none pes go.
Robert of Glouceſter.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *ſhrews* both ſhort and tall. *Shakſpeare.*

By this reckoning he is more *ſhrew* than ſhe. *Shakſpeare.*

A man had got a *ſhrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the houſe for her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhow,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *ſhrew*. *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *ſhrew* in domeſtick life, is now become a ſcold in politicks. *Addiſon.*

Shrewd. *adj.* [contracted from *ſhrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous.

Her eldeſt ſiſter is ſo curſt and *ſhrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love muſt live a maid. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Maliciouſly ſly, cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *ſhrewd* ſaying of the old monk, that two kind of priſons would ſerve for all offenders, an inquiſition and a bedlam: if any man ſhould deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the ſoul, ſuch a one ſhould be put into the firſt, as being a deſperate heretick; but if any man ſhould profeſs to believe theſe things, and yet allow himſelf in any known wickedneſs, ſuch a one ſhould be put into bedlam. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpiteful ſaying gratifies ſo many little paſſions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *ſhrewd* ſatiriſt. *Addiſon.*

Corruption proceeds from employing thoſe who have the character of *ſhrewd* worldly men, inſtead of ſuch as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man paſſes to a liking of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf; and conſequently we may take it for a *ſhrewd* indication and ſign, whereby to judge of thoſe who have ſinned with too much caution, to ſuffer the world to charge ſins directly upon their converſation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *ſhrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall ſhare the good of our returned fortune. *Shakſ.*

When a man thinks he has a ſervant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a miſchief, and a *ſhrewd* turn, than an open adverſary. *South.*

No enemy is ſo deſpicable but he may do a body a *ſhrewd* turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shre'wdly. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd*.]

1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

This practice hath moſt *ſhrewdly* paſt upon thee. *Shakſpeare.*

At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been *ſhrewdly* touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were ſet open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion.

The obſtinate and ſchiſmatical are like to think themſelves *ſhrewdly* hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from that body which they chooſe not to be of. *South.*

The translation roll'd upon the story:
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' shrewdly pain'd.
Dryden.

3. With good guess.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish*, when I keep not hours.
Shakspeare.

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish.*] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewish.*] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃeapa, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakspeare.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me.
Shakspeare.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! peace!
At this she *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden.*

Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *n. s.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *scriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shakspeare.*

The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town.
Dryden.

SHRIFT. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃiꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. Out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakspeare.*

My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out of patience;
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*.
Shakspeare.

The duke's commands were absolute;
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Rowe.

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked.* *Spenser.*

SHRILL. *adj.* [A word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakspeare.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare.*

Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*

Up springs the lark, *shrill* voic'd and loud.
Thomson.

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse!
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verse! *Spenser.*

Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shaksp.*

Here no clarion's *shrilling* note
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fent. Ode to L. Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *shrilling* sound.
Pope.

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *shrill.*] With a shrill noise.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrill.*] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP. *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German, *scrympe*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs.
Carew.

Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies. *Shaksp.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

SHRINE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃin, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited.

You living pow'rs, inclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods, that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.
All the world come *Sidney.*

To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint.
Shakspeare.

Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee.
Shakspeare.

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish thereon. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterit *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle *shrunken*. [ꞅꞃincan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakspeare.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink*, or draw into less room. *Bacon.*

Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrunk*!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakspeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noise increases;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind.
Dryden.

Nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind.
Granville.

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversly, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape.
Arbuthnot.

Philosophy, that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakspeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*

If a man accustoms himself to slight those first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South.*

The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have
shrunk away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage.
Locke.

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunk*, *shrunk*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. Not in use.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakspeare.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakspeare.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long; leſt it ſhould *ſhrink* the corn in meaſure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs.

There is in this a crack, which ſeems a *ſhrink*, or contraction in the body ſince it was firſt formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

His publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a cheer,
As not a ſigh, a look, a *ſhrink* betrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrink*.] He who ſhrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. ſ.* Corrupted from SHERIFFALTY; which ſee.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcripan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion. Not in uſe.

What, tad'ing with a prieſt, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *ſhriving* work in hand. *Shak.*
He *ſhrives* this woman.
Fit ne'er could he ſo long protract his ſpeech.
Shakſpeare.

If he had the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould *ſhrive* me than wive me. *Shakſpeare.*

Since but their title, and their monies poize,
A lord as twenty-pence pronounc'd with noiſe,
When conſtrued but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good ſober two-pence, and well ſo. *Cleavel.*

To SHRIVEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *ſhrivel* and fold up, give them duſt. *Evelyn.*

If the ſine leaf to the freſheſt roſegny, it would ſhrivel and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the ſcorching blaſt invades
The tender corn, and *ſhrivels* up the blades. *Dryd.*
When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
And *ſhrivel'd* herbs on withering ſtems decay,
The wary huſbandman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry ſtores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive*.] A confeſſor. Not in uſe.

The ghoſtly father now hath done his ſhrift;
When he was made a *ſhriver* 'twas for ſhift. *Shakſpeare.*

SHROUD. *n. ſ.* [ſcrud, Saxon.]

1. A ſhelter; a cover.

It would warm his ſpirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourſelf under his *ſhroud* the univerſal landlord. *Shakſpeare.*
By me inveſted with a veil of clouds,
And ſwaddled, as new-born, in ſable *ſhrouds*,
For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*
The winds
Blow moſt and keen, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
Some better *ſhroud*, ſome better warmth, to cherith
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*

2. The dreſs of the dead; a windingſheet.

Now the waſted brands do glow;
While the ſcreech-owl, ſcreeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *ſhroud*. *Shakſpeare*
They drop apace; by nature ſome decay,
And ſome the blaſts of fortune ſweep away;
Till naked quite of happineſs, aloud
We call for death, and ſhelter in a *ſhroud*. *Young.*

3. The ſail-ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails.

I turned back to the maſt of the ſhip; there I found my ſword among ſome of the *ſhrouds*. *Sidney.*
The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *ſhrouds* wherewith my life ſhould ſail
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakſpeare.*
A weather beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *ſhrouds* and tackle torn.
Milton.

The flaming *ſhrouds* ſo dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryd.*
He ſummons ſtraight his denizens of air;
The lunid ſquadrons round the ſails repair:
Soft o'er the *ſhrouds* aerial whiſpers breathe,
That ſeem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath.
Pope.

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me ſafely *ſhroud*.
Fairy Queen.

He got himſelf to Mege, in hope to *ſhroud* himſelf until ſuch time as the rage of the people was appeaſed. *Knolles.*
The governors of Corfu cauſed the ſuburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *ſhrouding* themſelves in them, ſhould with more eaſe batter the town. *Knolles.*
Beſides the faults men commit, with this numberleſs avowed aſpect upon their religion, there are others which ſilly *ſhroud* themſelves under the ſkirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſhelter as the thing covering.

One of theſe trees, with all his young ones, may *ſhroud* four hundred horſemen. *Raleigh.*

3. To dreſs for the grave.

If I die before thee, *ſhroud* me
In one of theſe ſame ſheets. *Shakſpeare.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were *ſhrouded* in a number of folds of linen, bemeared with gums, like cerecloth. *Bacon.*
Whoever comes to *ſhroud* me, do not harm
That fatal wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. To clothe; to dreſs.

5. To cover or conceal.

That ſame evening, when all *ſhrouded* were
In careleſs ſleep, all without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenſer.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *ſhroud* ourſelves,
For through this land anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal. *Shakſpeare.*
Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud: ſome tempeſt riſe,
And blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies,
To *ſhroud* my ſhame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs hor rocky ſummit *ſhrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.
Addiſon.

6. To defend; to protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *ſhroud*
The hope of Rome, and ſav'd him in a cloud.
Waller.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.

If your ſtiny attendants be yet lodg'd
Or *ſhroud* within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHROVETIDE. SHROVETU'ESDAY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove*, the preterit of *ſhrive*.] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſhwedneſday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.

At *ſhrovetide* to throwing. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ſcrubbe, Saxon.]

1. A buſh; a ſmall tree.

Trees generally ſhoot up in one great ſtem or body, and then at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches; thus gooſeberries and currants are *ſhrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*
He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *ſhrubs* from heaven's light. *Fairy Queen.*
The humble *ſhrub* and buſh with friz'zled hair.
Milton.
All might have been as well bruſhwood and *ſhrubs*. *More.*
Comedy is a repreſentation of common life, in low ſubjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *ſhrub* belonging to the ſpecies of cedar. *Dryden.*
I've liv'd
Amidſt theſe woods, gleaning from thorns and *ſhrubs*
A wretched ſuſtenance. *Addiſon.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſhrub*.]

1. Reſembling a ſhrub.

Plants appearing weathered, *ſhrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of ſhrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager,
What readieſt way would bring me to that place?
Due weſt it riſes from this *ſhrubby* point. *Milton.*

3. Conſiſting of ſhrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill
Phulmonon, the goats their *ſhrubby* browſe
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

SHRUFF. *n. ſ.* Droſs; the refuſe of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Like a tearful deer that looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt feed, with a *ſhrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, ſhe gave theſe words *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *ſhruggings* come over her body like the twinkling of the fancit among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*
Be quick, thou wert beſt
To anſwer other buſineſs, *ſhrugg'ſt* thou malice?
Shakſpeare.
He grins, ſnacks, *ſhrugs*, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or ſchool-boys, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *ſhrug*,
They bow, they nod, they ſcratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

He *ſhrugs* his ſhoulders when you talk of fortunes *Addiſon.*
He *ſhrugg'd* his ſturdy back,
As if he felt his ſhoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to trip abroad,
To return knowing in the Spaniſh *ſhrug*. *Cleavel.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and ſhoulders, nods and *ſhrugs*. *Hudibr.*
Put on the cuſtick's brow, and ſit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *ſhrug*, a ſtornful ſmile,
With caution us'd, may ſerve a while. *Swift.*
A third, with mystick *ſhrug* and winking eye,
Suſpects him for a deiſt and a ſpy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterit and part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.

Leaving the two friends alone, I *ſhrunk* aſide to the banqueting houſe, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*
The wicked *ſhrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.

She weighing the decaying plight,
And *ſhrunken* ſinews, of her choſen knight,
Would not awhile her forward courſe purſue.
Fairy Queen.
If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men poor *ſhrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*ſchuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.

All the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rath embrac'd deſpair,
And *ſhudd'ring* fear. *Shakſpeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *ſhudd'ring* on a heap they ran. *Dryd.*
I love—alas! I *ſhudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Stick at the ſound. *Smith.*
Ceſar will ſhrink to hear the words thou utter'ſt,
And *ſhudder* in the midſt of all his conqueſts.
Addiſon.

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ſyfeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw together tumultuously.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component parts less of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffled*, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances thro' the clouds and flits again. *Dryd.*

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapours soon, miraculous event!
Shuffled by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackm.*

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakspeare.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. *To* SHU'FFLE *off*. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay. *Shaksp.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours *L'Estr.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he perfists to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. *To* SHU'FFLE *up*. To form tumultuously or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel*

To SHU'FFLE, *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granv.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shakspeare.*

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Glanville.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To plead arguments, concerning the honesty of the oath, there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burnet.*

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shaksp.*

SHU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill favouredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shufflecap*, and all fours. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the itching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [ſcunian, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryd.*

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakspeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [ſcittan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and got them up to the top. *Judges.*

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To enclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Genesis.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only left,
But *shut* from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*

6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reed,
The juster you drive it to *shut off* the rain. *Tusser.*

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* pour on, I will endure. *Shaksp.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out*. *Milton.*

He, in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some object, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* SHUT *up*. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matthew.*

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desart shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas again. *Dryden.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. *To* SHUT *up*. To confine; to enclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms.*

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*

9. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

The king's a-bed;
He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shakspeare.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassage, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knolles.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and* shut *at night*.

SHUT. *participial adjective.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I fought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air forcing it by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Ray.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, of one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray.*

SHU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *shut*.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*ſchiet ſpoele*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with

which the weaver moves the cross threads.
I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shakspeare.*
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*
What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* unmanly wit. *Hubberd's Tale*

SHY. *adj.* [*schouw*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.
I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's a lady loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot*
2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*
We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glanville.*
We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras*
3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.
A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I knew the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare*
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison.*
But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*
4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.
The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*
The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SIBILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing.
It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound.
Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon.*
A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon.*

SYCAMORE. *n. s.* [*sicamorus*, Lat.] A tree.
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SICCITY. *n. s.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.
That which is congulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*
The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and dryness of its flesh. *Brown.*
In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman.*

SICK. *n. s.* [*ax*, Fr.] The number six at dice.
My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.
I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For sithen the shepherds been idle and still,
And fed of their sheep what they will. *Spenser.*

SICK. *adj.* [from Sax. *ſiecc*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with disease; with *of* before the disease.
'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakspeare.*
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakspeare.*
Cassius, I am *sick of* many griefs. *Shakspeare.*
Where 's the stock can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*
Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*. *Dryden.*
Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*
Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
3. Corrupted.
What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakspeare.*
4. Disgusted.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*
He was not to *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.
A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
1. To make sick; to disease.
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior*
2. To weaken; to impair.
Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.
I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakspeare.*
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*
Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died, nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*
2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.
Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare.*
3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence.
The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.
Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*ſicer*, Welsh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.
Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obsolete.
Sicker thou 's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

SI'CKLE. *n. s.* [*ſicol*, Sax. *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *ſicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.
God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser.*
Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever,
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*
When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South.*
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *n. s.* [from *sickle*.] A
SI'CKLER. } reaper.
You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakspeare.*
Their *sickles* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.
Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shakspeare.*
Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.
We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]
1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.
I'm fall'n out with my learned wife,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* part
For the found man *Shakspeare.*
Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakspeare.*
A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakspeare.*
Time seems not now he heath his years to hoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*
Would we know what health and ease are worth,
let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*
There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*
When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*
Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like your clothes; but like infected clothes, fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*
2. Faint; weak; languid.
The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away. *Dryden.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *fickly* light
Should shine near William's fatal day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *sick.*]

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him. *Shakspeare.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakspeare.*

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses.* *Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. s.* [*pide*, Sax. *zijde*, Dutch.]

1. The part of animals inclosed by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding herecely heat. *Mary Queen.*

Ere the soft tearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides.* *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*; on the one *side* and on the other. *Exodus.*

The force of these outward streams might well enough serve by the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thais by his *side*
Sat, like a blooming eastern bride,
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on to my fears to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side.* *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all th' eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shakspeare.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace. *Spratt.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side.* *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions, respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides.* *Knolles.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it; on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice binds to neither *side.* *Dryden.*

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson.*

Two nations full pursued
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: as, *he is cousin by his mother or father's* side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side*;
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnel.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post of the houses. *Exodus.*

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their portions. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a-falling? *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all who affected novelties adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side.* *Granville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *sides* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the princes upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy.

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. s.* [*side* and *board.*] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a finely *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were deck'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes pres'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glist'ring salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *Addison.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate
Let other ministers, great Anne, require *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11,276*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. s.* [*side* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?

Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DELY. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *side.*]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with differences is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*

I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets *Swift.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*

The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot doft behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dryden.*

The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purfuit, not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*, but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea and land. *siderial* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton.*

The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, lends the spreading bough
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *siderial* blasts. *Philips.*

FDERATED. *adj.* [from *fideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *fiderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or natural sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

IDERATION. *n. s.* [*fideration*, Fr. *fideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces a mortification or *fideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray.*

DESADDLE. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.

DESMAN. *n. s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-warden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe*

DEWAYS, DEWISE. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Laterally; on one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *n. s.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles.*

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakspeare.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of hers, to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breath. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakspeare.*

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the excrementary parts, as the mouths of the meserucks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Not in use.

Him he had long oppress with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakspeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakspeare.*

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sink through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might *Dryden*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꝑiftan, Sax. *siften*, Dut.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such flour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of pollard and bran. *Watton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all christian churches ought to have their elderships *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakf.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof aga'nst all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant: *Milton.*

One would think that every member, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ꝑican, ꝑicettan, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakspeare.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mark.*

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy, will I rise. *Psalms.*

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And, chafing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*.
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. *n. s.* [ꝑihꝺe, Saxon; *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

It bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have *sight*. *Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape. *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel.*

Æneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*

Mine eyes pursued him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with fleddast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things he concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter understood at first *sight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety upon an affiance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own *Wake*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they hit their sight,
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, *the sights of a quadrant.*

Then armed slaves in charge, their beaver down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel *Shakspeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born *Spenser.*

Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakspeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Exodus.*

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quick-sighted*, *short-sighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the

joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and upon *fighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *fighted* in discerning difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tune these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *sight*.]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains.
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakspeare.*

Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more *sightly* and useful. *More.*

A great many brave *sight'n* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport *L'Estrange.*

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects, we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*

SI'GIL. *n. f.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *n. f.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Holder.*

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden.*

When any one necessary term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign*. *Exodus.*

Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*. *Shakspeare.*

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign*. *Suckl.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Numbers.*

5. A constellation in the zodiack.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakf.*

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

After ev'ry foe subdued, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming,
With meekness and humility, but your heart
Is crammed with arrogancy. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern. *Dryden.*

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *n. f.* [*signal*, Fr. *segnale*, Span.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* giv'n, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*signal*. Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A bore shoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he ratted unto a lunary representation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. f.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Latin.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stampt with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race
With *signatures* of such majestick grace. *Pope.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signature* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*

Seek out for plants and *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another *Ray.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glanvil.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Bacon.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *n. f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. Little used.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *n. f.* [from *sign*.] One that signs.

SI'GNET. *n. f.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bo'd
To them to use your *signet* and your name *Shak.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*. *Shak.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and all. *Creech.*

He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolles.*

Proof of my life my royal *signet* made. *Dryden.*

The impression of a *signet* ring. *Addis.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. f.* [from *signify*.]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by determinations of utterance of voice, used as *signs*, having by consent several determinate *significancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significancy* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not framed into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of no *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religions duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and

painting; and dumb perſons are ſagacious in the uſe of them. *Holder.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *ſignificant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſon.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion.

Chriſtianity is known in ſcripture by no name ſo *ſignificantly* as by the ſimplicity of the goſpel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat. from *ſignify.*]

1. The act of making known by ſigns.

A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed; for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification* of one's mind, implies an act or addreſs of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to ſhew his *ſignification*. *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have ſeveral *ſignifications*, to call, warn, cheriſh, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr. from *ſignify.*]

1. Betokening by an external ſign.

The holy ſymbols or ſigns are not barely *ſignificative*, but what by divine inſtitution they repreſent and teſtify unto our ſouls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were deſtitute of *ſignificative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called caldfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdfader. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens.

Here is a double *ſignificatory* of the ſpirit, a word and a ſign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, Fr. *ſignifico*, Lat.]

1. To declare by ſome token or ſign; ſometimes ſimply to declare.

Stephano, *ſignify*
Within the houſe your miſtreſs is at hand. *Shakſpeare.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Not knew what *ſignified* the boding ſign,
But found the pow'rs diſpleas'd. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *ſignified* by dark and obſcure names, as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus. *Burnet.*

2. To mean; to expreſs.

Life's but a walking ſhadow; a poor player,
That ſtrits and trets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakſpeare.*

By ſcripture, antiquity, and all eccleſiaſtical writers, it is conſtantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews ſabbath, and but of late years uſed to *ſignify* the Lord's day. *Nelſon.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that ſins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reaſon to believe his repentances before God *ſignify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us *Taylor.*

What ſignifies the ſplendour of courts, conſidering the ſlavith attendances that go along with it? *L'Eſtrange.*

He hath one way more, which, although it *ſignifies little* to men of ſober reaſon, yet unhappily hits the ſuſpicious humour of men, that governors have a deſign to impoſe. *Tillotſon.*

If the firſt of theſe fail, the power of Adam, were it never ſo great, will *ſignify nothing* to the preſent Governors in the world. *Locke.*

What ſignifies the people's conſent in making and repealing laws, if the perſon who adminiſters hath no tie? *Swift.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *ſignify* to him
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſent and *ſignified* it by his angel unto John. *Revelations.*

The government ſhould *ſignify* to the proteſtants of Ireland, that want of ſilver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *ſignifying*, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'GNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordſhip; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *ſigniories* it was the firſt,
And Proſpero the prime duke. *Shakſpeare.*

The earls, their titles, and their *ſignories*,
They muſt reſtore again. *Daniel.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd thoſe high honours, princely *ſignories*,
And proud prerogatives. *Weſt.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for ſeniority.

If ancient ſorrow be moſt reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *ſignory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.
Richard III.

SI'GNPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt.*] That upon which a ſign hangs.

He ſhould ſhare with them in the preſerving
A ſhed or *ſignpoſt*. *Ben Jonſon.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by ſo many *ſignpoſt* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulſome, rather by their want of ſkill than by the commonneſs. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adj.* and *adv.* See SICKER. The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely*. *Spenſer.*

SI'KERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiker.*] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilence*, Fr. *ſilentium*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of holding peace; forbearance of ſpeech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *ſilence* at my counſel. *Job*

I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp authority over the man, but to be in *ſilence*. *1 Timothy.*

Firſt to himſelf he inward *ſilence* broke. *Milton.*

Speech ſubmiſſively withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe;
Then pompous *ſilence* reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred *ſilence* reigns, and univerſal peace
Pope.

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the beſt grace of wit will ſhortly turn into *ſilence*, and diſcourſe grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillneſs; not noiſe.

Hail, happy groves! calm and ſecure retreat
Of ſacred *ſilence*, reſt's eternal ſeat! *Roſcommon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obſcurity.

Nameleſs in dark oblivion let them dwell,
For ſtrength from truth diviſed, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe
And ignominy; yet to glory aſpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame;
Therefore eternal *ſilence* be their doom. *Milton.*

Thus fame ſhall be achiev'd,
And what moſt merits fame in *ſilence* hid.
Milton.

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his ſurety.—
—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee,
Shakſpeare.

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to ſpeak.

We muſt ſuggeſt the people, that he's paid
He would have made them mules, *ſilence'd* their pleaders, and
Diſpropertied their freedoms. *Shakſpeare.*
The ambaſſador is *ſilence'd*. *Shakſpeare*
Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the iſle
From her propriety. *Shakſpeare.*

This paſſed as an oracle, and *ſilenced* thoſe that moved the queſtion. *Bacon.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *ſilenced*, who being expoſed unto wolves, gave loud expreſſions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *ſilence* all further oppoſition.
Clarendon

Since in dark ſorrow I my days did ſpend,
I could not *ſilence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly conſidered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, theſe would have *ſilenced* their ſcruples, and they had adored the amazing myſtery. *Rogers*

If it pleaſe him altogether to *ſilence* me, ſo that I ſhall not only ſpeak with diſtreſs, but wholly be diſabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praiſe him. *Wake*

2. To ſtill.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating lives!
Suſpend the fight, and *ſilence* all our guns *Waller*
The thund'rer ſpoke, nor durſt the queen reply
A reverend horror *ſilence'd* all the ſky. *Pope*

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*ſilens*, Lat.]

1. Not ſpeaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night ſeaſon I am not *ſilent*. *Pſalms.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they ſat as ſtricken mute.
Milton.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulyſſes, adds he, was the moſt eloquent and moſt *ſilent* of men; he knew that a word ſpoken never wrought ſo much good as a word concealed.
Broome.

3. Still; having no noiſe.

Deep night, dark night, the *ſilent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl.
Shakſpeare.

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the *ſilent*, ſave where ſilence yields
To the night's warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think a hebraiſm.

Second and inferiour cauſes, together with nature itſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *ſilent*, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh.*

The ſun to me is dark,
And *ſilent* as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *ſilent*. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſilent.*]

1. Without ſpeech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *ſilently* conſent that one muſt be ſo. *Dryden.*

For me they beg; each *ſilently*
Demands thy grace, and ſeems to watch thy eye.
Dryden

2. Without noiſe.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd ſtand *ſilently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain ſtill, till he can ſhew who is meant by right heir, in all thoſe caſes where the preſent poſſeſſor hath no ſon, this he *ſilently* paſſes over. *Locke*

SILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*; it ſhould be therefore written *cilicious.*] Made of hair.

The *ſilicious* and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friars, derive their inſtitution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.] Huſky, full of huſks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. n. f. [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which fix make a ſcruple.
2. [With botaniſts: *ſilique*, Fr.] The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *ſiliqua*, Latin.]
SI'LIQUOUS. } Having a pod or capſula.

All the tetrapetalous *ſiliquoſe* plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeolc, Sax.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *ſilk*;
And it was dyed in mummy, which the ſkilful
Conferv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of ſhoes, or rouling of *ſilks*, betray thy poor heart to woman *Shakſpeare.*

He cauſed the ſhore to be covered with Perſian *ſilk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Perſian *ſilks* we ſhine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *ſilk*.]

1. Made of ſilk.

Men counſel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but tuning it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage,
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a *ſilken* thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakſpeare.*

Now will we revel it,
With *ſilken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakſpeare.*

She weeps, and words addreſs'd ſeem tears diſſolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *ſilken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him ſecretly envide,
And wiſh'd that two ſuch ſons, ſo *ſilken* ſoft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenſer.*

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *ſilken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakſpeare.*

For then the hills with pleaſing ſhades are crown'd,
And ſleeps are ſweeter on the *ſilken* ground *Dryd.*

Dreſs up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild paſſions of men too violent to be reſtrained by ſuch mild and *ſilken* language. *Watts.*

3. Dreſſed in ſilk.

Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, *ſilken* wanton, brave our fields,
And ſteſh his ſpirit in a warlike ſoil,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakſpeare.*

SI'LKME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver*.] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken manufactures.

True Engliſh hate your monſieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *ſilk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*

The Chineſe are ingenious *ſilk-weavers*. *Watts*

SI'LKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm*.] The worm that ſpins ſilk.

Graſshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *ſilk-worms* devour leaves ſwiftly. *Bacon.*

Broad were the banners, and of ſnowy hue,
A purer web the *ſilk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk*.]

1. Made of ſilk.
2. Soft; pliant.

Theſe kinds of knaves, in plainneſs,
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *ſilky* ducking obſervants
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakſpeare.*

SILL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛyl, Sax. *ſueil*, Fr. *ſulle*, Dutch.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn, and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door *ſill*;
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [This word has exerciſed the etymologiſts. *Minſheu* thinks it corrupted from *ſwillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Hanſhaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; becauſe *ſillabubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly. It ſeems more probably derived from *ſyl*, in old Engliſh, *vinegar*; *ſyl a bouc, vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleaſant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the ſand-red cow:
Where, for ſome ſturdy foot-ball ſwain,
Joan ſtrokes a *ſillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feaſt,
By ſome rich farmer's wife and ſiſter dreſt,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run ſo faſt,
That *ſillabubs* come firſt, and ſoups the laſt. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *ſilly*.] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly.

I wonder much what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But ſuck'd on childiſh pleaſures *ſillily*?
Or ſlumber'd we in the ſeven ſleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *ſillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do, do, look *ſillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an abſolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſilly*.] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly.

The *ſillineſs* of the perſon does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*ſelig*, German. *Skinner*.]

1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.
2. Weak; helpleſs.

After long ſtorms,
In dread of death and dangerous diſmay,
With which my *ſilly* bark was toſſed ſore,
I do at length deſery the happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*

3. Fooliſh; witleſs.

Perhaps their loves, or elſe their ſheep,
Was that did their *ſilly* thoughts ſo buſy keep. *Milt.*

The meaneſt ſubjects cenſure the actions of the greateſt prince; the *ſilleſt* ſervants, of the wiſeſt maſter. *Temple.*

I have no diſcontent at living here; beſides what ariſes from a *ſilly* ſpirit of liberty, which I reſolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are ſtupid or *ſilly*, falſe or miſtaken, ſhould become ſubjects of occaſional criticiſm. *Watts*

He is the companion of the filleſt people in their moſt *ſilly* pleaſure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diverſion. *Law.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from ꝛelig, happy, and heopt, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Great conceits are raiſed of the membranous covering called the *ſillyhow*, ſometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown.*

SILT. *n. ſ.* Mud; ſlime.

Several trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *ſilt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *ſilva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *ſilvan* ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeolpep, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In ſlumber cloſ'd her *ſilver* ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *adj.*

1. Made of ſilver.

Put my *ſilver* cup in the ſack's mouth. *Geneſis*

Hence had the huntreſs Dian her dread bow,
Fair *ſilver*-ſhafted queen for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

The *ſilver* ſhafted goddeſs of the place. *Pope.*

2. White like ſilver.

Of all the race of *ſilver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenſer.*

Old Salisbury, ſhame to thy *ſilver* hair,
Thou mad miſleader of thy brain-ſick ſon. *Shakſpeare.*

The great in honour are not always wiſe,
Nor judgment under *ſilver* treſſes lies. *Sandys*

Others on *ſilver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breaſt. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale luſtre.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye-beams, when their freſh rays have ſmote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows,
Nor ſhines the *ſilver* moon one half ſo bright,
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phraſe is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all the groves, which with the heavenly noiſes
Of their ſweet inſtruments were wont to ſound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *ſilver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling ſhrieks thrown up into the ſkies. *Spenſer.*

It is my love that calls upon my name;
How *ſilver* ſweet ſound lovers tongues by night
Like ſofteſt muſick to attending ears *Shakſpeare.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſplendour of *ſilver* is more pleaſing to ſome eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of ſilver, and *ſilvered* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding. *Peacham.*

A gilder ſhewed me a ring *ſilvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to reſtore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild luſtre.

Here retir'd, the ſinking billows ſleep,
And ſmiling calmneſs *ſilver'd* o'er the deep *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat*.] One that foliates ſilver.

Silverbeaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt extenſive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *n. ſ.* A ſilver coin.

A thouſand vines, at a thouſand *ſilverlings*, ſhall be for briars and thorns. *Iſaiah.*

SILVERLY. *adv.* [from *ſilver*.] With the appearance of ſilver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *ſilverly* doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakſpeare*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith*.] One that works in ſilver.

Demetrius, a *ſilverſmith*, made ſhrines for Diana. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Lat.] A plant.

SI'LVERTREE. *n. ſ.* [*conocarpodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERWEED. *n.ſ.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *ſilver*.] Beſprinkled with ſilver.

A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward.*

Of all th' enamell'd race whoſe *ſilv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SIMA'R. *n.ſ.* [*ſimarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire*, Fr. from
SI'MILARY. } *ſimilis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimilar*, as metals; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſimilar*.] Likeneſs; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated, by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *ſimilarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n.ſ.* [*ſimile*, Lat.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles*. *Shakſpeare.*

Lucentio ſlipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter.—
—A good ſwift *ſimile*, but ſomething currish. *Shakſ.*

In argument,
Similes are like ſongs in love;
They much deſcribe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n.ſ.* [*ſimilitude*, Fr. *ſimilitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance.

Similitude of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity, for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon.*

Our immortal ſouls, while righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the title of his own image and *ſimilitude*. *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude*, and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of the god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of threeſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Compariſon; ſimile.

Plutarch, in the firſt of his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes*, ſhews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Taſſo, in his *ſimilitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his compariſons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

SI'MITAR. *n.ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v.n.* [a word made probably from the ſound, but written, by *Skinner*, *ſimber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and ſeeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion. *More.*

SI'MNEL. *n.ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMO'NIACK. *n.ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, Fr. *ſimoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.

If the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniack*.] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the difficulty of breaking their truth. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *n.ſ.* [*ſimonie*, Fr. *ſimonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom; *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakſpeare.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *ſimony*; and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might undeceive ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that great truſt to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable. *Walton.*

No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER. *v.n.* [from ſymbelan, Saxon, to keep holyday, *Skinner*. He derives *ſimmer* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber*. It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer*, as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gentle boiling.] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over-much idleneſs. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakſp.*

Stars above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms, and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.

The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Addiſon.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Lat. *ſimple*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.

Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hub. Tale.*

I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakſpeare.*

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

In *ſimple* manners all the ſecret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be bleſt and wiſe. *Young.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances, ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral, though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon.*

3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.

The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Proverbs.*

Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhew ye
My ſervile complaiſance to Chloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n.ſ.* [*ſimple*, French.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an herb.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton.*

Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know. *Dryd.*

To SI'MPLE. *v.n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakſpeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *n.ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſimpliſt; an herbariſt.

SI'MPLESS. *n.ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, Fr.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. Obſolete.

Then wreaths been not ſo mighty were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer.*

SI'MPLETON. *n.ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox, the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Eſtr.*

Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n.ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin. *ſimplicité*, French.]

1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is, than willingly take into themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance *Shakspeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded, was created duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child *Pope.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Tho'e enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which surely they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Proverbs.*

SI'MPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak:
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakspeare.*

To say or to do aught with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural fearfulness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of *unsimulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. s.* [*synn*, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shaksp.*

Put those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakspeare.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Tobit.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakspeare.*

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind! *Milt.*

I would not foul these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a bold'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts.*

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Henry VIII.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms.*

Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinned* for women. *Esdras.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. *1 John.*

2. To offend against right.

I am a man
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakspeare.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *sith*, Sax.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers.*

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*

Spies told me in choice, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakp.*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ! *Roscom.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n
Where long he had been. *Milton.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body flood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense, boasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

In English I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter crost'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

SINCE'RELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakspeare.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*sincerité*, French; from *sincere*.]
SINCE'RITY. }

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SI'NE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne.*

SI'NECURE. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A sinecure is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No simony nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. s.* [*penpe*, Saxon; *seneuwen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lufty *sinews.* *Shakspeare*
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood.
Dryden.

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former firmness. *Locke*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in perfection doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shakspeare.

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone.
Dryden.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
Donne.

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To sinewy Ajax. *Shakspeare.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale.*

Fainting, as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

SI'NFUL. *adj.* [*sin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread. *FairyQu.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd.
Milton.

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully plack'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shaksp.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness.* *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterit *I sang* or *sung*; participle pass. *sung.* [ɪnzan, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare.*
Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung.* *Shakspeare.*
They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare.*
The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. *1 Chronicles.*
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing.* *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come.
Canticles

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this flower *sing* in the wind.
Shakspeare.

You leaden messengers,
Fly with fatal aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord.
Shakspeare.
We hear this fearful tempest *sing.* *Shakspeare.*
O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exult her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and fav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing.* *Milton.*

I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.
Cowley.

Arms and the man I *sing.* *Dryden.*
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing.* *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, cuddilies, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shaksp.*

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms.*

How could we to his godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ɪnzan, Sax. *senghen*, Dut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaëton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

Milching was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shakspeare.*

I got me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecclesiastes.*

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments,
Habakkuk.

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous moan
Melt to compassion: now my traitorous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their time;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers.* *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*sing* and *master.*] One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of *single* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *single* acts, though each complete;
But ev'ry act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*
Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alps,
A lonely desart, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to them benighted guest. *Addison.*

Where the poesy or oratory is not a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the full fit improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope*

If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished.

the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single, and conſcious to myſelf alone
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worther than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakſpeare.*

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Matthew.*

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chooſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shakſpeare.*

Doſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Begin, ſuſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* oft. *Dryden.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle*.]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the ſtate of being only one.

2. Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men muſt be obliged to go through their buſineſs with *ſingleneſs* of heart. *Law.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon.*

2. Only; by himſelf.

Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakſpeare*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventr'ous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compounded.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing, is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compounded. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a fadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect *Denham.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy, is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt ſingular in their kind. *Addiſon.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from all, or from moſt others.

Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakſpeare*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: None of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*

Catholiciſm, which is here attributed unto the church, muſt be underſtood in oppoſition to the legal *ſingularity* of the Jewiſh nation. *Pearſon.*

4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular*.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither deſerve nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Lat.] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It ſeems to be uſed with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, at leaſt in the primitive, and on the firſt in the figurative ſenſe.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *ſiniſter*
Bounds in my ſire's *Shakſpeare*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *ſiniſter* cheek. *Shakſpeare*

But a rib,
Crook'd by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *ſiniſter* from me drawn. *Milton*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the *ſiniſter* ſide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown*

In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing for thereof by ill men of a *ſiniſter* intent and purpoſe, whoſe forwardneſs is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning? *Hooker*

The duke of Clarence was ſoon after by *ſiniſter* means made clean away *Spenſer.*

Where are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *ſiniſter* affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

He proteſtes to have received no *ſiniſter* meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and *ſiniſter* tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon.*

The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conſcience of his ways, and that he ſcorns to undermine another's intereſt by any *ſiniſter* or inferior arts *South.*

3. [*ſiniſtre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauſpicious. The accent is here on the ſecond ſyllable.

Tempt it again; that is thy act, or none:
What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,
Brought forth by night with a *ſiniſter* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The ſword, nor forfeits, let thy fury do. *Beaumont.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Lat.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed: in French, *gauche*.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt *ſiniſtrous* and abſurd choice. *Locke*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *ſiniſtrouſly* diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown.*

2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *I ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [ſencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With *ſunken* wreck and ſunleſs treaſuries. *Shakſp.*

In with the river *ſunk*, and with it roſe
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt; then ſought
Where to lie hid. *Milton.*

He ſwims, or *ſinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton*

The pigmy *finks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's ale remains. *Dryden.*
Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to *ſink* together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon.*

2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he *ſunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a ſtone and flung it, and ſmote the Philiſtine, that the ſtone *ſunk* into his forehead. *1 Samuel.*

4. To loſe height; to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,
The Alps and Pyreneans *ſink* before him. *Addiſon.*

5. To loſe or want prominence.
What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *ſunken*. *Shakſpeare*
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws.
Dryden

6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.
Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakſpeare.*
They arraign'd ſhall *ſink*
Beneath thy ſentence. *Milton.*
But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *ſink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms.
Dryden

7. To be received; to be impreſſed.
Let theſe ſayings *ſink* down into your ears. *Luke.*
Truth never *ſinks* into theſe men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke*

8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.
Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *ſinks* in minutes which in ages roſe. *Dryden.*
This republick has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is full likelier to *ſink* than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon*
Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken, but increaſe
Mortimer.

9. To fall into reſt or indolence.
Wouldſt thou have me *ſink* away
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe my life in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſ*

10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *ſinking* empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.
A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile invaſion or incurſion upon their havens and roads, and fired, *ſunk*, and carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.
At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *ſinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the ſpace of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron ſtone produced. *Boyle*
Near Geneva are quarries of freeſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they *ſink* a pit, and dig for freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

3. To depreſs; to degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raiſe or *ſink*, impriſon, or let free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, till they *ſink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope.*

4. To plunge into deſtruction.
Heav'n bear witneſs,
And, if I have a conſcience, let it *ſink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakſp.*

5. To make to fall.
Theſe are to far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and fling down ſome before ſtanding, and undermine others, *ſinking* them into the abyſs. *Woodward*

6. To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for ſtream,
You *ſunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the laſt in all your hoſt that thirſted?
Addiſon.

7. To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depreſſed with the conſcience of an ill cauſe: if you will not grant the firſt of theſe will *ſink* the ſpirit of a hero, you'll at leaſt allow the ſecond may. *Pope.*

8. To diminiſh; to degrade.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *ſinking* the figure which we make. *Addiſ.*
I mean not that we ſhould *ſink* our figure out of covetouſneſs; and deny ourſelves the proper conveniences of our ſtation, only that we may lay up a ſuperfluous treaſure. *Rogers*

9. To make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural luſt of power
Has *ſunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*
To labour for a *ſunk* corrupted ſtate. *Lyttleton.*

10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intervert.
If ſent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *ſink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

SINK. *n. ſ.* [ſinc, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.
Should by the cormorant belly be reſtrain'd,
Who is the *ſink* o' th' body. *Shakſpeare.*
Bad humours gather to a bile, or, as divers kennels flow to one *ſink*, in ſhort time their numbers increaſed. *Hayward.*
Gather more filth than any *ſink* in town. *Granv.*
Returning home at night, you'll find the *ſink*
Strike your offended ſenſe with double ſtink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.
What *ſink* of monſters, wretches of loſt minds,
Mad after change, and deſperate in their ſtates,
Wearied and gall'd with their neceſſities,
Durſt have thought it? *Ben Jonſon.*
Our ſoul, whoſe country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *ſink*, is ſent;
Yet ſo much in her travail ſhe doth gather,
That ſhe returns home wiſer than ſhe went. *Donne*

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin.
Led on, yet *ſinleſs*, with deſire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*
At that taſted fruit
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean banquet, turn'd
His courſe intended; elſe how had the world
Inhabited, though *ſinleſs*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and ſcorching heat? *Milton*
Infernal ghoſts and hellith furies round
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'ſt unappall'd in calm and *ſinleſs* peace. *Milton.*
No thoughts like mine his *ſinleſs* ſoul profane,
Obſervant of the right. *Dryden.*
Did God, indeed, inſiſt on a *ſinleſs* and unerring obſervance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Chriſtian diſpenſation provided no remedy for our lapſes, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who ſhould live, if God did thus? *Rogers*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinleſs.*] Exemption from ſin.
We may the leſs admire at his gracious condeſcenſions to thoſe, the *ſinleſſneſs* of whoſe condition will keep them from turning his vouchſafements into any thing but occaſions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle*

SI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good.
Let the boldeſt *ſinner* take this one conſideration along with him, when he is going to *ſin*, that whether the ſin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as ſoon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his ſalvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds againſt him. *South*
Never conſider yourſelves as perſons that are to be ſeen, admired, and courted by men, but as poor *ſinners*, that are to ſave yourſelves from the vanities and follies of a miſerable world, by humility, deſotion, and ſelf-denial. *Law*

2. An offender; a criminal.
Here's that which is too weak to be a *ſinner*
Honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire.
Shakſpeare.
Over the guilty then the fury ſhakes
The ſounding whip, and brandiſhes her ſnakes,
And the pale *ſinner* with her ſiſters takes. *Dryden.*
Thither, where *ſinners* may have reſt, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breaſts ſeraphick glow.
Pope.
Whether the charmer *ſinner* it or ſaint it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.
The fleſh of the bullock ſhalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *ſinoffering*. *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER or *Sinople*. *n. ſ.* [*terra pontica*, Latin.] A ſpecies of earth; ruddle.
Ainſworth.

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.
Another was very perfect, ſomewhat leſs with the margin, and more *ſinuated*. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuate.*] A bending in and out.
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *ſinuations*. *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuous.*] The quality of being ſinuous.

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſinueux*, French; from *ſinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.
Try with what diſadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in ſome pipe that were *ſinuous*. *Bacon.*
Theſe, as a line, their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with *ſinuous* trace. *Milton.*
In the diſſections of horſes, in the concave or *ſinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is uſually ſeated in quadrupeds, I diſcover an hollow, long, membranous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land.
Plato ſuppoſeth his Atlantis to have ſunk all into the ſea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impoſſible that ſome arms of the ſea, or *ſinuſes*, might have had ſuch an original. *Burnet.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ſipan, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by ſmall draughts; to take, at one appoſition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *ſip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in ſmall quantities.
Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that *ſips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.
The winged nation o'er the foreſt flies:
Then ſtooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They ſkim the floods, and *ſip* the purple flow'rs.
Dryden.

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.
She rais'd it to her mouth with ſober grace;
Then *ſipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden.*

SIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold.
Her face o'erſpread
With labour, and the thing ſhe took to quench it
She would to each one *ſip*. *Shakſpeare*
One *ſip* of this
Will bathe the drooping ſpirits in delight,
Beyond the bliſs of dreams. *Milton*

SI'PHON. *n. f.* [σίφων; *ſiphon*, Lat. *ſiphon*, French.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of theſe drains
I ſee the rocky *ſiphons* ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of hardened chalk,
Of ſtiff compacted clay. *Thomſon*

SI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET. *n. f.* [*ſop*, *ſup*, *ſippet.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR. *n. f.* [*ſire*, French; *ſignior*, Italian; *ſenor*, Spaniſh; *ſenior*, Latin.]

1. The word of reſpect in compellation.

Speak on, *ſir*,
I dare your worſt objections: if I bluſh,
It is to ſee a nobleman want manners. *Shakſpeare.*

But, *ſirs*, be ſudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakſpeare.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he ſlew. *Shakſp.*

At a banquet the ambaſſador deſired the wiſe men to deliver every one of them ſome ſentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was ſilent, which the ambaſſador perceiving, ſaid to him, *Sir*, let it not diſpleaſe you; why do not you ſay ſomewhat that I may report? He anſwered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently ſo much held eſſential, that the Jews in their addreſſes expreſſed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

The court forſakes him, and *ſir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *man.*

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a falſe report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *ſir* ſo rare. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He loſt his roaſt-beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a *ſir*-loin which was ſerved up. *Addiſon.*

And the ſtrong table groans
Beneath the ſmoaking *ſir*-loin, ſtretch'd immenſe
From ſide to ſide. *Thomſon.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a ſpit, which is ſtrong enough to turn a *ſir*-loin of beef, ſhould not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. f.* [*ſire*, French; *ſenior*, Latin.]

1. A father. Uſed in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his ſon a king,
And raiſe his iſſue like a loving *ſire*. *Shakſpeare.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *ſire*
The pow'r of the moſt High. *Milton.*

And now I leave the true and juſt ſupports
Of legal princes and of honeſt courts,
Whoſe *ſires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *ſire* he ſpies,
While thouſand grateful thoughts ariſe,
Or meets his ſpouſe's fonder eye. *Pope*

2. It is uſed in common ſpeech of beaſts: as, the horſe had a good *ſire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is uſed in compoſition: as, grand*ſire*, great grand*ſire*.

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and baſe things *ſire* the baſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'REN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears:
Sing *ſiren*, to thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakſp.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. f.* [σείριασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

SIRIUS. n. f. [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. f.* [Italian; *ſyrus ventus*, Latin.] The ſouthealt or Syrian wind.

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. f.* [*ſir, ha! Miniheur.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult.

Go, *ſirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handſomely. *Shakſp.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, truth, or honeſty in this boſom of thine. *Shakſpeare.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *ſirrah*, to hate our houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Give's how the goddeſs greets her ſon,
Come hither, *ſirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The juice
SI'RUP. } of vegetables boiled with ſugar.

Shall I, whoſe ears her mournful words did ſeize,
Her words in *ſyrup* laid of ſweeteſt breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy *ſirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep,
Which thou owed'ſt yeſterday. *Shakſpeare.*

And firſt, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds,
With ſpirits of balm, and fragrant *ſyrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Thoſe expreſſed juices contain the true eſſential ſalt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the conſiſtence of a *ſirup*, and ſet in a cool place, the eſſential ſalt of the plant will ſhoot upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *ſyrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup.

Apples are of a *ſirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. f.* [contracted from *aſſize.*]

You ſaid, if I return'd next *ſize* in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. f.* [*chloris*, Latin.] A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER. *n. f.* [ꝛpeoꝛꝛen, Saxon; *zuſter*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the ſame parents; correlative to brother.

Her *ſiſter* began to ſcold. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſaid to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *ſiſter*. *Job.*

2. Woman of the ſame faith; a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature; human being.

If a brother or *ſiſter* be naked, and deſtitute of food, and you ſay untothem, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithſtanding, you give them not thoſe things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit? *James.*

3. A female of the ſame kind.

He chid the *ſiſters*,
And bade them ſpeak to him. *Shakſpeare.*

4. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame condition.

The women, who would rather wreſt the laws
Than let a *ſiſter*-plaintiff loſe the cauſe,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right;
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, cloſeſt of the grove,
With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they ſmil'd
With *ſiſter*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

Thy *ſiſter* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *ſiſter* in law. *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiſter.*]

1. The office or duty of a ſiſter.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *ſiſterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Dowel.*

2. A ſet of ſiſters.

3. A number of women of the ſame order.

I ſpeak
Withing a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the *ſiſterhood*, the votariſts of Saint Clare *Shakſpeare.*

A woman who flouriſhes in her innocence, and of that ſpite and rancour which prevails among the exaſperated *ſiſterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addiſon.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter.

After much debatement,
My *ſiſterly* remorſe confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakſpeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterit *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ꝛıttan, Saxon; *ſitten*, Dutch.]

1. To reſt upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *ſit* beſide them, carding wool *May's Virgil.*

Aloft, in awful ſtate,
The godlike hero *ſat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryd.*

2. To perch.

All new faſhions be pleaſant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;
Now I am a friſker, all men on me look,
What ſhould I do but *ſit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me faſ,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bowel.*

3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs.

Shall your brethren go to war, and ſhall ye *ſit* here? *Numbers.*

Why *ſit* we here each other viewing idly *Milt.*

4. To be in any local poſition.

I ſhould be ſtill
Plucking the graſs, to know where *ſits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe
Appointed to *ſit* there had left their charge. *Milt.*

The ſhips are ready, and the wind *ſits* fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To reſt as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *ſits* at your heart. *Shakſp.*

When God lets looſe upon us a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, then the calamity *ſits* heavy on us. *Taylor*

To toſs and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only gives our ſores, and makes the burden that is upon us more uneaſy. *Tillotſon.*

Fear, the laſt of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour heavy *ſat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the preſent evil, as the firſt neceſſary condition to our happineſs. Nothing, as we paſſionately think, can equal the uneaſineſs that *ſits* ſo heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To ſettle; to abide.

That this new comer, ſhame,
There *ſit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis bluſh'd in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown
A ſudden ſilence *ſate* upon the ſea,
And ſweeping oars with ſtraggling urg'd their way *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horrour *ſat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *ſitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, ſo he that getteth riches not by right, ſhall leave them in the midſt of his days. *Jeremiah.*

The egg laid, and ſevered from the body of the hen, hath no more nouriſhment from the hen, but only a quickening heat when the *ſitteth*. *Bacon.*

She miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *ſits* upon it in the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it sate upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.
Shakspeare.

Your preferring that to all other considerations, does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, *the parliament* sits; *the last general council* sat *at Trent.*

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Daniel.*

Ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges.*

Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate.* *Milton.*

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*

Assist, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Maccabees.*

15. *To* Sit *down.* *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *sit down* to meat. *Luke.*

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* Sit *down.* To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* Sit *down.* To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* Sit *down.* To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down.* *Spenser.*

19. *To* Sit *out.* To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderson.*

20. *To* Sit *up.* To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke.*

21. *To* Sit *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *Ben Jonson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Many children shorten that time by *sitting up* with company at night. *Locke.*

To Sit. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the headstrong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakspeare.*

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is rather neuter.

The court was *sat* before sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

Site. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture or situation of a thing, with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Spring.*

Si'tfast. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *F. Dict.*

Sith. *adv.* [ſiðe, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was then in use, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be entombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakspeare.*

Sithe. *n. s.* [ſiðe, Saxon. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death,
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall 'bate his *scythe's* keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret,
And there, as master of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *scythe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath. *Crashaw.*

While the milk-maid sings blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe.* *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *scythes* shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a plow-share end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
His *scythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time sits with his *scythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *Swift.*

Sithe. *n. s.* Time. Obsolete.

The foolish man thereat woxe wond'rous blithe,
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith.* *Spenser.*

Si'thence. *adv.* [now contracted to *since.* See Since.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser.*

Si'thness. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*

Si'tter. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk, whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*, and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

Si'tting. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-*sitting* and mine uprising. *Psalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*, neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of St Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting.* *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting.* *Addison.*

Si'tuate. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray.*

2. Placed, consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

Situa'tion. *n. s.* [from *situate*; *situation*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison.*

2. Condition, state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used of persons in a dramatick scene.

Six. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown.*

SIX *and ſeven. n. ſ.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion. A ludicrous expreſſion that has been long in uſe.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven*. *Shakſpeare.*

In 1588 there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blunder bargain ere was driv'll,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven*, *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens*. *Arbuthnot.*

The goddeſs would no longer wait;
But, riſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves, and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SI'XPENCE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a ſhilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—ſixpence that I had. *Shakſpeare.*

The wiſeſt man might blush,
If D— lov'd *ſixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty.

Sixſcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laſt *ſixſcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTE'EN. *adj.* [ſixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *ſixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *ſixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEE'NTH. *adj.* [ſixteoða, Sax.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.

The firſt lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *ſixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chronicles.*

SIXTH. *adj.* [ſixta, Sax.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *ſixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakſpeare.*

There ſucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *ſixth*, then king of Scotland *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable ſeat for rational creatures, and five *ſixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered uſeleſs. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſix.*] In the ſixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diverſity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ſixtiȝ, Sa, Sax.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.

Let the appearing circle of the ſun be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *ſixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,100 ſuch parts. *Digby.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ſixtiȝ, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *ſixty* yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown.*

SIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Lat. or from *aiſe*, Fr.]

1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,
With all the *ſize* that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakſpeare.*

If any decayed ſhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *ſize* leſs than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The diſtance juſt'd for ſhot of ev'ry *ſize*,
The buſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than thoſe of a larger *ſize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddeſs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *ſize*,
With ſpeed divine, from ſtreet to ſtreet ſhe flies. *Pope.*

2. [*aſſiſe*, old Fr.] A ſettled quantity. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify the allowance of the table: whence they ſay a *ſizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to ſcant my *ſize*,
And, in concluſion, to oppoſe the bolt
Againſt my coming in. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a leſs *ſize* and quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

They do not conſider the difference between elaborate diſcourſes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain ſermon, for the middling or lower *ſize* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*ſiſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjuſt or arrange according to ſize.

The foxes weigh the geeſe they carry,
And, ere they venture on a ſtream,
Know how to *ſize* themſelves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops ſo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ſtrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *ſiz'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [from *aſſiſe*.] To ſettle; to fix.

There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *ſize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to bedaub with ſize.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *ſiz'd*, my fear is ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

That will be a great horſe to a Welſhman, which is but a ſmall one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken ſeveral *ſized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky; of juſt proportion to others.

He ſhould be purged, ſweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *ſizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER or *Servitor*. *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

They make a ſcramble for degree;
Maſters of all ſorts and of all ages,
Keepers, ſub-*ſizers*, lackeys, pages. *Biſhop Corbet.*

SI'ZERS. *n. ſ.* See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and maile,
An apron and *ſizers* for head and for taile. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.

In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick concretes in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer.*

Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous.

The blood is *ſizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coneeous concretions. *Arbuth.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ſceaðþre, Sax. *ſcath* is *harm*; thence *ſcathle*, *ſcaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *n. ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſkain*, or *ſkean*, a knife, and *mate*.] A meſſmate. It is remarkable that *ſcen*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *ſkainſmates*. *Shakſpeare.*

SKATE. *n. ſ.* [ſceadda, Sax.]

1. A flat ſea fiſh.

2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

They ſlide
On ſounding *ſkates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

SKEAN. n. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe; ſcæne, Sax.] A ſhort ſword; a knife.

Any diſpoſed to do miſchief may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *ſkean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſer.*

The Iriſh did not fail in courage or fierceneſs, he being only armed with darts and *ſkeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *n. ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. ſ.*

Little ſalmons, called *ſkeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton.*

SKEIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial *ſkein* of ſley'd ſilk, thou taffeta or a prodigal's purſe? *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſtile ſhould be like a *ſkein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben Jonſon.*

Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *ſkein* as that to unwind. *Digby.*

SKE'LETON. *n. ſ.* [σκελετος.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the ſky,
When ſinews o'er the *ſkeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloth'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other cauſes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghaſtly *ſkeleton*, covered only with a dry ſkin, yet nothing but the ruin and deſtruction of the lungs denominates a conſumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,
A *ſkeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
Whoſe looſe teeth in their naked ſockets ſhook,
And grinn'd tetriſic, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *ſkeleton* of the world. *Burnet.*

The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *ſkeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſkelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *n. ſ.* [ſcepheu, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. A ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in

A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſheve, *ſkep*, and a Teſſer bin.

2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *ſkep*.

SKE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [σκεπτικος; *ſceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſceptics* in religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,

In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art?
With too much knowledge for the sceptick's side,
With too much weakness for the stoick's pride,
Man hangs between. *Blackmore.*
The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the sceptick believes nothing. *Pope.*
Watts.

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick.*] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, French; from *skeptick.*] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I had by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
Is by all colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts.*

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER. *n. s.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden.*

I once may overlook
A *skewer* sent to table by a cook. *King.*

From his rump the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stuck ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer. *Swift.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF. *n. s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Latin.] A small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both fleet unto each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
Gloak'd with the slaughter'd hides of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garraway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*skill* and *full.*] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. 2 *Chronicles.*

They shall call the husbandmen to mourning, and such as are *skilful of* lamentation, to wailing. *Amos.*

Will Visor is *skilful at* finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent;
Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
The sparing wretches *from* the grave;
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be *skilful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *skilful.*] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in the distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *skilful.*] Art; ability; dexterousness.

He led them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Psalms.*

SKILL. *n. s.* [*skil*, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice of art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. *Shakspeare.*

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakspeare.*

Or nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles obtain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* in negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at: with *of*.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

The overseers were all that could *skill of* instruments of musick. 2 *Chronicles.*

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of flones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,
Take flurs for money; flars not to be told
By any art: yet to be purchas'd,
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with; with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heav'nly power that choice vessel fill'd. *Denham.*

He must be very little *skilled in* the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *skilless of*. *Shakspeare.*

Jealously what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless* in their parts, which to a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mishapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask
Is set on fire. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'LLET. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness
My speculative and offic'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all indign and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer.*

SKILT. *n. s.* [a word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Sheetymus! ha! what art?
Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt*?
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My cos Tom, or his cos Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boil's in kettles nuts of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed*. *Dryden.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clotted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryd.*

A winged southern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally *skin*.

Dang'rous thats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryd.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addis.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [a cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMI'LK. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought; says Sloven, this shall roll;
This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarfskin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey.*

The priest on *skins* of offerings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he threw
A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then began
His own vouch on it.

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. A husk.

To **SKIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakspeare.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT. *n. s.* [*skink* and *flint*.] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *n. s.* [ɣcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon.*

To **SKINK.** *v. n.* [ɣcencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this penny worth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*, one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakspeare.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had filled;
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still refilled. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a ragly ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakspeare.*

Left the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray.*

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his awry feet. *Addison.*

To **SKIP.** *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *esquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape*.]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For, since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jeremiah.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggin arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the robin were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,
Or mended pace, then Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackm.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuth.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. *To* **SKIP** *over.* To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better *to skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, *to skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To **SKIP.** *v. a.* [*esquirer*, French.]

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakspeare.*

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to expiscate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it *over*, lest we be accused of overlooking it. *Boyle.*

SKIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.
—— Yes, returned like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale fishing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *F. Qu.*

SKI'RMISH. *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; whence, *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words. *Mae'r naw ysgarmes a wnaen*, says an ancient writer, *Escarmouche*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Carthmund;
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there is a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakspeare.*

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To **SKI'RMISH.** *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Dryden.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiseman.*

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *n. s.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Ainsworth.*

To **SKIRRE.** *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from ɣcir, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from σκιρτάω.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round,
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakspeare.*

To **SKIRRE.** *v. n.* To scour; to scud, to run in haste.

We'll make them *skirre* away as swift as flames
Enforced from the old Assyrian slaves. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'RRET *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by feed *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, fide sleeves and *skirts*, round and borne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Samuel.*

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the waistcoat before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athic, upon the *skirts* of that unquiet country. *Spenser.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is, the stony and sandy desarts through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To **SKIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the west side. *Camden.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd,

With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

The middle pair
Girt his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKITTISH. *adj.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frighted.

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton, volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men creep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shaksp.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

SKITTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKITTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *n. s.* [See SCONCE.]

Reynard ransacketh every corner of his wily sconce, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, French, which *Minshew* derives from *secernicu-lum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter, ut solet*, says *Skinner*; which may be true as to one of the senses: but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse *sieve* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cerno.*]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *skreen*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *skreens*,
You dread the waving of these greens. *Anon.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day by night's eternal *skreen*,
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*,
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreen'd* them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue.*

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skalli*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that encloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shaksp.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [sceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKY. *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies*. *Roscommon.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*. *Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shaksp.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit? *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakspeare.*

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine. *Addison.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *sky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *die.*] Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'LARK. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. *n. s.*

1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.*

SLAB. *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver.*] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shakspeare.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

1. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shed, to spill.

The milk pan and cream pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [the same with *slab.*]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman.*

2. Wet; floody: in low language.

When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [slæc, Saxon; *slakur*, Islandick; *yslack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens, and he gives a particular caution, in this case, to make a *slack* compression for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

This much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to God be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that charge,
That *slack* duration should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit outrap the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon.*

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy toils, and fear to come. *Dryden.*
Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis wanted happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins;
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*

3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to have used it by mistake for *slake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, to soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slacked*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some fecundent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great powers, and th' unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
To'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *Ben Jonson.*

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course. *Milton.*

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or create it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon.*

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakspeare.*
This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel.*
Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

SLACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as *slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *slack*.]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *slack*.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shakspeare.*
From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. Want of tendency; tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Bacon.*

SLAG. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIF. *n. s.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsw.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah.*

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the *slain*. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *slock*, Islandick, to quench, *Lye*.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenser.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakspeare.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

From Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed;
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shook,
And with the chrystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake*. *Blackmore.*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase,
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addison.*

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*lema*, Islandick; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundre*, Fr. *scandalum*, Lat.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakspeare.*
He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. *2 Samuel.*

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly detacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift.*

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice hardened as thy *slandering* trade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And putt'ring under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone *Pope.*

SLA'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakspeare.*
Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *Ben Jonson.*

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment. *Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakspeare.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they do

In rellers or *flanderers*, tell-tales, or fowers of diffenſion. *Taylor.*
Thou ſhalt anſwer for this, thou *ſtanderer!* *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſtander.*]
1. Uttering reproachful falſehoods.
What king ſo ſtrong
Can tie the gall up in the *ſtand'rous* tongue? *Shak.*
To me belongs
The care to ſhun the blaſt of *ſtand'rous* tongues;
Let malice, prone the virtuous to deſame,
Thus with wild cenſure taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*
2. Containing reproachful falſehoods; calumnious.
I was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch detractors with the certain knowledge of their *ſlanderous* untruths. *Spenſer.*
We lay theſe honours on this man,
To eaſe ourſelves of divers *ſland'rous* loads. *Shakſp.*
As by flattery a man opens his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction and a *ſlanderous* miſrepart he ſhuts the ſame to his beſt friends. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſlanderous.*] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach.
I may the better ſatisfy them who object the ſe doubts, and *ſlanderouſly* bark at the courſes which are held againſt that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenſer.*
They did *ſlanderouſly* object,
How that they durſt not hazard to preſent
In perſon their defences. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterit of *ſling.*
David *ſlang* a ſtone, and ſmote the Philiſtine. 1 *Samuel.*

SLANK. *n. ſ.* [*alga marina.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *ſlanghe*, a
SLA'NTING. } ſerpent, Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Late the clouds
Joſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the *ſlant* light'ning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*
The ſun round the globe deſcribes th' equator line,
By which wiſe means he can the whole ſurvey
With a direct or with a *ſlanting* ray,
In the ſucceſſion of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *ſlant.*] Ob-
SLA'NTWISE. } liquely; not perpendicularly; ſlope.
Some maketh a hollowneſs half a foot deep,
With ſower ſets in it, let *ſlantwiſe* aſleep. *Tuſſer.*

SLAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with ſomething rather broad than ſharp.
The laugh, the *ſlap*, the jocund curſe go round. *Thomſon.*

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow.
Peg's ſervants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouſe, then ſtraight went the yard *ſlap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a flap.
Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *ſlapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh.*] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *ſlap* into the water, and *daſhes* it about. A low word.
And yet, *ſlapdaſh*, is all again
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLA'SH. *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lath. *Slaſh* is improper.
Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to *ſlaſh*
The vig'rous ſweets that drew his lord's eaſaſh,
To Peggy's ſide inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him.
The knights, with their bright burning blades,
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *ſlaſhing* at their idle ſhades. *F. Queen.*
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *ſlaſhing* Bentley with his deſp'rate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received ſome cuts and *ſlaſhes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth.
What! this a ſleeve?
Here ſnip and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and *ſlaſh*,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakſpeare.*
Diſtinguiſh'd *ſlaſhes* deck the great,
Aweach excels in birth or ſtate;
His eyelet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a ſampler. *Prior.*

SLATCH. *n. ſ.* [a ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome counties a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A gray ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.
A ſquare cannot be ſo truly drawn upon a *ſlate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew.*
A ſmall piece of a flat *ſlate* the ants laid over the hole of their neſt, when they foreſaw it would rain. *Spectator.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.
Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raiſe a houſe about two ſtories,
A lyrick ode would *ſlate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate.*] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
Without the riding of which ſum,
You dare not be ſo troubleſome
To pinch the *ſlatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*
We may always obſerve, that a goſſip in politicks is a *ſlattern* in her family. *Addiſon.*
The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a *ſlattern* of a ſlut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-ſcour'd manteau, and the *ſlattern* air. *Gay.*

SLA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſlate.*] Having the nature of ſlate.
All the ſtone that is *ſlaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum, will ſplit only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other poſition, 'tis apt to give way, ſtart, and burſt, when any conſiderable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*eſclave*, French.] It is ſaid to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the *Venetians.*]
1. One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant.
The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a *ſlave*. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou elviſh markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that waſt ſeal'd in thy nativity
The *ſlave* of nature, and the ſon of hell. *Shakſpeare.*
Of gueſts he makes them *ſlaves*
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*
The condition of ſervants was different from what it is now, they being generally *ſlaves*, and ſuch as were bought and ſold for money. *South.*
Perſpective a painter muſt not want, yet without ſubjecting ourſelves to wholly to it, as to become *ſlaves* of it. *Dryden.*
To-morrow, ſhould we thus expreſs our friendſhip,
Each might receive a *ſlave* into his arms:
This ſun perhaps, this morning ſun's the laſt
That e'er ſhall riſe on Roman liberty. *Addiſon.*
2. One that has loſt the power of reſiſtance.
Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to govern men. *Waller.*
When once men are immerſed in ſenſual things, and are become *ſlaves* to their paſſions and luſts, then are they moſt diſpoſed to doubt of the exiſtence of God. *Wilkins.*
3. It is uſed proverbially for the loweſt ſtate of life.
Power ſhall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither ſhall meaneſt executs the pooreſt *ſlave*. *Nelſon.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.
Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men ſhould *ſlave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLAVER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Latin; *ſlaſa*, Iſlandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.
Matholus hath a paſſage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *ſlaver* of its mouth, which will not conſiſt with truth. *Brown.*
Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *ſlaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle.
Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the ſtairs
That mount the capitol, join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſehood as with labour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To emit ſpittle.
Miſo came with fcowling eyes to deliver a *ſlavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*
Why muſt he ſputter, ſpawl, and *ſlaver* it,
In vain, againſt the people's favourite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.
Twitch'd by the ſlave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *ſlaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver.*] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave.*] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave.
If my diſſentings were out of error, weakneſs, or obſtinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *ſlavery*, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate obtrſions of violence to have the muſt of his error diſpel'ed. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [onſlaugc, Saxon, from ſlagan, ſlegan, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.
Sinful Macduff,
They were all ſtruck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *ſlaughter* on their ſouls. *Shakſpeare.*
On each hand *ſlaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*
The pair you ſee,
Now friends below, in cloſe embraces join;
But, when they leave the ſhady realms of night,
With mortal hate each other ſhall purſue:
What wars, what wounds, what *ſlaughter* ſhall enſue! *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.
Your caſtle is ſurpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *ſlaughter'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe.*] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.
Away with me, all you whoſe ſoul abhor
Th' uncleanly ſavour of a *ſlaughterhouſe*;
For I am ſtifled with the ſmell of ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *ſlaughtermen*. *Shakſ.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *ſlaughterman* of twenty.
Shakſpeare.

See, thou fight'ſt againſt thy countrymen;
And joinſt with them will be thy *ſlaughtermen*.
Shakſpeare.

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlaughter*.] Deſtructive; murderous.

I have ſupt full with horrours:
Direneſs familiar to my *ſlaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *ſlave*.] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant.

A thing
More *ſlaviſh* did I ne'er, than anſwering
A ſlave without a knock. *Shakſpeare.*

You have among you many a purchaſed ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in *ſlaviſh* part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſupreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *ſlaviſh* officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a glitt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unaſſail'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe are the labour'd baths of *ſlaviſh* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slaviſh bard, our mutual loves rehearſe
In lying dreams and ignominious verſe. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servility; meanneſs.

To **SLAY.** *v. a.* preterit *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain*. [*ſlahan*, Gothick; *ꝑlean*, Saxon; *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or ſhall I ſay her uncle?
Or he that *ſlew* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakſpeare.

Tyrant, ſhew thy face:
If thou be't *ſlain*, and with no ſtroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill.
Shakſpeare.

I ſaw under the altar the ſouls of them that were *ſlain* for the word of God. *Revelations.*

Slay and make ready. *Genejis.*

Wrath killeth the fooliſh man, and envy *ſlayeth* the idly one. *Job.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
And much he mourn'd, a'l in battle *ſlain*. *Dryden.*

He muſt
By blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *ſlay* the monarchs, ere he tile the plain. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay*.] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

Witneſs the guiltleſs blood pour'd oft on ground;
The crowned often ſlain, the *ſlayer* crown'd.
Fairy Queen.

They ſlew the ſe that were *ſlayers* of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *ſlayer* of himſelf yet ſaw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair;
With eyes half cloſ'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his ſullen ſoul away.
Dryden.

SLEAVE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *ſleave* ſilk is explained by *Gouldman*, *floccus ſericus*, a lock of ſilk; and the women ſtill ſay, *cleave the ſilk*, for *unty* it. *Ainſworth* calls a weaver's ſhuttle or reed a *ſlay*. To *ſlay* is to part a twiſt into ſingle fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grats like *ſleave* was matted. *Drayton.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *ſleezy*.] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *ſleave*, or from to *ſley*.

SLED. *n. ſ.* [*ſlæd*, Daniſh; *ſladde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *ſled*, the tumbril, hurdle, and the ſtill,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *ſled*.] Mounted on a ſled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *ſledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakſp.*

SLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑleez, Saxon; *ſlaggia*, Iſlandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *ſledges* bet. *F. Queen.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *ſledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it lift apply. *Spenſer.*

The uphand *ſledge* is uſed by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out; they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

It would follow that the quick ſtroke of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy than any ſlower and more gentle ſtriking of a great *ſledge*. *Wilkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled*. See SLED.

In Lancaſhire they uſe a ſort of *ſledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *adj.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; gloſſy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights.
Shakſpeare.

How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *ſleek* and wanton
Y'appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shak.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſſ'd in flowers,
And that the *ſleek*-hair'd nymphs were ſeen
To deck them ſummer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *ſleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *ſleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

So *ſleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harſh.

Thoſe rugged names to our ſlit mouths grow ſ'eek,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp.
Milton.

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb ſmooth and even.

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *ſleek'd*, more loſt, and ſlacker limb'd.
Ben Jonſon.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Lucea's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe fits on diamond rocks
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

Gentle my lord, *ſleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to-night.
Shakſpeare.

She does *ſleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonſon.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *ſleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt. *Milton.*

A fleece of well *ſleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A croſſe of fragrance form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and feed the hungry limbs.
Pope.

SLEE'KLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek*.] Smoothly; gloſſily.

Let their heads be *ſleekly* comb'd, and their coats brath'd. *Shakſpeare.*

SLEEKSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſleek* and *ſtone*.] A ſmoothing ſtone.

The pureſt paſteboard with a *ſleekſtone* rubbed, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

To **SLEEP.** *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick, ꝑleepan, Saxon; *ſlaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out; the reſt I'll whiſtle.
Shakſpeare.

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find him
aſleep,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy,
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, faces, and
ſhins. *Shakſpeare.*

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his
pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep,
Peace! the lovers are aſleep;
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Crafh.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming can never be convinced that their thoughts are four hours buſy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to be motionleſs.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the
burley-boned clown in chines of beef ere I can ſay
in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou
may'ſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakſpeare.*

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears *Shakſpeare.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows, then ſtands at reſt
Till counterbuff'd the ſtops, and *ſleeps* as it were.
Dryden.

3. To live thoughtleſsly.

We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be
routed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Locke.*

4. To be dead: death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.

If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again,
even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God
bring with him. *1 Theſſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we
cannot raiſe him from the grave; though he lives
unto God, who can raiſe from the cheſt of
death.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept*.
This bold, bad man. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs never
Defir'd it to be ſtirr'd.

SLEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers; ſlumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, *Sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*,
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nourither in life's feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

That *ſleepe* night ſweetly tede
His reſtleſſ eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In ſilence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour, and then
they cannot ſo well cloſe and go to their
head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And ſo

ſome cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder ſleep, and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that *ſleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* was very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep
And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd;
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, muſick; come, my queen, take hand
with me,
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakſpeare.*

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakſpeare.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *ſleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the preſent time, be by wiſe judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. [*crocutus.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *adv.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.

2. Dull; lazily.

I rather chooſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy caſteth at novelty, than to go on ſafely and *ſleepily* in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in theſe actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *ſleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulneſs precedes too great *ſleepineſs*, and is the moſt illboding ſymptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*] Wanting ſleep; always awake.

The field
To labour calls us, now with ſweat impos'd,
Though after *ſleepleſs* night. *Milton.*

Stale penſive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves to give their readers ſleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring theſe daggers from the place?
They muſt lie there. Go, carry them, and ſmear
The *ſleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakſpeare.*

She wak'd her *ſleepy* crew,
And, riſing haſty, took a ſhort adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.

We will give you *ſleepy* drinks, that your ſenſes unintelligent of our inſufficience, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakſpeare.*

Let ſuch bethink them, if the *ſleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton.*

I ſleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phyſicians had mingled a *ſleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh *ſlet.*] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the ſtorm of falling *ſleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryd.*

Perpetual *ſleet* and driving ſnow
Obſcure the ſkies, and hang on herds below,
Huge oxen ſtand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of ſnow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *ſleet*, then ſnow, and ice. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE. *n. ſ.* [ſlyf, Saxon.]

1. The part of the garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes eſpied my treaſure,
With *ſleeves* turn'd up, looſe hair, and breaſt enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, meaſure. *Sidney.*

The deep ſmock *ſleeve*, which the Iriſh women uſe, they ſay, was old Spaniſh, and yet that ſhould ſeem rather to be an old Engliſh faſhion: for in armory, the faſhion of the manche, which is given in arms, being nothing elſe but a *ſleeve*, is faſhioned much like to that *ſleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, uſed to wear their miſtreſs's or love's *ſleeve* upon their arms; ſir Launcelot wore the *ſleeve* of the fair maid of Aſteloth in a tourney. *Spenſer.*

Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your *ſleeve* unbuttoned, your ſhoe untied, demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakſpeare.*

You would think a ſmock a ſhe-angel, he ſo chants to the *ſleeve* band, and the work about the ſquare on't. *Shakſpeare.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *ſleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *ſleeves* the ſame. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVE, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk, which is by ſome very probably ſuppoſed to be its meaning in the following paſſage. [See SLEAVE.]

The innocent ſleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *ſleeve* of care. *Shakſ.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over: which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe.

A brace of ſharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *ſleeves*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men know themſelves utterly void of thoſe qualities which the impudent ſycophant aſcribes to them, and in his *ſleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South.*

John laughed heartily in his *ſleeve* at the pride of the eſquire. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To hang on a *ſleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or ſhould know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to aſk why we ſhould hang our judgment upon the church's *ſleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*lolligo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*] Having ſleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*]

1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.

His cloathes were ſtrange tho' coarſe, and black tho' bare;
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but 'twas now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *ſleeveleſs* coats of home-ſpun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon iſle by palmers, pilgrims, trod,
Grave mummers! *ſleeveleſs* ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. [This ſenſe, of which the word has been long poſſeſſed, I know not well how it obtained. *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveleſs* or *lifeleſs*? to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to ſuggeſt. Can it come from *ſleeve*, a knot or *ſkein*, and ſo ſignify *unconnected*, *hanging ill together*? or from *ſleeve*, a cover, and therefore means *plainly abſurd*, *fooliſh without palliation*?]

This *ſleeveleſs* tale of tranſubſtantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreſence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for ſending every one of her children on a *ſleeveleſs* errand, as ſhe calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning; Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *ſleight* of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly, *ſlight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foreſight, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning *ſleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red croſs knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though falſe Dueſſa, it to bar,
Her falſe *ſleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diſtill'd by magick *ſleights*,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

Out ſtept the ample ſize
Of mighty Ajax, huge in ſtrength; to him, Laertes' ſon,
That crafty one as huge in *ſleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not ſo convey
The maſſy ſubſtance of that idol great;
What *ſleight* had ſhe the wardens to betray?
What ſtrength to heave the goddeſs from her ſeat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily ſnake
Whatever *ſleights*, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel moſt delight,
That leaſt perceive the juggler's *ſleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *ſleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Eſtrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *ſleight*, when the poet does not too groſsly impoſe upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he ſcorns ignoble flight,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by a *ſleight*. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roſes bluſhing round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of *ſlender* ſtalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape.

What *ſlender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen ſhines among the reſt,
Tall, *ſlender*, ſtraight, with all the graces bleſt. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong.

Love in theſe labyrinths his ſlaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *ſlender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconſiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general aſſent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy ſentence upon as many as refuſe to embrace the ſame, muſt have

special regard, that their firſt foundations and grounds be more than *ſlender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy moſt revels, grief doth moſt lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *ſlender* accident. *Shakſ.*

Poſitively to define that ſeaſon, there is no *ſlender* difficulty. *Brown.*

It is a very *ſlender* comfort that relies upon this nice diſtinction, between things being troubleſome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotſon.*

5. Sparing; leſs than enough: as, a *ſlender* eſtate, and *ſlender* parts.

At my lodging,
The worſt is this, that, at ſo *ſlender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *ſlender* pittance.
Shakſpeare.

6. Not amply ſupplied.

The good Oſtorius often deign'd
To grace my *ſlender* table with his preſence. *Philips.*

In obſtructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *ſlender*, thin diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *ſlender*.]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not juſt, we know not what may be deemed juſt, neither is it a ſum to be *ſlenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I deſired; but if *ſlenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Maccabees.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlender*.]

1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference.

Small whittles give a ſound becauſe of their extreme *ſlenderneſs*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours ariſe from the thinneſs of the tranſparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *ſlenderneſs* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the ſides of the groſſer lateral branches or fibres of thoſe feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or ſtrength.

It is preceded by a faſting of blood occaſioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *ſlenderneſs* and weakneſs of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs.

The *ſlenderneſs* of your reaſons againſt the book, together with the inconveniences that muſt of neceſſity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterit of *ſleep*.

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature firſt began to be,
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all *ſlept* faſt in thee.
Pope.

SLEW. The preterit of *ſlay*.

He *ſlew* Hanno, a great commander among the Numidians, and chaſed Benchades and Annda, two of their greateſt princes, out of the country. *Knolles.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See SLEAVE.] To part or twiſt into threads.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou immaterial ſkein of *ſley'd* ſilk? *Shakſpeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [ſlitan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but, *ſlicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with jack and ſkull, pikes and *ſlicing* ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature loſt one by thee, and therefore muſt
Slice one in two to keep her number juſt. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou ſo oft ſtaring like an oaf,
I *ſlic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *ſlice* the earth among them.
Burnet.

SLICE. *n. ſ.* [ſlite, Sax. from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acroſs, ſo as you may make them rather in *ſlices* than in continued backs, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; becauſe in cutting a *ſlice* or two it will wipe itſelf. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took
A ſlitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fatteſt ſide,
Cut out large *ſlices* to be fried. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *ſlices* of pilaſter on't;
That, lac'd with bits of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *ſlice* of apothecaries, with which they ſpread platters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *ſlice* clap the coals upon the outſide cloſe together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch. See SLELK.]

Whom ſilver bow'd Appollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *ſlicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glaſs attracts but weakly, ſome *ſlick* ſtones, and thick glaſſes, indifferently. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *ſlide*.

At firſt the ſilent venom *ſlid* with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees *Dryden.*
From the tops of heav'n's ſteep hill the *ſlid*,
And ſtraight the Greeks ſwift ſhips the reacht.
Chapman.

SLI'DDEN. The participle paſſive of *ſlide*.

Why is this people *ſlidden* back, by a perpetual backſliding? *Jeremiah.*

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,
Stidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter ſaw the danger in a trice;
For the man *ſliddet'd* upon fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* preterit, *ſlid*; participle paſſ. *ſlidden*. [ſlidan, ſlidende, ſliding, Saxon; *ſlijden*, Dutch; *yſ-lithe*, Welſh.]

1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *ſlide* upon the ſurface of a ſmooth body, but communicate with the pores in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulyſſes, Sthenelus, Tiſander *ſlide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon! rather *ſlide* than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs ſlip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *ſliding* without ſtep. *Milton.*

He that once has, like him that *ſlides* on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice:
Though conſcience checks him, yet, thoſe ſubs gone o'er,
He *ſlides* on ſmoothly, and looks back no more.
Dryden.

3. To paſs inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *ſlide* not by it. *Eccluſiaſticus.*

4. To paſs unnoticed.

In the princeſs I could find no apprehenſion of what I ſaid or did, but with a calm careleſſneſs, letting every thing *ſlide* juſtly, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion.

Thou ſhalt
Hate all, ſhew charity to none;
But let the famiſh'd fleſh *ſlide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakſpeare.*

Then no day void of bliſs, of pleaſure, leaving,
Ages ſhall *ſlide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Reſcue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiſs yours when you my wound begin,
Then eaſy death will *ſlide* with pleaſure in. *Dryd.*

Their eye *ſlides* over the pages, or the words *ſlide* over their eyes, and vaniſh like a rhapſody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To paſs ſlightly and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *ſlid* into thoſe brutiſh immoralities of life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical notions and dictates of right reaſon. *South.*

7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction.

Such of them ſhould be retained as *ſlide* eaſily of themſelves into Engliſh compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry heart the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts ſhall *ſlide* into a whole:
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They bathe in ſummer, and in winter *ſlide*. *Waller.*

9. To fall by errour.

The diſcovering and reprehenſion of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things, which ſo cleareth man's judgment, as it is the leſs apt to *ſlide* into any errour. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *ſliding* hearts. *Thomſon.*

11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To paſs imperceptibly.

Little tricks of ſophiſtry, by *ſliding* in or leaving out ſuch words as entirely change the queſtion, ſhould be abandoned by all fair diſputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage.

We have ſome *ſlides* or reliſhes of the voice or ſtrings, continued without notes, from one to another, riſing or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility ſhall find eaſe in employing them, and a better *ſlide* into their buſineſs, for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even courſe.

There be, whoſe fortunes are like Homer's verſes, that have a *ſlide* and cadence more than the verſes of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlide*.] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable.

Is Cæſar with Antonius priz'd ſo *ſlight*?
Shakſpeare.

Their arms, their arts, their manners I diſcloſe,
Slight is the ſubject, but the praiſe not ſmall,
If heav'n aſſiſt, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*
Slight is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe,
If the inſpire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some haſtily embrace doctrines upon *ſlight* grounds, ſome upon no grounds, and ſome contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The ſhaking of the head is a geſture of *ſlight* refuſal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *ſlight* bound high overleap'd all bound.
Milton.

4. Fooliſh; weak of mind.

No boaſt ever was ſo *ſlight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not ſtrong; thin: as, a *ſlight* ſilk.

SLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn.

People in misfortune conſtrue unavoidable accidents into *ſlights* or neglects. *Clarendon.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boiſterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Sight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *ſlight* of hand, and taking from his own ſcore, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own ſide. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Beware
Lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke.*

2. To throw carelessly: unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakspeare.*

3. [*slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius. Skinner. Ainsworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over*. *Dryden*

SLI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakspeare.*

You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shaksp.*

The letter-writter dissembles his knowledge of this relation, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2 Scornfully; contemptuously.

Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The facile gates of hell, too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' unstable *slightness*. *Shakspeare.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakspeare.*

He, closely false and *slily* wise,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul,
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole;
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [a cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estrange*

I was jogged on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

SLIME. *n. s.* [ꞅlim, Sax. *sligm*, Dut.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shaksp.*

Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Genesis.*

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little. *Bacon.*

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

Now dragon grown, larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Milton.*

O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. s.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj.* [from *slime*].

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness. *Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*

SLING. *n. s.* [ꞅlingan, Sax. *slingen*, Dut.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones are turned with him into stubble. *Job.*

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phenician *sling*? *Sandys.*

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden.*

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.

Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Canus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden.*

They *slung* up one of their largest hogsheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver.*

SLI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings.*

To SLINK. *v. n.* pret. *slunk*. [ꞅlingan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak, to steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakspeare.*

He, after Eve seduc'd, unminded *slunk*
Into the wood fast by. *Milton.*

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling till the company went their way. *L'Estrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it. *Arbuthnot.*

A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as she got in. *Pope.*

We have a sulpicious, fearful, and constrained countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast, to miscarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy weather keep her where she may have good spring water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ꞅlipan, Sax. *slippen*, Dut.]

1. To slide, not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble, that you may think him

in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after, some diſtinguiſh'd leap,
He drops his pole, and ſeems to *ſlip*,
Straight grath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He rites higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To ſlide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather ſlide than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs *ſlip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and ſlippery, that the water may *ſlip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the leaſt walking on it, the bone *ſlips* out again. *Wiſeman.*

4. To ſneak; to ſlink.

From her moſt beaſtly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *ſlip* away,
Soon as appear'd ſafe opportunity. *Spenſer*

When Judas ſaw that his hoſt *ſlipt* away, he was ſore troubled. 1 *Maccabees*

I'll *ſlip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden.*

Thus one tradeſman *ſlips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either ſide ſeeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which ſtill would *ſlip* from it. *Sidney.*

The bleſſing of the Lord ſhall *ſlip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou haſt not ceaſed from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'ſt
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the graveſt rabbies diſputant,
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milt.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting ſhadow *ſlipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day.
Dryden.

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear ſo fair,
I would have ſtrain'd him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he *ſlipt*, and vaniſh'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *ſlips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Spectator.*

Wiſe men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every unſpent hour which has *ſlipped* from them *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to thoſe two years which have *ſlipped* by ſince. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *ſlipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been ſo ſtern.
Shakſpeare.

One *ſlippeth* in his ſpeech, but not from his heart. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of underſtanding knoweth when he *ſlippeth*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

7. To creep by overſight.

Some miſtakes may have *ſlipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is ſtill preſumed, that if they be let *ſlip* for the preſent, what good ſoever they contain is loſt, and that without all hope of recovery *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propoſitions he has once demonſtrated; and though the demonſtration may have *ſlipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addiſon.*

Uſe the moſt proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *ſlip*, unleſs ſome pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey ſecretly.

In his officious attendance upon his miſtreſs he tried to *ſlip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To loſe by negligence.

You are *not* now to think what's beſt to do,
As in beginnings; but what muſt be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *ſlip* no advantage
That may ſecure you. *Ben Jonſon.*

Let us not *ſlip* th' occaſion, whether ſcorn
Or fatiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the miſchief he could do, or *ſlip* the occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To *ſlip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not to *ſlip* any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, ſcholars are moſt blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *ſlipt* his firſt deſign; not a letter of what has been yet ſaid promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners ſpread from the maſter-roots, and have little ſprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent ſets: the branches alſo may be *ſlipped* and planted. *Mortim.*

4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, ſir, Lucentio *ſlipp'd* me like his grey hound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter. *Shak.*

5. To let looſe.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the ſtormy ſeas;
Then *ſlips* his haulſers, and his anchors weighs.
Dryden.

6. To let a dog looſe.

The impatient greyhound, *ſlipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to courſe the fearful hare.
Dryden.

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horſe *ſlipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To paſs over negligently.

If our author gives us a liſt of his doctrines, with what reaſon can that about indulgences be *ſlipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.

2. Errour; miſtake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you pleaſe: marry, none ſo rank
As may diſhonour him;
But, ſir, ſuch wanton, wild, and uſual *ſlips*,
As are moſt known to youth and liberty. *Shakſp.*

Of the promiſe there made, our maſter hath failed us, by *ſlip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the moſt enormous *ſlip* ſhe could commit. *More.*

One caſual *ſlip* is enough to weigh down the faithful ſervice of a long life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impoſtor's pen have made a *ſlip*
That ſhews it counterfeit, mark that and ſave me.
Dryden.

Lighting upon a very eaſy *ſlip* I have made, in putting one ſeemingly indifferent word for another, that diſcovery opened to me this preſent view. *Locke*

Any little *ſlip* is more conſpicuous and obſervable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main ſtock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be diſcuſſed by reaſon, than otherwiſe they ſeem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *ſlips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *ſlips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption ſtrives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *ſlip* to us from foreign ſeeds *Shakſpeare.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl, and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree *ſlip*, whoſe fruit thou art.
Shakſpeare.

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and letting ſeeds or *ſlips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen ſome tender *ſlip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by ſome unheedy ſwain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the roots, and ſome by *ſlips* or cuttings. *Bacon.*

4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held, from its being ſo made as to ſlip or become looſe by relaxation of the hand.

I ſee you ſtand like grey hounds in the *ſlips*,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakſpear.*

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the *ſlip*, is ſaid to hound him at the hare. *Brambal.*

5. An eſcape; a deſertion. I know not whether *to give the ſlip* be not originally taken from a dog, that runs and leaves the ſtring or *ſlip* in the leader's hand.

The more ſhame for her goodyſhip,
To give ſo near a friend the *ſlip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *ſlip*, and away into the woods. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *ſlip*. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between theſe eaſtern and weſtern mountains lies a *ſlip* of lower ground, which runs across the iſland. *Addiſon.*

SLI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *ſlipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpoſe to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bow-knot; a knot eaſily untied.

They draw off ſo much line as is neceſſary, and faſten the reſt upon the line-rowl with a *ſlipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon.*

In large wounds a ſingle knot firſt; over this a little linen compreſs, on which is another ſingle knot; and then a *ſlipknot* which may be looſened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLI'PPER or *Slipſhoe.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*]

1. A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

A gown made of the fineſt wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *ſlippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Rak.*

If he went abroad too much, ſhe'd uſe
To give him *ſlippers*, and lock up his ſhoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *ſlipper* knock'd the ground,
And the preſs'd watch return'd a ſilver ſound. *Pope.*

2. [*crepis*, Latin.] An herb.

SLI'PPER. *adj.* [ſlipun, Sax.] Slippery; not firm. Obſolete. Perhaps never in uſe but for poetical convenience.

A troubleſs ſtate of earthly things, and *ſlipper* hope
Of mortal men, that ſwinke and ſweat for nought.
Spenſer

SLI'PPERILY. *adv.* [from *ſlippery.*] In a ſlippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*]

1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs.

We do not only fall by the *ſlipperineſs* of our tongues, but we deliberately diſciplne them to miſchief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The ſchirrus may be diſtinguiſhed by its want of inflammation in the ſkin, its ſmoothneſs, and *ſlipperineſs* deep in the breaſt. *Sharp.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *adj.* [ſlipun, Saxon; *ſlipprig*, Swediſh.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *ſlippery*, that the water ſlips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily ſubſtances only lubricate and make the bowels *ſlippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whoſe top to climb
Is certain falling; or ſo *ſlipp'ry*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakſpeare.*

His promise to truſt to as *ſlippery* as ice. *Taylor.*
Their way ſhall be as *ſlippery* ways in the darkneſs. *Jeremiah.*
The *ſlipp'ry* tops of human ſtate,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*
The higher they are raiſed, the giddier they are; the more *ſlippery* is their ſtanding, and the deeper their fall. *L'Eſtrange.*
The lagheſt hill is the moſt *ſlipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a ſmiling face. *Denham.*
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread ſure on the ſmooth *ſlippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
Thus ſurely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *ſlipp'ry* god will try to looſe his hold;
And various forms aſſume, to cheat thy ſight,
And with vain images of beaſts affright. *Dryden.*

4. Not ſtanding firm.
When they fall, as being *ſlipp'ry* ſtanders,
The love that leap'd on them, as *ſlipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall *Shakſpeare.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable.
Oh world, thy *ſlippery* turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Whoſe double boſoms ſeem to wear one heart,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal and exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bitterneſt enmity. *Shakſpeare.*
He looking down
With ſcorn or pity on the *ſlippery* ſtate
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
Denham.

6. Not certain in its effect.
One ſure trick is better than a hundred *ſlippery* ones. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. [*lubrique*, French.] Not chaſte.
My wife is *ſlippery*. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. A barbarous provincial word.
The white of an egg is ropy, *ſlippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.
The *ſlipſhod* 'prentice from his maſter's door
Had par'd the dirt, and ſprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop.*

SLISH. *n. ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh.*
What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and *ſlaſh* and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakſpeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ſlitan, Saxon.] To cut long-wiſe.
To make plants medicinable, *ſlit* the root, and infuſe into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, ſcammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon.*
The deers of Arginuſa had their ears divided, occaſioned at firſt by *ſlitting* the ears. *Brown.*
Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *ſlit*, as ſure as that below. *Hudibras.*
We *ſlit* the preternatural body open. *Wiſeman.*
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or ſome notorious mark, by *ſlitting* the noſe, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of an uniform colour, ſhould be *ſlit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or fragment ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*
He took a freak
To *ſlit* my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. ſ.* [ſlite, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, into which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round houſe of ſtone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round houſe a *ſlit* or rift of ſome little breadth; if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*
Where the tender rinds of trees diſcloſe
Their ſhooting gems, a ſwelling knot there grows:
Juſt in that place a narrow *ſlit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inſerted thus, the wounded rind we cloſe. *Dryden.*
I found, by looking through a *ſlit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held cloſe to it parallel to the priſms, I could ſee the circles much diſtincter, and viſible to a far greater number, than otherwiſe. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ſlifan, Saxon.]
To SLIVER. } To ſplit; to divide longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe.
Liver of blaſpheming Jew;
Gall of goat; and ſlips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, ſtill denotes a ſlice cut off: as, he took a large *ſliver* of the beef.
There on the pendent boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *ſliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOATS. *n. ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swediſh and Scottiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. ſ.* [ſla, Saxon; *ſlaae*, Daniſh.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum.
The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *ſloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*
When you fell your underwoods, ſow haws and *ſloes* in them, and they will furniſh you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer.*

SLOOP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip, commonly with only two maſts.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop.*] To drink groſsly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally ſome nauſeous or uſeleſs medicinal liquor.
The ſick huſband here wanted for neither *ſlops* nor doctors. *L'Eſtrange.*
Eat thou, whatever *ſlops* ſhe will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [ſlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches
What ſaid Mr. Dumbledon about the fattin for my ſhort cloak and *ſlops*. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any ſatisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *ſlap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a looſe rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *ſlope* being eaſy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally uſed of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or leſs with the plane of the horizon.
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and ſpace enough, the water moveth with a *ſloper* rife and fall. *Bacon.*
Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *ſlope* hills, diſperſ'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her cryſtal mirror holds, unite their ſtreams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.
Growing upon *ſlopes* is cauſed for that moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*
My lord advances with majeſtick mien,
And when up ten ſteep *ſlopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Juſt at his ſtudy door he'll bleſs your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whoſe point now raiſ'd
Bore him *ſlope* downward to the ſun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *ſlope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakſpeare.*
On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward, *ſlope* their pointed ſpires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i' th' midſt a horrid vale. *Milton.*
The ſtar, that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had *ſlop'd* his weſtering wheel. *Milton.*
All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain;
Nor, till oblique he *ſlop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.
Betwixt the midſt and theſe, the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats for human kind;
And croſs their limits cut a *ſloping* way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden.*
There is a handſome work of piles made *ſloping* athwart the river, to ſtop the trees which are cut down, and caſt into the river. *Brown.*
Up ſtarts a palace, lo! th' obedient baſe
Slopes at its foot, the woods its ſides embrace. *Pope.*
There is a ſtraight hole in every ant's neſt half an inch deep, and then it goes down *ſloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Spectator.*
On the ſouth aſpect of a *ſloping* hill,
Whoſe ſkirts meand'ring Peneus waſhes ſtill,
Our pious fab'rer puts'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praiſe. *Harte.*

SLO'PENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.
The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence or *ſlopeneſs*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt ridge. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
The Wear is a frith, reaching *ſlopewiſe* through the Ofe from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from paſſing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the ooſe. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
Theſe atoms do not deſcend always perpendicularly, but ſometimes *ſlopingly*. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *ſlabby*. See SLAB.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*ſlughen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

SLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. ſ.* [ſlæwð, ſlepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *ſloath*, but that it ſeems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *ſlow.*]

1. Slowneſs; tardineſs.
These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *ſloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs.
Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *ſloth*, fox in wickedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
They change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and
ſloth. *Milton.*
Induſtry approach'd,
And rows'd him from his miſerable *ſloth*. *Thomſon.*
3. An animal.
The *ſloth* is an animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*ſloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.
He that is *ſlothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waſter. *Proverbs.*
The deſire of the *ſlothful* killeth him; for his hands refuſe to labour. *Proverbs.*
To vice induſtrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *ſlothful*. *Milton.*
Horn commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *ſlothful* eaſe and looſe delights,
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.
Dryden.
The very ſoul of the *ſlothful* does effectually but lie drowſing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his ſenſes. *L'Eſtrange.*
Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle *ſlothful* temper. *Law.*

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſlothful*.] Idly; lazily; with ſloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlothful*.] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity.
To truſt to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneneſs; it maketh light of the providence of God; and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of thoſe men whoſe religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *ſlothfulneſs*, and neglect of convenient labour *Hooker.*
Slothfulneſs caſteth into a deep ſleep, and an idle ſoul ſhall ſuffer hunger. *Proverbs.*

SLOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.]
1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as alſo the perſon whoſe gait it is.
Our doctor has every quality that can make a man uſeful; but, alas! he hath a ſort of *ſlouch* in his walk. *Swift.*
2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh.
Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *ſlouch*,
Be thine the oaken ſtaff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLOVEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlof*, Dutch; *ſlyfyn*, Welſh, naſty, ſhabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man diſtaſtefully dreſſed.
The maſters came to church in handſome holiday apparel, and that himſelf did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *ſlovens Hooker.*
Affect in things about thee cleanlineſs,
That all may gladly board thee as a lover:
Slovens take up their ſtock of naſtineſs
Beforehand, and anticipate their laſt hour. *Herbert.*
You laugh, half beau, half *ſloven*, if I ſtand;
My wig half powder, and all ſtuff my hand. *Pope.*
Their methods various, but alike their aim;
The *ſloven* and the ſopling are the ſame. *Young*

SLO'VENLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.
Slovenlineſs is the worſt ſign of a hard ſtudent, and civility the beſt exerciſe of the ſcholaſtick; yet not to be exact in the phraſe of compliment, or geſtures of courteſy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *ſloven*.] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly.
Æſop at laſt found out a *ſlovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his eaſe, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *ſloven*.] In a courſe inelegant manner.
As I hang my clothes on ſomewhat *ſlovenly*, I no ſooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY *n. ſ.* [from *ſloven*.] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs.
Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field;
There's not a piece of feather in our hoſt,
And time hath worn us into *ſlovenry*. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ſlog, Saxon.]
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.
The Scots were in a fallow field, whereunto the Engliſh could not enter, but over a croſs ditch and a *ſlough*; in pulling whereof many of the Engliſh horſe were plunged, and ſome mired. *Hayward*
The ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here ſtuck in a *ſlough*, and overthrown. *Milt.*
A carter had laid his waggon faſt in a *ſlough*. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation.
Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and ſpirit embrace them, and to mure thyſelf to what thou art like to be, caſt thy humble *ſlough*, and appear freſh. *Shakſpeare.*
When the mind is quicken'd
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move,
With caſted *ſlough*, and freſh legerity. *Shakſpeare.*
Oh let not ſleep my cloſing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the ſecret ſhade,
When he, renew'd in all the ſpeckled pride
Of pompous youth, has caſt his *ſlough* aſide,
And in his ſummer livery rolls along
Erect, and brandiſhing his forky tongue. *Dryden*
The *ſlough* of an Engliſh viper, that is, the cuticula, they caſt off twice every year, at ſpring and fall, the ſeparation begins at the head, and is finiſhed in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*
The body, which we leave behind in this viſible world, is as the womb or *ſlough* from whence we iſſue, and are born into the other. *Grew*
3. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* ſimply for the ſkin.
As the ſnake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd *ſlough*, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Henry vi*
4. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.
At the next dreſſing I found a *ſlough* come away with the dreſſings which was the ſordes. *Wiſeman.*

To SLOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To part from the ſound fleſh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *ſlough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.
That cuſtom ſhould not be allowed, of cutting ſcraws in low grounds *ſloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ſlap, ſleap, Saxon; *ſleeuw*, Friſick.]
1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.
Me thou think'ſt not *ſlow*,
Who ſince the morning hour ſet out from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, diſtance inexpreſſible! *Milton.*
Where the motion is ſo *ſlow* as not to ſupply a conſtant train of freſh ideas to the ſenſes, the ſenſe of motion is loſt. *Locke.*
2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time.
Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though *ſlow*, produce'd
Like change on ſea and land, ſidereal blaſt. *Milton.*
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.
I am *ſlow* of ſpeech, and a *ſlow* tongue. *Exodus.*
Mine ear ſhall not be *ſlow*, mine eye not ſhut. *Milton.*
The *ſlow* of ſpeech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converſe readily in language that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*
For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not *ſlow* to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon.*
4. Dull; inactive; tardiſh; ſluggiſh.
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *ſlow*
To guard their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*
5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation, not vehement.
The Lord is merciful, and *ſlow* to anger. *Common Prayer*
He that is *ſlow* to wrath, is of great underſtanding *Proverbs.*
The politick and wiſe
Are ſly *ſlow* things with circumſpective eyes. *Pope*
6. Dull; heavy in wit.
The blockhead is a *ſlow* worm. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb *ſlowly*.
This *ſlow*-pac'd foul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Diſpatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne*
To the ſhame of *ſlow* endeavouring art
Thy eaſy numbers flow. *Milton.*
This day's death denounc'd, if aught I ſee,
Will prove no ſudden but a *ſlow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton*
For eight *ſlow*-circling years by tempeſts toſs'd. *Pope*
Some demon urg'd
T' explore the hand with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' inſidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe. The true word was *forſlow*.
Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be ſlow'd. *Shakſpeare*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow*.]
1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *ſlowly* mounts to day *Pope.*
2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time.
The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled the country again *ſlowly*, by little and little *Bacon.*
Our fathers bent their manful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *ſlowly* grew,
But did not France or Holland's fate forſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew *Dryden.*
We oft our *ſlowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*
3. Not haſtily; not raſhly: as, he determines *ſlowly*.
4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *ſlowly*.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly.
The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *ſlowly*, that 'tis not improbable but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finiſhed. *Addiſon*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow*.]
1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed, want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.
Providence hath confined theſe human beings ſo that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of motion, is abated in the *ſlowneſs* of it, and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Hale.*
Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *ſlowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*
2. Length of time in which any thing does or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs.

Tyrants uſe what arts they can to increaſe the terrors of death. *Hooker.*

Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.

Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *ſlowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley.*

Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.

Deliberation; cool delay.

Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ſlapýpm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, ſcarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *ſlowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]

To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature ſhewed the doth not like men who *ſlubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed Of his return: he anſwer'd, do not ſo, *Slubber* not buſineſs for my ſake. *Shakſpeare.*

As they are *ſlubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf in ſome chronick diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver*.]

You muſt be content to *ſlubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition. *Shakſpeare.*

To cover coarſely or careleſſly. This is now not in uſe, otherwiſe than as a low colloquial word.

A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *ſlubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd, For *ſlubberdegullion*, to be ſerv'd As thou didſt vow to deal with me, If thou hadſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from ſlog, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.]

An idler, a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.

Ho! what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shakſpeare.*

A hinderance; an obſtruction.

Many dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for theſe *ſlugs*. *Bacon.*

A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.

(ſleg, a hammer-head, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *ſlugs*, the ſcalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiſeman.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itſelf can fly, And pond'rous *ſlugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights, And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame, To *ſlug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights, And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

He lay not all night *ſlugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *ſlugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen, That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakſpeare.*

This mightier ſound ſhall make The dead to riſe, And open tombs and open eyes, To the long *ſluggards* of five thouſand years. *Cowley.*

Up, up, ſays Avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again, Stretch'ſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain: The tyrant Lucre no denial takes; At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad, Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home, Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *adj.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

Sluggiſh idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin, Upon a ſlothful ass he chole to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire, Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force, Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſer.*

One, bolder than the reſt, With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh*, and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her mother, if they would take the pains; no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run: which if they loſe, it is through their own *ſluggiſhneſs*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off its *ſluggiſhneſs*, and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, Fr. *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready ſtood Each in their cryſtal *ſluices*, he, ere they fell, Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe, And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alphæus, who, by ſecret *ſluices*, Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven, if only the natural *ſluices*, they were fewer. *Brown.*

As waters from her *ſluices*, flow'd Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *ſluice* of affluent fortune open'd ſoon, And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon. *Harte.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward, *Sluic'd* out his innocent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shakſpeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams; Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit, And let me hunt her through embattled foes, In duſty plains; there will I be the firſt. *Dryden.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain, Suck'd by the ſpungy clouds from off the main: The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down, The proſtrate corn and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ſlumenan, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound ſleep.

He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſalms.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.

God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job.*

Have ye choſen this place, After the toil of battle, to repoſe Your wearied virtue, for the eaſe you find To *ſlumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

Why *ſlumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train, Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to ſleep.

2. To ſtupify; to ſtun.

Then up he took the *ſlumber'd* ſenſeleſs corſe, And, ere he could out of his ſwoon awake, Him to his caſtle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To boaſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound.

And let his dreams, I wonder he's ſo fond To truſt the mock'ry of unquiet *ſlumbers*. *Shakſpeare.*

From careleſs reſt it ſhall fall into *ſlumber*, and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall tottle into a deep and long ſleep, till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into an inchargy, and that ſuch an one, that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep; Obedient *ſlumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repoſe.

Boy! Lucius! fall aſleep! It is no matter; Enjoy the honey heavy dew of *ſlumber*. *Shakſp.*

Ev'n luſt and envy ſleep, but love denies Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes. Three days I promis'd to attend my doom, And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }

1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep.

The timely dew of ſleep, Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade, Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade; Minerva, like, or embodied air Impreſs'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains the bound, And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakſpeare.*

SLUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſlink.*

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *drunk*. *Milton.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*sloorig*, Dutch, nasty; *sloore*, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph, to see the cause of theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, seven 's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South.*

SLUT. *n. s.* [*slodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery. *Shakspeare*

The veal 's all rags, the butter 's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakspeare.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Slutt'ry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *slut*.]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest niggardness, it is to *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covert store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretricious*.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Holiday.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluttish*.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluttish*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy savour, setting forth both in *sluttishness*. *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and fordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [slið, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slægur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtile craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*

Envy is a curled plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa*

To SMACK. *v. n.* [smæckan, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakspeare.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout:
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flow'rs, strow'd on the water's face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel;
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And, as she guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air the *smacks* the silken thong! *Young.*

SMACK. *n. s.* [*smæck*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakspeare.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack peate upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Left dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach.
The little barrel, which he fears to broach
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*

7. [snacca, Saxon; *sneckra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [smal, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isaiah.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great: for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work, such as the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. *1 Kings.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, till it was as *small* as dust. *Deuteronomy.*

Those way'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my hand? *Genesis.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares,
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind to much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians, *Small* painters, and dull *smaller* politicians. *Hall.*

Small is the subject, but not to the praise. *Pope.*

5. Little in the principal quality; not strong; weak: as, *small* beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancle, yet in her going one might sometimes discern her *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's rivets fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Collier.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers. *Skinner. Etymologicum Lat.*] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. f.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat.
Gay.

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. f.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where flank'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?
Dryden.

SMA'LLNESS. *n. f.* [from *small.*]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon.*

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect to the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMA'LLPOX. *n. f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity: *variolæ.*

He fell sick of the *smallpox.* *Wiseman.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar; or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Ascham.*

SMALT. *n. f.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle cerusse with logwood water; and moreover turnsol with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. f.* [ꝛmeopta, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart.*
Fairy Queen.

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝛmeopcan, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye, or a fresh wound, *smart.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Proverbs.*

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack.
Pope.

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shakspeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Grame.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After show'rs
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that misliked this comfort of the fatality of things, this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?
Young.

SMART. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What into rest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air: whereas, if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Shakspeare.

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*carduo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste.*]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and nuls the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꝛmeꝑan, Saxon; *smeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakspeare.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonean blood,
The Fury sprang above the Stygian flood.
Dryden.

2. To foil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeared* thus and mir'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine.
Shakspeare.

SMEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *smear.*] Dauby; adhesive.

A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.
Rowe.

SMEATH. *n. f.* A seafowl.

To SMEETH *or* SMUTCH. *v. a.* [ꝛmiꝺꝺe, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; detersive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves; for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

The dantiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon.*

2. To have any particular scent: with *of.*

Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells* of smoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My untoward name, the austereness of my life,
Will to your speculation give no less,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakspeare.*

A man to *smelling* of the people's fee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

S M I
S M I

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treaſure, and whether *ſmelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nouriſhment. *Spectator.*

5. To exerciſe ſagacity.

Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to foreſend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakſpeare.*

SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ.

Next, in the noſtrils ſhe doth uſe the *ſmell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give:
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the noſe.

The ſweeteſt *ſmell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All ſweet *ſmells* have joined with them ſome earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleaſant *ſmells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown.*

There is a great variety of *ſmells*, though we have but a few names for them, the *ſmell* of a violet and of muſk, both ſweet, are as diſtinct as any two *ſmells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honeſtly gotten, whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *ſmellfeaſt*, that ſpunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſmell.*

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occaſion *ſmelt.* *King.*

SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ſmelt, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, barn, *ſmelts.* *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmalta*, Iſlandick; *ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

A ſort of earth, of a duſky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *ſmelting.* *Woodw.*

SME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *ſmelters* come up to the aſſayers. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ſmercian, Saxon.] To ſmile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whoſe aukward, ſpruce, prim, ſneering, and *ſmirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERKY *or* SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.

Seeſt, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *ſmirk*, ſo ſmooth, his pricked ears?
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as laſs of Kent. *Spenſer.*

SME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* [*cobitis aculeata.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SMI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *ſmock*; *ſmocket*, *ſmicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *ſmite.*

As when a griffon, ſeiſed of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away;
With hideous horror both together *ſmight*,
And ſouce ſo ſore that they the heavens affray. *Fairy Queen.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs kindneſs, love, or gladneſs, by the countenance: contrary to *frown.*

The goddeſs of the mountain *ſmiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their paſſage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *ſmiling* infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and ſpeckled ſnake. *Pope.*

She *ſmil'd* to ſee the doughty hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *ſmiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To expreſs ſlight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which ſome will *ſmile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should ſome more ſober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *ſmile*, if right, I kiſs the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I ſaid to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modeſty, and *ſmil'd.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *ſmiling* plenty and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakſpeare.*

For ſee the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs *ſmiling.* *Milton.*

All things *ſmil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliſs through midſt of heaven
Rolls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream;
With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks inwreath'd with beams,
Now in looſe garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes *ſmil'd.* *Milton.*

The deſart *ſmil'd*,
And paradiſe was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let paſs
Occaſion, which now *ſmiles.* *Milton.*

Me all too mean for ſuch a taſk I weet;
Yet, if the ſov'reign lady deigns to *ſmile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verſe in Spenſer's native ſtyle. *Prior.*

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure or kindneſs: oppoſed to *frown.*

I frown upon him, yet he loves me ſtill —
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *ſmiles* ſuch ſkill. *Shakſpeare.*

No man marks the narrow ſpace
'Twixt a priſon and a *ſmile.* *Wotton.*

To theſe that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the *ſmiles*
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

Sweet intercourſe
Of looks and *ſmiles*: for *ſmiles* from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains, and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *ſmiles* of nature, and the charms of art? *Addiſon.*

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſmiling.*] With a look of pleaſure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt *ſmilingly.* *Shakſpeare.*

Carneades ſtopping him *ſmilingly*, told him, we are not ſo forward as to loſe good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *ſmelt*, or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *ſmilt*, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky.*] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *ſmirch* my face. *Shakſp.*

Like the ſhaven Hercules in the *ſmirch* worm-eaten tapeſtry. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly ſoft or kind.

Her grizzled locks aſſume a *ſmirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face. *Young.*

SMIT. The part. paſſ. of *ſmite.*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring ſcene diſplays,
And *ſmit* with paſſion for my country's praiſe,
My artleſs reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where ſacred Iſis rolls her ancient ſtream. *Tickel.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* pret. *ſmote*; participle paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten.* [ſmitan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have *ſmote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſword of Satan with ſteep force to *ſmite*,
Deſcending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to deſtroy.

The ſervants of David had *ſmitten* of Benjamin's men, ſo that three hundred and threeſcore died. *2 Samuel.*

God *ſmote* him for his errour, and he died. *2 Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chaſten. A ſcriptural expreſſion.

Let us not miſtake God's goodneſs, nor imagine, becauſe he *ſmites* us, that we are forſaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blaſt.

And the flax and the barley was *ſmitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any paſſion.

I wander where the muſes haunt,
Clear ſpring, or ſhady grove, or ſunny hill,
Smit with the love of ſacred ſong. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he ſaid, and ſtood:
But Satan *ſmitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *ſmite* the ſimple heart
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite.*] He who ſmites.

I gave my back to the *ſmiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Iſ.*

SMITH. *n. ſ.* [ſmið, Saxon; *ſmeth*, German; *ſmid*, Dutch; from ſmitan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and can ſhoe him. I am afraid his mother play'd falſe with a *ſmith.* *Shakſpeare.*

Lawleſs man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that ſteel by which a man is ſlain,
Which earth at firſt for ploughſhares did afford.
Nor yet the *ſmith* had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities obſervable in iron or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *ſmith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philoſopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *ſmiths* of their own fooliſh fate. *Dryden.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ſmiðcræft, Saxon.] The art of a ſmith.

Inventors of paſturage, *ſmithcraft*, and muſick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or ſeveral lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended ſhape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *n. ſ.* [ſmiððe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

His blazing locks ſent forth a crackling ſound,
And hiſs'd like red hot iron within the *ſmithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

SMITTEN. [part. pass. of *smite*.] Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together; for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclesiasticus.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted. *Isaiah.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced; and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

SMOCK. *n. s.* [rmoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-starr'd wench! Pale as thy *smock!* when we shall meet at compt; This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemita talks by fits
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock. *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you,
And I were your husband; but when I
Lent to your cobweb bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast you spider. *Ben Jonson.*

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow trotted,
Made four and fourscore, turn'd to whey, by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFACED. *adj.* [*smock* and *face*.] Palefaced maidenly.

Old dames reflecting on their former deeds,
Put him to rest with batter'd invalids;
Set actions in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock-fac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. s.* [*ys-mwg*, Welsh; rmec, rmoec, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible exhalation, or footy exhalation, from any thing burning.

So might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith she was not only burned, but even buried. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleaveland.*

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*. *Milton.*

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Genesis.*

His brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakspeare.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars or Pallas to Athens *smok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man *Deuteronomy.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his floods he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the courfers, and the courfers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell or hunt out.

He hither came t' observe and *smoke*
What courses other rikers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Manage all the world will I keep safe,
Or for [illegible] you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoaked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord; when his disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall find him! *Shakspeare.*

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Spectator.*

3. To incer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-DRY. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *n. s.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling reed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

3. Noisome with smoke.

O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a ruling wife,
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakspeare.*

Courtely
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And, though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. *adj.* [rmeð, rmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Genesis.*

Milling thee, I walk unseen
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their use;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton.*

The fair hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks which none did e'er disclose
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milton.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot.*

The madding monarchs to compose,
The Pyhan prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smoothe th* with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *Isaiah.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought;
From ocean as the first began to rise,
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The God hath *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smoothes* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakspeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords, good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakspeare.*

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To ease.

Retir'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

3. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.

Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apith courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *ſmooth'd* by that below. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* [a bad word among mechanicks for *ſmooth.*] To make even and ſmooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face.*] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.

O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not ſo, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* wooers ſay.
Shakſpeare.

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days.
Shakſpeare.

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide.

The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.

Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the ſea-ſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtr.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honeſt men, beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*, the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.

As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required; is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing tynalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryd.*

4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

She is too ſubtle for thee; and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakſpeare.*

SMOTE. The preterit of *ſmite.*

Death with a trident *ſmote.* *Milton.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ꝛmoꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air.

She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered.* *Sidney.*

We *ſmother'd*
The moſt replenith'd ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd.
Shakſpeare.

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs. *Shakſp.*

The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſ.*

2. To ſuppreſs.

Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt among few, afterwards ſpreading into greater multitudes, and ſo continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero; ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryd.*

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion. Not in uſe.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſeditions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother.* *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother.* *Bacon.*

2. Smoke; thick duſt.

Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother,*
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakſp.*

Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd.*

The greater part enter only like mutes, fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother.* *Collier.*

To SMOTHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmoke without vent.

Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat; but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts lie ſmoking and *ſmothering.* *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word ſeems a
SMO'ULDRY. } participle; but I know not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe; ꝛmozan, Sax. to ſmother; *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh fuming ſmoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And, *ſmould'ring* as it went, in ſilence fed;
Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs; *ſmucken*, to dreſs; Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart *Shakſp.*

He who can make your village leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. *v. a.* To adorn; to ſpruce.

My men,
In Cance's houſe, were all, in ſeverall baine
Studiouſly ſweeten'd, *ſmug'd* with oile, and deckt
With mn and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely.

Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *ſmugly.* *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs without elegance.

SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]

1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, when ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortt.*

3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal.

He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks, but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The inſide is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves. *Addiſon.*

I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt.

Whitered-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts* *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke.

Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it. *Ben Jonſon.*

SMU'TTILY. *adv.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Soil from ſmoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth wall were apt to a foot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing *Temple.*

2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]

1. Black with ſmoke or coal.

The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*

The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obſcene; not modeſt.

The piece is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.

If the matter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack.* *L'Eſtrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack.* *Donne.*

All my demurs but double his attacks,
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks.*" *Pope.*

SNA'COT. *n. ſ.* [*acus*, Lat.] A pin. *Ainſ.*

SNA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnarel*, Dutch, the bit.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy, but not ſuch a wife. *Shak.*

South him with praiſe,
Thus, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a tott *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden.*

To SNAFFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or orignal.]

1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport; and Impotence her name. *F. Q.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet
King Chiba put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, ivory teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *snag.*] Full of
SNA'GGY. } snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd. *Spenser.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks are daily falling together by the ears at ally-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. s.* [snæzl, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. *Shakspeare.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail*-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakspeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are up nor to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shakspeare.*

SNAIL-CLOVER or *Snail-trefoil. n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

SNAKE. *n. s.* [snaca, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a serpent.

Glo'ster's shew beguiles him;
As the *snake*, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With thining chequer'd slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakſp.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakſp.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even. *Dryden.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root.*] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris. n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shap'd flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberose root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Bistort. n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood.*] What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it. *Hill.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake.*]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The crooked arms meander bow'd with his so *snaky* flood,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben Jonſon.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hub. Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the same with *knap.*]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your delight, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound.

The bowzy fire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a couch, one of the horses *snapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's paws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You should have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snap* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [*snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudib.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word,
Granville.

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's fashionless; the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tackling
Snapping, like to the high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder. *Ray.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. *Moxon.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap*. *Sharp.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young duce be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him. *Shakſpeare.*

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON or *Calf's Snout. n. s.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snap.*] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snap.*]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappiſh.*] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *snappiſh.*] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *n. s.* [*snapſack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack.*

SNARE. *n. s.* [*ſnara*, Swedish and Islandick; *ſnare*, Danish; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor helpless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*! *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. *1 Corinthians.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a nooſe.

Glo'ſter ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakſp.*
The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſalms.*
Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſehood, *ſnare* them. *Milton.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.

What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakſp.*
He is born with teeth!
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignified
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakſpeare.*
Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakſp.*
The flies even of the ſavage herd are ſafe;
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden.*
An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted *Dryden.*
The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling*. *Prior.*
Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths,
and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authorized.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find,
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſnare.*] Entangling; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.

It firſt burned fair, till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathered about the *ſnaſt*; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in haſt the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of tentable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*
Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*
Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt:
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*
She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope.*

They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick'd-eyed trout,
Or darting ſalmon. *Thomſon.*

2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſe of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*
O natur!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at ſomething.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching*. *Shakſpeare.*
He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſaiah.*
Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden.*

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.

After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.

The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakſpeare.*
They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins.*
We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.

Come, leave your *ſnatches*, yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte.

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
——We do not mean the courſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakſp.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ſnican, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.]

1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weaſel, Scot,
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs. *Shakſpeare.*
Sneak not away, ſir; for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakſ.*
Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd behind the fence, and *ſneak'd* away. *Dryden.*
I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off in ſilence, and leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding, and ſlain. *Watts.*
He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's ſlave. *Dunciad.*
Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here:
Author, *ſneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *More.*

2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.

I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South.*
Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad. *South.*
When int'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train
When all th' oblig'd deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt ling'ring friend has bid farewel! *Pope.*
Tom ſtruts a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *ſneaks* a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall veſſel of drink.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his majeſty midons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.

When the ſmart dialogue grows rich,
With *ſneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking.*]

1. Meanly; ſervilely.

Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*.
Thank the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*
While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

2. In a covetous manner.

SNE'AKINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneaking.*]

1. Niggardlineſs.
2. Meanneſs; pitifulneſs.

SNE'AKUP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak.*] A cowardly creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*, and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *snel*, *ſnibbe*, Daniſh.

Men ſhulde him *ſnibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakſpeare.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply: you call honourable boldneſs impudent faucineſs: if a man will court'ſy and ſay nothing he is virtuous. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *ſnib.* See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this fooliſh briar wax ſo bold,
That on a time he caſt him to ſcold
And *ſnibbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort.*]

1. To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.*
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to irritate a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*
I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*
If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* and daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have left reaſon and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *ſneering* fulſome lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To ſhow awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muſcle in their faces though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all again? *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one, nor the majesty of the other, could secure them from a *sneer*. *Watts.*

SNEE'RER. *n. f.* [from *sneer*.] He that sneers or shows contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieȝan, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intense and deeper within, amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*. *Wiseman.*

To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen lent before,
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by *sneezing*. *Ray.*

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce headach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the sharp end of his half pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but
Those flaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*
To mans lest universe, and soon are gone. *Milton.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city. *Brown.*

SNEEZEWORT. *n. f.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNEE. *n. f.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterit of *To snow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish. See SNAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That bit at will them to revile or *snib*. *Hud. Tale.*

SNICK *and snee. n. f.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain, with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men knocked him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sucking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiseman.*

To SNI'GGER or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh slily, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *sniff* at the dean,
As, who should say, Now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*

Snaggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors.

The sinus should be lain open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars, and the mosted lips dressed. *Wiseman.*

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissors.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE. *n. f.* [*sneppe*, German; ſnite, Sax. *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakspeare.*

SNI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.

SNI'PPET. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*,
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. f.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.] Tart dialogue, with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart *Pope.*

SNITE. *n. f.* [ſnita, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ſnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose *Grew.*

SNIVEL. *n. f.* [*snavel*, *sneivel*, Germ.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks, and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Make some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Roscommon.*

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see further reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may detery
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and curdled gore confus'd. *Addison.*

SNORE. *n. f.* [ſnoꝛa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The defeated grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their posets. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'RER. *n. f.* [from *snore*.] He that snores.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jeremiah.*

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire. *Addison.*

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson.*

SNOT. *n. f.* [ſnote, Sax. *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *snot*.] Full of snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nose boy *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. f.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser.*

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*
But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Hudibras.*
What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket glass drew fully out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As pert the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call *proprium quarto modo*, for they could not bark. *Heylin.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. f.* [ſnap, Sax. *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job.*

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*. *Pope.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ſnapan, Sax. *sneuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* To scatter like snow.

If thou be'ft born to fee ſtrange ſights,
Ride ten thouſand days and nights,
Till age *ſnow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated ſnow.

They paſſed to the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, their company daily increaſing, like a *ſnowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *ſnowball* grows.
Dryden.

A *ſnowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *ſnowball*, I call qualities; and, as they are ſenſations in our underſtandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whoſe blood
Is very *ſnowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton ſtings and motions of the ſenſes.
Shakſpeare.

SNO'WDEEP. *n. ſ.* [*viola bulboſa*, Latin.] An herb.

SNO'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of thoſe purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *ſnowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*

The little ſhape, by magick pow'r,
Grew leſs and leſs, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that firſt in this ſweet garden ſmil'd,
To virgins ſacred, and the *ſnowdrop* ſtyl'd. *Tickel.*

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow.

A *ſnow-white* bull ſhall on your ſhore be ſlain;
His offer'd entrails caſt into the main. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *ſnow.*]

1. White like ſnow.

So ſhews a *ſnowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhews.
Shakſpeare.

Now I ſee thy jolly train:
Snowy headed winter leads,
Spring and ſummer next ſucceeds;
Yellow autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The bluſhing ruby on her *ſnowy* breaſt
Render'd its panting whiteneſs more conſeſt.
Prior.

2. Abounding with ſnow.

Theſe firſt in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *ſnowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton.*

As when the Tartar from his Ruſſian foe,
By Aſtracan, over the *ſnowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton.*

SNUB. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *ſnubs*, and knotty grain,
Him thought at firſt encounter to have ſlain.
Fairy Queen.

To SNUB. *v. a.* [rather *To ſnib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]

1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.

Near the ſea-ſhores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the ſea are ſo *ſnubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or ſhaven off. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſnuger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *ſnudge* in quiet, now he ſcorns increaſe;
Now all day ſpares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]

1. Snot. In this ſenſe it is not uſed.

2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle; whence *moucher la chandelle.*

My *ſnuff* and loathed part of nature ſhould
Burn itſelf out. *Shakſpeare.*

But deareſt heart, and dearer image, ſtay!
Alas! true joys at beſt are dreams enough:
Though you ſtay here, you paſs too faſt away;
For even at firſt life's taper is a *ſnuff.* *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in camphire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances; and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind; becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almoſt burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff.* *Shakſpeare.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *ſnuff*, and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addiſon.*

5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment. Not uſed unleſs in low language.

What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rain which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakſpeare.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him: he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air, againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*

He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite;
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars, and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight.
Dryden.

The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryden.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian ſteeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſert.
Addiſon.

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To ſcent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind.
Dryden.

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves.
Dryden.

O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues.
Tickel.

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakſpeare.*

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be dreſſed, our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*

1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.

The fury fires the peak; they *ſnuff*, they roar,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent.
Dryden.

Says Humpus, ſir, my maſter bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day.
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes.
King.

2. To ſnift in contempt.

Ye ſaid, what a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuffed* at it. *Mal.*

SNU'FFBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuff box* on the table and goes away, lock it up as part of your goods.
Swift.

Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuff box* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNU'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] He that ſnuffs.

SNU'FFERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air, in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, which it did with much *ſnuffling* and *ſnuffled*, and conſidered on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites ſome lamentable rhyme,
Some ſenſeleſs Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden.

SNU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſnuger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Spenſer.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber.
L'Eſtrange.

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience; yet not ſplendid.

They ſpied a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm,
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what criticks ſay. *Swift.*

3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

Did I not ſee you, raſcal! did I not,
When you lay *ſnug*, to ſnap young Damon's goat.
Dryden.

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [ſpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch; *ſo*, German.]

1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon.

As whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn, that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay
Milton.

Thick as autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r *ſo* thick beſtrewn
Abject and loſt lay theſe. *Milton.*

Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To ſuch a degree.

Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Judges.*

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is 't blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance? *Ben Jonſon*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie,
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he *ſo* ſoon is freed. *Dryden*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown;
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us *ſo*. *Pope.*

3. In ſuch a manner.

There 's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere coſenage all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled *ſo* and *ſo*,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; becauſe this only concerns the manner of his exiſtence, and we, ſeeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *ſo* or *ſo*. *Locke.*

I ſhall minutely tell him the ſteps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *ſo* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a perſon of good ſenſe, and knows that he is very much in ſir Roger's eſteem, *ſo* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addiſon.*

4. It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that*, but they are ſometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is ſomething equivalent in France and Scotland; *ſo as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our ſoil to affirm that *ſo* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

5. In the ſame manner.

Of ſuch examples add me to the roll;
Me eaſily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *ſo*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe all your family to do *ſo* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this immutability, *ſo* are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deſerve to be rewarded *ſo*?
Did you come here a ſtranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, to enquire into thoſe matters, whether they be *ſo* or not. *Tillotſon.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they underſtand better than *ſo* how to value thoſe ineſtimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal ſpirits, or from the alteration of the conſtitution by ſome more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *ſo* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was conſtrain'd t' obey;
For longer time than that no living wight
Below the earth might ſuffer'd be to ſtay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Spenſer.*

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppreſſe
Poor ſtrange adventurers, expoſing *ſo*
Your ſoules to danger, and your lives to wo? *Chapman.*

If he ſet induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him, and *ſo* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by prayer, and uſe of the means, to qualify himſelf for this bleſſed condition. *Hammond.*

It leaves inſtruction, and *ſo* inſtructors, to the ſobriety of the ſettled articles and rule of the church. *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to diſobedience fall'n;
And *ſo* from heav'n to deepeſt hell. *Milton.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *ſo* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition; anſwered by *as*.

O goddeſs! tell what I would ſay,
Thou know'ſt it, and I feel too much to pray;
So grant my ſuit, as I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveneſs:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten,
As here my ſoul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moiſture yield,
And ſwell the future harveſt of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that: *modo*.

Be not ſad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *ſo* unapprov'd, and leave
No ſpot or blame behind. *Milton.*

So the doctrine be but wholeſome and edifying, though there ſhould be a want of exactneſs in the manner of ſpeaking or reaſoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapleſs friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy fooliſh hours are gone,
May the remaining few know only friendſhip:
So thou, my deareſt, trueſt, beſt Alicia,
Vouchſafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there, I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner: noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another; anſwering to *as*.

As a war ſhould be undertaken upon a juſt motive, *ſo* a prince ought to conſider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* ſometimes returns the ſenſe of a word or ſentence going before, and is uſed to avoid repetition: as, *the two brothers were valiant, but the eldeſt was more* ſo; that is, *more valiant*. The French article *le* is often uſed in the ſame manner. This mode of expreſſion is not to be uſed but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *ſo*. *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *ſo*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *ſo*. *Creech.*

One may as well ſay, that the conflagration ſhall be only national, as to ſay that the deluge was *ſo*. *Burnet.*

However ſoft within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair;
For having once been guilty, well they know,
To a revengeful prince they ſtill are *ſo*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *ſo*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, ſaid an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *ſo*? replied the philoſopher; then you live the merrieſt life of any man in Athens. *Addiſon.*

They are beautiful in themſelves, and much more *ſo* in the noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addiſon.*

Common-place books have been long uſed by induſtrious young divines, and ſtill continue *ſo*. *Swift.*

As to his uſing ludicrous expreſſions, my opinion is, that they are not *ſo*. *Pope.*

The bleſt to day is as completely *ſo*,
As who began a thouſand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the ſtate.

How ſorrow ſhakes him!
So, now the tempeſt tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh;
And, leaving *ſo* his ſervice, follow you. *Shakſpeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.

O, *ſo*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your ſpeaker,
Madam? *Ben Jonſon.*

15. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon. In French, *ſi*.

An aſtringent is not quite *ſo* proper, where relaxing the urinary paſſages is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of aſſumption; thus be it.

There is Percy, if your father will do me any honour, *ſo*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

I will never bear a baſe mind: if it be my deſtiny, *ſo*; if it be not, *ſo*. No man is too good to ſerve his prince. *Shakſpeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the liſts,
So pleaſe your highneſs to behold the fight. *Shakſp.*

18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expreſſion.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verſe, his proſe is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *ſo*. An exclamation after ſome thing done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *ceſſez*.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

So ſo; it works: now, miſtreſs, ſit you faſt. *Dryden.*

20. So *ſo*. [*coſi, coſi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *ſo ſo*, and yet 'tis well. *Shakſpeare.*

Deliver us from the nauſeous repetition of As and So, which ſome *ſo ſo* writers, I may call them ſo, are continually ſounding in our ears. *Felton.*

21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volſcians ſtand but as at firſt
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakſpeare.*

To a war are required a juſt quarrel, ſufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the deſigns; *ſo then*, I will firſt juſtify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound deſigns. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ſocian, Saxon.]

1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture.

For thy conceit in *ſoaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great froſts upon a hollow veſſel, putting a canvaſs between, and pour water upon it, ſo as to [illegible] through: it will make a harder ice in the veſſel, and leſs apt to diſſolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain, *ſoaking* into the ſtrata which lie near the ſurface, bears with it all ſuch moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his eſtate waſtes, yet the habitual thirſt after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health and plenty; the leaſt of which he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle chat of a *ſoaking* club *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakſpeare.*

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood. *Iſaiah.*

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands. *Dryden.*

Worms eat, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whoſe life's a dream of lazy pleaſure:
'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun,
To bask thy naked body in the ſun,
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term, perhaps uſed erroneouſly for *ſuck.*

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſpurer than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garriſons, and his teſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SO'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoak.*]

1. He that macerates in any moiſture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

SOAP. *n. ſ.* [ſape, Saxon; *ſapo*, Lat.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil, its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving, and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap.* *Arbuthnot*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap.* *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward*

Soap-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands. *Mortimer*

As rain water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtile ſoap. *Addiſon.*

SO'APWORT. *n. ſ.* [*japonaria*, Lat.] A ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings. *Milton* uſes it actively.

'Tis but a baſe ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *ſoar.*
Shakſpeare.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their pens, and *ſoaring* th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his reſolution *ſoars.* *Shakſp.*

Valour *ſoars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.
Addiſon.

3. To riſe high.

Who aſpires muſt down as low
As high he *ſoar'd.* *Milton.*

Flames riſe and ſink by fits, at laſt they *ſoar*
In one bright blaze, and then deſcend no more.
Dryden.

When ſwallows fleet *ſoar* high, and ſport in air,
He told us that the weather would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

With n *ſoar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he ſeems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [ſeob, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopaia* copied from the ſound.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
He twenty times made pauſe to *ſob* and weep.
Shakſpeare.

As if her life and death lay on his ſaying,
Some tears ſhe ſhed, with ſighs and *ſobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.
Fairfax.

She ſigh'd, ſhe *ſobb'd*, and furious with deſpair,
She rent her garments, and ſhe tore her hair.
Dryden.

When children have not the power to obtain their deſire, they will, by their clamour and *ſobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*

I *ſobb'd*; and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the ſkies. *Harte.*

SOB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

Break, heart, or choak with *ſobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The feeble cheek *ſob*, loud ſcream, and ſhriller quaſh. *Pope*

A wound'rous bag with both her hands ſhe binds:
There ſhe collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *ſobs*, and paſſions, and the war of tongues.
Pope.

To SOB. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

The tree being *ſobbed* and wet, ſwells. *Mortimer*

SO'BER. *adj.* [*ſobrius*, Lat. *ſobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *ſober*, righteous, and godly life *Com. Pr.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *ſober* man. *Taylor*

No *ſober* temperate perſon, whatſoever other ſins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenneſs and ſottiſhneſs of his neighbour. *South.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then ſtrike any man, ſhould ſuffer puniſhment double as much as if he had done the ſame being *ſober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays ſtark raging mad: there was not a *ſober* perſon to be had, all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering. *Dryden.*

No *ſober* man would put himſelf into danger, for the applauſe of eſcaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion.

This ſame young *ſober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakſpeare.*

Cicca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *ſober* writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewiſe exhort to be *ſober* minded. *Titus*

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *ſober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

Theſe contuſions diſpoſed men of any *ſober* underſtanding to wiſh for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them ſome *ſober* men confeſſed, that as his majeſty's affairs then ſtood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To theſe that *ſober* race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

Be your deſigns ever ſo good, your actions ever ſo *ſober*, and your ſearches directed by the fear of God. *Hale's Ord.*

5. Serious; ſolemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, diſguis'd in *ſober* robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter. *Shakſpeare*

Come, civil night,
Thou *ſober*-ſuited matron, all in black. *Shakſpeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *ſober* livery all things clad. *Milton*

What parts gay France from *ſober* Spain?
A little riſing rocky chain:
Of men born ſouth or north o' th' hill,
Theſe ſeldom move, theſe ne'er ſtand ſtill *Prior*

For Swift and him deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
The *ſober* follies of the wiſe and great *Pope*

See her *ſober* over a ſampler, or gay over a ſpotted baby. *Pope*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober; to cure of intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring;
There ſhallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *ſobers* us again. *Pope*

SO'BERLY. *adv.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madneſs.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *ſoberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chaſtiſed, let it be done without paſſion, and *ſoberly*, laying on the blow ſlowly. *Locke*

SO'BERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *ſoberneſs*, and chaſtity. *Common Prayer*

2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm coolneſs.

A perſon noted for his *ſoberneſs* and ſkill in ſpagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment ſucceed very well *Locke*

The *ſoberneſs* of Virgil might have ſhewn the difference. *Dryden*

SOBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobriété*, Fr. *ſobrietas*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs.

Drunkenneſs is more uncharitable to the body, and in ſcripture is more declaimed againſt, than gluttony, and *ſobriety* hath obtained to be called temperance in drinking. *Taylor*

2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a prieſt, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant, miniſter, more than that he muſt inſtruct the people how to pitch a feaſt, that is, to ſpeak of moderation and *ſobriety* in diet. *Hooker*

4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion.

The libertine could not prevail on men to caſt off *ſobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers*

5. Calmneſs; coolneſs.

Enquire, with all *ſobriety* and reverence, whether there be in the footſteps of nature any thing like the union of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a cold concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an inſipid manhood, and old infancy. *Dryden*

Sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any *sobriety* or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

So'ccage. *n. s.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*, so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds, a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*, and such sockmen hold not by certain service. *Cowell.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

So'ccager. *n. s.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant by soccage.

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

So'ciableness. *n. s.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none, sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well liked by many. *Hayward.*

So'ciably. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly, as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

So'cialness. *n. s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

Soci'ety. *n. s.* [*societé*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. *Tillotson.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakspeare.*

Solitude is sometimes best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear,
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

Sock. *n. s.* [*soccus*, Latin; socc, Saxon; *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakspeare.*

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear,
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

So'cket. *n. s.* [*souchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually,
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry, it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink,
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured, as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

So'cketchisel. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*, their shank made with a hollow *socket* a top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the *socket*. *Moxon.*

So'cle. *n. s.* [with architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

So'cman or *Soccager*. *n. s.* [socaman, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See Soccage. *Cowell.*

So'come. *n. s.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

Sod. *n. s.* [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

Sod. The preterit of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage. *Genesis.*

Soda'lity. *n. s.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

So'dden. [part. pass. of *seeth*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakspeare.

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed!
Shakspeare.

Thou *sodden* witted lord, thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakspeare.*

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden.*

To So'der. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *soudeeren*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *sodering*. *Isaiah.*

So'der. *n. s.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier.*

Soe. *n. s.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe* fulls. *More.*

Soe'ver. *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or ad-

verb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

So'fa. *n. s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

Soft. *adj.* [ropt, Saxon; *saft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make not only hard but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matthew.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either sex assume, so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; though *soft* conscienced men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakspeare.*

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a tear,
Or from the *soft*-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful, like mine. *Shaksp.*

Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton.*

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,
In asking their good loves. *Shakspeare.*

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

There, *soft* extended to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This sense is also mere ...s of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies.*

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*
Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton.*

11. Weak; simple.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glanville.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakspeare.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton.*

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs, rise
Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milt.*

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense? *Pope.*

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *soft* slumbrous weight. *Milton.*

15. Mild; not glaring.

The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable. *Brown.*

Soft. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakspeare.*

Oh! come in, Emilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shaksp.*

But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not descried. *Suckling.*

To **So'ften.** *v. a.* [from *soft*.]

1. To make soft; to make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon.*

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.

I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton.*

Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison.*

I would correct the harsh expressions of one party, by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire;
Bid her by all that cheers or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope.*

4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less violent.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To **So'ften.** *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*, as iron in the forge. *Bacon.*

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakspeare.*

So'ftly. *adv.* [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently, not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound, as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly*. 1 *Kings.*

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of neaths crowns his brow,
And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

So'ftner. *n. s.* [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes soft.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners* and expedient-mongers shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

So'ftness. *n. s.* [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession, and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon.*

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*, or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts.*

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue; if without it, is *softness* or obstinacy. *Grew.*

6. Quality contrary to harshness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they, whose words were even as oracles among men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyself the mind and ear can ...
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease? *Harte.*

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

Soho'. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To **Soil.** *v. a.* [rylian, Saxon; *solen*, old German; *souiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen.*

Although some hereticks have abused this ... yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon.*

If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. *Milton.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton.*

One, who contemn't for a taste o' th' flesh ...
... the ... earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*

If the eye-glaſs be tincted faintly with the ſmoke of a lamp or torch, to obſcure the light of the ſtar, the fainter light in the circumference of the ſtar ceaſes to be viſible, and the ſtar, if the glaſs be ſufficiently *ſoiled* with ſmoke, appears ſomething more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An abſent hero's bed they ſought to *ſoil*,
An abſent hero's wealth they made their ſpoil. *Pope.*

3. To dung; to manure.

Men now preſent, juſt as they *ſoil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

4. To *ſoil* a horſe; to purge him by giving him graſs in the ſpring. It is in *Shakſpeare* to glut. [*ſaouller*, French.]

The *ſoiled* horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How troubleſome it ſat upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet;
For all the *ſoil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakſpeare.*

That would be a great *ſoil* in the new gloſs of your marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

Vex'd I am with paſſions,
Which give ſome *ſoil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*

A lady's honour muſt be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *ſoil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*ſol*, French; *ſolum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the *ſoil* whereupon they run. *Bacon.*

Her ſpots thou ſee'ſt
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her ſoften'd *ſoil*. *Milton.*

The firſt cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulneſs of the *ſoil*, to produce the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorſet, that with fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign *ſoil*,
This fair alliance ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakſpeare.*

O unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, Paradiſe! thus leave
Thee, native *ſoil!* theſe happy walks and ſhades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compoſt.

The haven has been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it, for all the *ſoil* on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea. *Addiſon.*

Improve land by dung, and other ſort of *ſoils*. *Mortimer.*

SO'ILINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil*.] Stain; foulneſs.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin, whether it yield no *ſoilineſs* more than ſilver. *Bacon.*

SO'ILURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil*.] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any ſcruple of her *ſoilure*. *Shakſpeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French; *ſoggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. Almoſt out of uſe.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return, and *ſojourn* with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me. *Shakſp.*

The advantage of his abſence took the king,
And in the mean time *ſojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakſpeare.*

How comes it he is to *ſojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakſpeare.*

Here dwells he, though he *ſojourn* every where
In progreſs, yet his ſtanding houſe is here. *Donne.*

The *ſojourning* of Iſrael, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exodus.*

The ſoldiers firſt aſſembled at Newcaſtle, and there *ſojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *ſojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton.*

He who *ſojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he ſees abroad to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *ſojourn*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thee I reviſit now,
Eſcap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obſcure *ſojourn*. *Milton.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jeruſalem, few days
Short *ſojourn*. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſojourn*.] A temporary dweller.

We are ſtrangers and *ſojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a ſhadow. 1 *Chronicles.*

Waves o'erthrew
Buſiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purſued
The *ſojourners* of Goſhen. *Milton.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *ſojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old French; *ſolazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.

We will with ſome ſtrange paſtime *ſolace* them. *Shakſpeare.*

The birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. Obſolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *ſolace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my ſight. *Shakſpeare.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This ſickly land might *ſolace* as before. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation; amuſement.

Therein ſat a lady freſh and fair,
Making ſweet *ſolace* to herſelf alone,
Sometimes ſhe ſung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes ſhe laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenſer.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *ſolace*, we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every ſuch thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go,
Sorrow would *ſolace*, and my age would eaſe. *Shakſ.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton.*

If I would delight my private hours
With muſick or with poem, where ſo ſoon
As in our native language can I find
That *ſolace?* *Milton.*

Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many *ſolaces*, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-ſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *ſolace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, French.] A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

SO'LAR. } *adj.* [*ſolaire*, French; *ſolaris*,
SO'LARY. } Latin.]

1. Being of the ſun.

The corpuſcles that make up the beams of light be *ſolary* effluviums, or minute particles of ſome ethereal ſubſtance, thruſting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Inſtead of golden fruits,
By genial ſhow'rs and *ſolar* heat ſupplied,
Unſufferable winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waſte. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the ſun.

They denominate ſome herbs *ſolar*, and ſome lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *ſolary* miracles. *Brown.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him ſpeak ſo fair,
And proud beſide, as *ſolar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Meaſured by the ſun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *ſolar* month, cannot ſhew preciſely an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and moon, and the number of days of the *ſolar* months. *Holder.*

SOLD. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſell.*

SOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſouldée*, old Fr. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were you will her *ſold* to entertain,
And number'd be 'mongſt knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, ſhould you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

SO'LDAN. *n. ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperour of the Turks.

They at the *ſoldan's* chair defied the beſt. *Milt.*

SO'LDANEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SOLDER. *v. a.* [*ſoudre*, Fr. *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.] See SODER.

1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave ſphere of gold, filled with water, and *ſoldered* up, has, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *ſolder* up a broken cauſe, whereof their firſt and laſt diſcourſes will fall aſunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world ſhould cleave, and that ſlain men
Should *ſolder* up the rift. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou viſible god,
That *ſolder'ſt* cloſe impoſſibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiſs! *Shakſpeare.*

Learn'd he was in med'cinal lore;
For by his ſide a pouch he wore
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank wou'd *ſolder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *ſolder'd*, or a new beſpoken. *Dryden.*

At the reſtoration, the preſbyterians, and other ſects, did all unite and *ſolder* up their ſeveral ſchemes, to join againſt the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. A metallick body that will melt with leſs heat than the body to be ſoldered.

Goldſmiths ſay the courſeſt ſtuff
Will ſerve for *ſolder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolder.*] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldat*, Fr. from *ſolidarius*, Low Latin, of *ſolidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; *ſoudoier*, French.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who ſerved for pay.

Your ſiſter is the better *ſoldier*. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible]
An elder *ſoldier*, not a better one. *Shakſpeare.*

A *ſoldier*
Full of ſtrange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, ſudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

A hateful ſervice, that diſſolv'd the knees
Of every a *ſoldier* Chapman

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *ſoldier*. Dryden.

2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, ſhould have been a *ſoldier*. Spenſer.

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*ſoldier* and *like*.]
SO'LDIERLY. } Martial; military; becoming a ſoldier.

Although at the firſt they had fought with beaſtly fury rather than any *ſoldierly* diſcipline, practice had now made them comparable to the beſt. Sidney.

I will maintain the word with my ſword to be a *ſoldierlike* word, and a word of good command. Shakſpeare.

They, according to a *ſoldierly* cuſtom, in caſes of extremity, by interchange of a kiſs by every of them upon the ſwords of others, ſealed a reſolution to maintain the place. Hayward.

Our enemies as well as friends confeſſed, that it was as *ſoldierly* an action as had been performed on either ſide. Clarendon.

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier; martial ſkill.

Thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our *ſoldierſhip*: he did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the braveſt. Shakſpeare.

By ſea you throw away
The abſolute *ſoldierſhip* you have by land,
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war mark'd footmen. Shakſpeare.

SO'LDIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.]

1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively.

The Memphian *ſoldiery*,
That ſwell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellouſly ſtood. Philips.

I charge not the *ſoldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. Swift.

2. Soldierſhip; military ſervice.

Offering him, if he would exerciſe his courage in *ſoldiery*, he would commit ſome charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. Sidney.

SOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedick for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *ſole* of his foot he is all mirth. Shakſpeare.

Tickling is moſt in the *ſoles* of the feet: the cauſe is, the rareneſs of being touched there. Bacon.

The *ſoles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. Bacon.

Such reſting found the *ſole* of unbleſt feet. Milt.

In the make of the camel's foot, the *ſole* is flat and broad, being very fleſhy, and covered only with a thick, ſoft, and ſomewhat callous ſkin, fit to travel in ſandy places. Ray.

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever dying dread,
Hath wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceaſeſt not thy weary *ſoles* to lead. F. Queen.

3. [*ſolea*, Lat.] The bottom of the ſhoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we muſt have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing ſhoes,
With nimble *ſoles*. Shakſpeare.

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.
Nor the *ſoles* of her ſhoes. Shakſpeare.

The caliga was a military ſhoe, with a very thick *ſole*, tied above the inſtep with leather thongs. Arbuthnot.

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its *ſole* made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. Moxon.

Elm is proper for mills, *ſoles* of wheels, and pipes. Mortimer.

5. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

Of flat fiſh, rays, thornbacks, *ſoles*, and flowks. Carew.

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles; as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.

His feet were *ſoled* with a treble tuft of a cloſe ſhort tawney down. Grew.

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old Fr. *ſolus*, Lat.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *ſole* judge but only one: ſay not to others, Receive my ſentence, when their authority is above thine. Hooker.

Orpheus every where expreſſed the infinite and *ſole* power of one God, though he uſed the name of Jupiter. Raleigh.

To me ſhall be the glory *ſole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. Milton.

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtripp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they ſent. Dryden.

He, *ſole* in power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made;
And it was ſo: and, when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. Prior.

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be *ſole* and unmarried. Ayliffe.

SO'LECISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in one word, a ſolecism muſt be of more.

There is ſcarce a *ſolecism* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript. Addiſon.

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands. Shakſpeare.

This night's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. Shakſp.

That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. Brown.

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. Atterbury.

They all choſe rather to reſt the cauſe *ſolely* on logical diſputation, than upon the teſtimonies of the ancients. Waterland.

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. Stillingfl.

2. Religiouſly grave; awful.

His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. Milton.

3. Formal; ritual; religiouſly regular.

The neceſſary buſineſs of a man's calling, with ſome, will not afford much time for ſet and *ſolemn* prayer. Duty of Man.

4. Striking with ſeriouſneſs; ſober; ſerious.

Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one care to anſwer to his cry,
There reign'd a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. F. Queen.

To ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. Milton.

Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. Milton.

5. Grave; affectedly ſerious.

When Steel reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion, of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing, becauſe, though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. Swift.

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, Fr. from
SOLE'MNITY. } *ſolemn*.]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were theſe annual *ſolemnities* only practiſed in the church? Nelſon.

Though the days of *ſolemnity*, which are but few, muſt quickly finiſh that outward exerciſe of devotion which appertains to ſuch times; yet they increaſe men's inward diſpoſitions to virtue for the preſent, and, by their frequent returns, bring the ſame at length to perfection. Nelſon.

Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. Pope.

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion.

The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger bid repair
To our *ſolemnity*. Shakſpeare.

The moon, like to a ſilver bow
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities*. Shakſpeare.

There may be greater danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities*. Bacon.

What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity*! Dryden.

Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. Atterbury.

4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious.

With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. Sidney.

5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs.

The ſtatelineſs and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. Spectator.

6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others, to whom though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs*. Wotton.

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *ſolemneſs* out o' door,
And go along with us. Shakſpeare.

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a ſot. Young.

This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. Female Quixote.

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize*.] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. Bacon.

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, French from *ſolemn*.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. Sidney.

Baptiſm to be adminiſtered in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. Hooker.

Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. F. Q.

The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. Boyle.

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. Milton.

2. To perform religiouſly once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication, is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. Hooker.

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wiſdom and ſufficiency, that do nothing or little very *ſolemnly*. Bacon.

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners, with ſelected friends, withdraw,
There in deaf murmurs *ſolemnly* are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds ere hurricanes ariſe. Dryden.

3. With formal ſtate.

Let him land,
And *ſolemnly* ſee him ſet on to London. Shakſp.

4. With religious ſeriouſneſs.

To demonſtrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *ſolemnly* aſſure the reader

that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to entreat.

If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare.*

We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shaksp.*

How he *solicits* heav'n
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakspeare.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mould me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to solicit me with lawless love. *Dryden.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.

This supernatural *soliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakspeare.*

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art. *Shakspeare.*

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers*

3. To implore; to ask.

With that she wept again, till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view;
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milt.*

I find your love, and would reward it too,
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *solicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. s.* [from *solicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away. *Shakspeare*

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety: sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous for* the future. *Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent. *Milton.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton*

No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness; but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison*

How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper! *Law*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety*

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. s.* [*solicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

The hairy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts.*

6. Real, not empty, true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *King Charles.*

Either not define it at all, or seek out other *solider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun *Milton*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

So'LID. *n. s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density, not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength, certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of *solidity* in it. *Waterland.*

So'LIDLY *adv.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer, namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

So'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness, density.

It beareth misseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howel.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse, and all *solidungulous* or whole hoofed animals, have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

So'LIPEDE. *n. s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm hoofed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown.*

SOLITA'IRE. *n. s.* [*solitaire*, Fr.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself which hath no fellowship, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood *Micah.*

SO'LITARINESS. *n. s.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes leaving them: the blame worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing *Sidney.*

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*,
My pitcous soul began the wretched mues
Of lovers at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakspeare.*

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough, the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting them *solitary* individualities. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.

You describe to well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE. *n. s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech, Whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command,
To come and play before thee? *Milton.*

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SO'LLAR. *n. s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SO'LO. n. s. [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SO'LOMON's *Lock. n. s.* A plant.

SO'LOMON's *Seal. n. s.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for meet *solstices*, and winters fair. *May.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*solsticial*, Fr. from *solstice.*]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

From the north to call
Decrepit winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

The fields
Labour'd with thirst, Aquarius had not fired
His wonted flowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a fal olcosum, being *soluble* in water, and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissolvable coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caveles *Milton.*

The hunting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the case, than any way *solve* it. *Selden.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate,
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. s.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT. *adj.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *solve.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or enquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible*. *Hale.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *n. s.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland.*

A *soland-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but has bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *soland-goose*. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar *Newton.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self satisfying *solution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear;
The man distides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

Thus will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more temperate in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [σῶμα and λόγος] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *gamesome.* [*sam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [rom, rum, Sax. *sums*, Gothick; *sum*, German; *som*, Danish; *som*, *somming*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Knolles.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Genesis.*

Fust go with me, *some* few of you, and to the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Exodus.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd,
But running from, all to destruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *other.*

It may be that the queen's treasure, in several occasions of disbursements, is not always to seek; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* 60 leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lieth between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not but when the object is at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poynings, after he had continued at Sluice *fome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Bulloigne. *Bacon.*

The number flain on the rebels part were *fome* two thoufand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongft them, except *fome* few which dwell on the feacoaft. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *fome* hundreds. *Addifon.*

Your good-natur'd gods they fay,
Defcend *fome* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid afide,
At night aftronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *fome* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One, any, without determining which.

The pilot of *fome* fmall night-founder'd fkiff. *Milton.*

So'mebody. *n. f.* [*fome* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a perfon indifcriminate and undetermined.

O that fir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *fomebody*. *Shakfpeare.*

Jefus faid, *fomebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke.*

If there be a tacit league, it is againft fomewhat or fomebody, who fhould they be? Is it againft wild beafts? No; it is againft fuch routs and fhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *fomebody* elfe might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We muft draw in *fomebody*, that may ftand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

The hopes that what he has muft come to *fomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addifon.*

2. A perfon of confideration.

Theudas rofe up, boafting himfelf to be *fomebody*. *Acts.*

So'medeal. *adv.* [fumbeal, Saxon.] In fome degree. Obfolete.

Siker now I fee thou fpeak'ft of fpite,
All for thou lackeft *fomedele* their delight. *Spenfer.*

So'mehow. *adv.* [*fome* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The veficular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be fwelled *fomehow*, fo as to fhorten the length of every fibre. *Cheyne.*

So'mersault. } *n. f.* [*Somerfet* is the corruption: *fommer*, a beam, and *fault*, Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himfelf from a height, and turns over his head.
So'merset. }

So'mething. *n. f.* [fumðing, Saxon.]

1. A thing exifting, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britifh chief behold,
Betwixt defpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bofom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but fmall, in refpect of that of the heart; but it is ftill *fomething*. *Arbuthnot.*

You'll fay the whole world has *fomething* to do, *fomething* to talk of, *fomething* to wifh for, and *fomething* to be employed about; but pray put all thefe *fomethings* together, and what is the fum total but juft nothing? *Pope.*

Here fhe beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where namelefs *fomethings* in their caufes fleep. *Pope.*

2. More or lefs; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years fteal *fomething* ev'ry day,
At laft they fteal us from ourfelves away. *Pope.*

Still from his little he could *fomething* fpare,
To feed the hungry, and to cloathe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell;
Yet virtue here could fleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

Something of it arifes from our infant ftate. *Watts.*

5. Diftance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect fpy o' th' time; for 't muft be done to-night, and *fomething* from the palace. *Shakfpeare.*

So'mething. *adv.* In fome degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *fomething* difcouraged by a new pain falling fome days after upon his elbow on the other fide. *Temple.*

So'metime. *adv.* [*fome* and *time*.]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that ufurp'ft this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majefty of buried Denmark
Did *fometime* march? *Shakfpeare.*

Good *fometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakfpeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

So'metimes. *adv.* [*fome* and *times*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *fometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well, for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time: oppofed to *fometimes*, or to *another time*.

The body paffive is better wrought upon at *fometimes* than at others. *Bacon.*

Sometimes the one, and *fometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in thefe fcripture defcriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *fometimes* mixes trivial things with thofe of greater moment: *fometimes* alfo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has faid enough. *Dryden.*

So'mewhat. *n. f.* [*fome* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the fea *fomewhat* methought did rife
Like blueifh mifts. *Dryden.*

He that fhuts his eyes againft a fmall light, on purpofe to avoid the fight of *fomewhat* that difpleafes him, would, for the fame reafon, fhut them againft the fun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or lefs.

Concerning every of thefe, *fomewhat* Chrift hath commanded, which muft be kept till the world's end: on the contrary fide, in every of them *fomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

Thefe falts have *fomewhat* of a nitrous tafte, but mixt with a fmatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part, greater or lefs.

Somewhat of his good fenfe will fuffer in this tranfufion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loft. *Dryden.*

So'mewhat. *adv.* In fome degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *fomewhat* aged grew. *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help *fomewhat* to ceafe the hiccough. *Bacon.*

He is *fomewhat* arrogant at his firft entrance, and is too inquifitive through the whole, yet thefe imperfections hinder not our compaffion. *Dryden.*

So'mewhere. *adv.* [*fome* and *where*.] In one place or other, not nowhere.

Hopelefs and forlorn
They are return'd, and *fomewhere* live obfcurely. *Denham.*

Compreffing two prifms hard together, that their fides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *fomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abfolutely tranfparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glafs. *Newton.*

Does fomething ftill, and *fomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or punifhment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we muft fpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden fays *fomewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

So'mewhile. *n. f.* [*fome* and *while*.] Once; for a time. Out of ufe.

Though under colour of the fhepherds fomewhile
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own fheep,
And often the fhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenfer.*

Somni'ferous. *adj.* [*fomnifère*, French; *fomnifer*, Latin.] Caufing fleep; procuring fleep; foporiferous; dormitive.

I wifh for fome *fomniferous* potion, that might force me to fleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in forrow. *Walton.*

Somni'fick. *adj.* [*fomnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Caufing fleep.

So'mnolency. *n. f.* [*fomnulentia*, Latin.] Sleepinefs; inclination to fleep.

SON. *n. f.* [*funus*, Gothick; funa, Saxon; *fohn*, German; *fon*, Swedifh; *fone*, Dut. *fyn*, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *fon* for her cradle, ere fhe had a hufband for her bed. *Shakfpeare.*

Caft out this bondwoman and her *fon*. *Genefis.*

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wife father, who would have his *fons* exercifed with labour and pain, that they may gather ftrength. *Addifon.*

2. Defcendant, however diftant: as, the *fons* of Adam.

I am the *fon* of the wife, the *fon* of ancient kings. *Ifaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeffor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *fon*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeffion finds but riddling fhrift. *Shakf.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her favage *fons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The fecond perfon of the Trinity.

If thou be the *fon* of God, come down. *Matth.*

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *fons* of earth. *Brown.*

Earth's tall *fons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying ftrength declare. *Blackm.*

7. In fcripture, *fons* of pride, and *fons* of light, denoting fome quality. It is a Hebraifm.

This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *fon* of defpite. *Milton.*

Son-in-law. *n. f.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *fon-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakf.*

A foreign *fon-in-law* fhall come from far,
Whofe race fhall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden.*

So'nship. *n. f.* [from *fon*.] Filiation; the character of a fon.

The apoftle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but neceffary to chriftianity, the badge and cognizance of *fonfhip*. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whiftled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *fonata*. *Addifon.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *fonata* on his viol,
Unlefs he had the total gut
Whence every ftring at firft was cut? *Prior.*

SONG. *n. f.* [from fanȝen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noife other than the found of dance and *fong*. *Milton.*

He firft thinks fit no fonnetter advance
His cenfure farther than the *fong* or dance. *Dryd.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddefs of the night,
Thofe that flew thy virgin knight,
For the which with *fongs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakfpeare.*

In her days ev'ry man fhall fing
The merry *fongs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakfpeare.*

5. A poem; lay; ſtrain.
The bard that firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient *ſong*. *Dryden.*
There we a while will reſt;
Our next enſuing *ſong* to wondrous things addreſt.
Drayton.

4. Poetry; poeſy.
This ſubject for heroick *ſong* pleaſed me.
Milton.
Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in *ſong*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.
The lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her *ſong* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *Old* SONG. A trifle.
I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old ſong*. *More.*
A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to reſign all for an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *ſong*.] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.
The *ſongiſh* part muſt abound in the ſoftneſs and variety of numbers, its intention being to pleaſe the hearing. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong*.] A ſinger. Uſed of human ſingers, it is a word of ſlight contempt.
The pretty *ſongſters* of the ſpring, with their various notes, did ſeem to welcome him as he paſſed. *Hakewel.*
Some *ſongſters* can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Eſtrange.*
Either *ſongſter* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.
Dryden.

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong*.] A female ſinger.
Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night
The ſober-ſuited *ſongſtreſs* trills her lay. *Thomſon.*

SO'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnet*, French; *ſonnetto*, Italian.]
1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule. It is not very ſuitable to the Engliſh language; and has not been uſed by any man of eminence ſince *Milton*, of whoſe ſonnets this is a ſpecimen.
A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven cloſe, both matter, form, and ſtile;
The ſubject new; it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now ſeldom por'd on,
Cries the ſtall reader, Bleſs us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and ſome in file
Stand ſpelling falſe, while one might walk to Mile-End-green. Why is it harder, ſirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galaſpe?
Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow ſleek,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp:
Thy age, like ours, ſoul of ſir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worſe than toad or aſp,
When thou taught'ſt Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*
2. A ſmall poem.
Let us into the city preſently,
To fort ſome gentlemen well ſkill'd in muſick;
I have a *ſonnet* that will ſerve the turn. *Shakſp.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnetter*, Fr. from *ſonnet*.] A ſmall poet, in contempt.
Aſſiſt me, thou extemporal god of rhime; for I am ſure I ſhall turn *ſonnetter*. *Shakſpeare.*
There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and *ſonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*
What wou'd ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney *ſonnetter* or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines!
Pope.

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing ſound.
This will appear, if the ſubject matter of ſounds be what it will; either the atmoſphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *ſoniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing ſound.
If he ſhould aſk me why a clock ſtrikes, and points to the hour; and I ſhould ſay, it is by an indicating form and *ſonorifick* quality, this would be unſatisfactory. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonore*, Fr. *ſonorus*, Latin.]
1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. Bodies are diſtinguiſhed as *ſonorous* or *unſonorous*.
All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial ſounds;
At which the univerſal hoſt up ſent
A ſhout that tore hell's concave. *Milton.*
2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound.
The Italian opera, amidſt all the meanneſs and familiarity of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and *ſonorous* in the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*
The vowels are *ſonorous*. *Dryden.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſonorous*.] With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* from *ſonorous*.]
1. The quality of giving ſound.
Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and beſt ſeaſoning for *ſonorouſneſs*, he replied, That in ſome twenty years would be requiſite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of ſound.

SOON. *adv.* [*ſuns*, Gothick; ſona, Sax. *ſaen*, Dutch.]
1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed.
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they *ſoon* obey'd. *Milt.*
You muſt obey me, *ſoon* or late;
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your fate?
Dryden.
2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to *late*.
O boy! thy father gave thee life too *ſoon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakſp.*
Do this, that I may be reſtored to you the *ſooner*. *Hebrews.*
How is it that you are come ſo *ſoon* to-day? *Exodus.*
The earlier ſtayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *ſooner*. *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly.
I would as *ſoon* ſee a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toſſed up into many whimſical figures at Verſailles. *Addiſon.*
4. It has in *Sidney* the ſignification of an adjective, whether licentiouſly or according to the cuſtom of his time.
He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a *ſoon* and proſperous iſſue. *Sidney.*
5. SOON *as*. Immediately; at the very time.
As *ſoon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he ſaw the calf and the dance. *Exodus.*
Nor was his virtue poiſon'd, *ſoon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*
Feaſts, and buſineſs, and pleaſures, and enjoyments, ſeem great things to us, whilſt we think of nothing elſe; but as *ſoon as* we add death to them, they all ſink into an equal littleneſs. *Law.*

SO'ONLY. *adv.* [from *ſoon*.] Quickly; ſpeedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *ſoon* be, as it ſeems once to have been, an adjective, *ſoonly* is proper.
A ſcholar meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and *ſoonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

SO'OPERARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. ſ.* [ſot, Saxon; *ſoet*, Flandick; *ſoet*, Dutch.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.
Soot, though thin ſpread in a field, is a very good compoſt. *Bacon.*
If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and ſome appointed to ſweep down the *ſoot*, the houſe will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*
Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and third conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws,
With *ſoot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*
Our houſehold gods, that droop upon our hearth,
Each from his venerable face ſhall wipe
The Macedonian *ſoot*, and thine again. *Dryden.*

SO'OTED. *adj.* [from *ſoot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.
The land was *ſooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SO'OTERKIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.
When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddeſs brought to bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *ſooterkin*. *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. ſ.* [ſoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obſolete.
Sir, underſtand you this of me in *ſooth*,
The youngeſt daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all acceſs of ſuitors,
Until the elder ſiſter firſt be wed. *Shakſpeare.*
He looks like *ſooth*: he ſays he loves my daughter,
I think ſo too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll ſtand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakſpeare.*
If I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in *ſooth* I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change caps. *Camden.*
The very *ſooth* of it is, that an ill-habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Eſtrange.*
I did not mean to chide you;
For, *ſooth* to ſay, I hold it noble in you
To cheriſh the diſtreſs'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [ſoð, Sax.] Pleaſing; delightful.
Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibœus old I learn'd,
The *ſoothſt* ſhepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.
Milton.

SOOTH. *n. ſ.* Sweetneſs; kindneſs. This ſeems to be the meaning here.
That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of dread banniſhment
On yond proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of *ſooth!* *Shakſpeare.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ȝeſoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments.
In *ſoothing* them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our tenure
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakſp.*
Can I *ſooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to ſee my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a diſtaff in the throne? *Dryden.*
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *ſooths* to dear delight his anxious mind,
Succeſs-leſs all her ſoft en eff's prove,
To banniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*
Thanks he that Memnon, ſoldier as he is,
Thoughtleſs and dull, will liſten to his *ſoothing*! *Rowe.*
I've tried the force of every reaſon on him,
Sooth'd and cares'd, been angry, *ſooth'd* again;
Laid ſafety, life, and intereſt in his ſight;
But all are vain, he ſcorns them all for Cato. *Addiſ.*
2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify.
The beldame
Soothe her with blandiſhments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*
3. To gratify; to pleaſe.
This calm'd his cares; *ſooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of flatters. *Shakspeare*

To Soo'THSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of divination, met us, which brought her maſters much gain by *ſoothſaying*. *Acts.*

Soo'THSAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoothſay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator.

Scarce was Muſidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *ſoothſayers*, who affirmed ſtrange and incredible things ſhould be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *ſoothſayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakſpeare*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *ſoothſayer*, that one ſhould ſucceed Pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wiſdom. *Bacon*

Soo'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooty.*] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

Soo'TY. *adj.* [from *ſoot.*]

1. Breeding ſoot.
By fire of *ſooty* coal th' alchymiſt turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous.
There may be ſome chymical way to defecate this oil, that it ſhall not ſpend into a *ſooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; duſky.
All the gaſtly legions that troop
Under the *ſooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monſtrous forms. *Milton.*
Swift on his *ſooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To Soo'TY. *v. n.* [from *ſoot.*] To make black with ſoot.
Then (for his own weeds) ſhirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *footed* with noiſome ſmoke
She put him on, and over all a cloke. *Chapman*

Sop. *n. ſ.* [ſop, Saxon; *ſopa*, Spaniſh; *ſoppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſteeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten.
The bounded waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a *ſop* of all this ſolid globe *Shakſpeare.*
Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet the moon ſhines: I'll make a *ſop* o' th' moonſhine of you. *Shakſpeare.*
Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.
The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *ſop*, in honey ſteep'd, to charm the guard;
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, ſhe caſt before
His greedy grinning jaws, juſt op'd to roar. *Dryden.*
Ill nature is not cured with a *ſop*; quarrelſome men, as well as quarrelſome curs, are worſe for fair uſage. *L'Eſtrange.*
To Cerberus they give a *ſop*,
His trapple barking mouth to ſtop. *Swift.*

To Sop. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquor.

Sope. *n. ſ.* [See Soap.]

Soph. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.
Three Cambridge *ſophs* and three pert templars came,
The ſame their talents, and their taſtes the ſame;
Each prompt to query, anſwer, and debate,
And ſmit with love of poeſy and prate. *Pope.*

So'PHI. *n. ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperour of Perſia.
By this ſcimitar
That ſlew the *ſophi* and a Perſian prince. *Shakſp.*
A fig for the ſultan and *ſophi*. *Congreve.*

So'PHISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Lat.] A ſallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty; a fallacy.
When a falſe argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *ſophiſm* or fallacy. *Watts.*
I, who as yet was never known to ſhow
Falſe pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciouſly explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *ſophiſms* in ſo plain a cauſe. *Harte.*

So'PHIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy.
The court of Creſus is ſaid to have been much reſorted to by the *ſophiſts* of Greece, in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

So'PHISTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, Fr. *ſophiſta*, Latin.]

1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician.
A ſubtle traitor needs no *ſophiſter*. *Shakſpeare.*
If a heathen philoſopher brings arguments from reaſon, which none of our atheiſtical *ſophiſters* can confute, for the immortality of the ſoul, I hope they will ſo weigh the conſequences, as neither to talk nor live as if there was no ſuch thing. *Denham.*
Not all the ſubtle objections of *ſophiſters* and rabbies, againſt the goſpel, ſo much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of thoſe crimes with which they aſperſed the aſſemblies of chriſtians. *Rogers*

2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. This ſenſe is antiquated.
Alcidamus the *ſophiſter* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

Sophi'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful.
Neither know I whether I ſhould prefer for madneſs, and *ſophiſtical* couzenage, that the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once of this ſublunary world. *Hall*
When the ſtate of the controverſy is well underſtood, the difficulty will not be great in giving anſwers to all his *ſophiſtical* cavils. *Stillingfleet*
That may ſeem a demonſtration for the preſent, which to poſterity will appear a mere *ſophiſtical* knot. *More*

Sophi'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty.
Bolingbroke argues moſt *ſophiſtically*. *Swift*

To Sophi'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.
If the paſſions of the mind be ſtrong, they eaſily *ſophiſticate* the underſtanding; they make it apt to believe upon every ſlender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth where ſcarce any probable ſhew appeareth. *Hooker.*
Here 's three of us are *ſophiſticated*. *Shakſpeare*
Divers experiments ſucceeded not, becauſe they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *ſophiſticated* ones. *Bacon*
The only perſons amongſt the heathens, who *ſophiſticated* nature and philoſophy, were the ſtocks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of cauſes, reaching even to the cloſeſt acts of man's will. *South.*
Yet the rich cullies may their boarding ſpare,
They purchaſe but *ſophiſticated* ware
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*
The eye hath its coats and humours tranſparent and colourleſs, leſt it ſhould tinge and *ſophiſticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

Sophi'STICATE, *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.
Wine ſparkles brighter far than the,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *ſophiſticate*. *Cowley.*
Since then a great part of our ſcientifical treaſure is moſt likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and ſuperſcription of truth; the only way to know what is *ſophiſticate* and what is not ſo, is to bring all to the examen of the touchſtone. *Glanville.*
So truth, when only one ſupplied the ſtate,
Grew ſcarce and dear, and yet *ſophiſticate*. *Dryden.*

Sophistica'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr. from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineneſs.
Sophiſtication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not ſo good, for the ſake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*
The drugs and ſimples ſold in ſhops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the ſellers, eſpecially if the precountenes may make their *ſophiſtication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*
Beſides your daily ſubmiſſion to *ſophiſtications* of ſenſe, we have inability to prevent the miſcarriages of our junior reaſons. *Glanville.*

Sophistica'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

So'PHISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.
His *ſophiſtry* prevailed, his father believed. *Sidney.*
Theſe men have obſcured and confounded the natures of things by their falſe principles and wretched *ſophiſtry*; though an act be never ſo hateful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt. *South*

2. Logical exerciſe.
The more youthful exerciſes of *ſophiſtry*, themes and declamations. *Felton.*

To So'PORATE. *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Lat.] To lay aſleep. *Dict.*

Sopori'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.
The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments are opiate and *ſoporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*
While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound ſleep, by the force of that *ſoporiferous* medicine infuſed into my liquor. *Swift.*

Sopori'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'FICK. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick.
The colour and taſte of opium are, as well as its *ſoporifick* or anodyne vertues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

So'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

Sorbe. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice tree.

So'RBILE. *adj.* [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

Sorbi'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

So'RCERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr. *ſortiarius*, low Lat.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.
They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dark working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Soul killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakſpeare.*
The wonders of the power of witchcraft upon kings and magiſtrates may be aſcribed to the weakneſs of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or *ſorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt ſuch. *Bacon.*
He ſaw a ſable *ſorcerer* ariſe,
All ſudden gorgons hiſs, and dragons glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*
The Egyptian *ſorcerers* contended with Moſes; but the wonders which Moſes wrought did ſo far tranſcend the power of magicians, as made them confeſs it was the finger of God. *Watts.*

So'RCERESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.
Bring forth that *ſorcereſs* condemn'd to burn. *Shakſpeare.*

Divers witches and *forceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *forceress* that fat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *forceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! *Milton.*

So'rcerous. *adj.* Containing enchantments. Not used.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *forcerous*,
Thy souldiers all are shut in well arm'd sties
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

So'rcery. *n. f.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *forceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Adders wisdom I have learn'd,
To fence my ears against thy *forceries.* *Milton.*

Acteon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *forcery.* *Tatler.*

Sord. *n. f.* [corrupted from *fward.*] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the green *ford.* *Shakspeare.*

An altar of grassy *ford.* *Milton.*

SORDES. *n. f.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the soil and *fordes* wherein mineral masses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*

So'rdet. } *n. f.* [*fourdine*, Fr. *fordina*,
So'rdine. } Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

So'rdid. *adj.* [*fordidus*, Lat.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

There Charon stands,
A *fordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*fordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *fordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *fordid.* *South.*

3. [*fordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *fordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *fordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

So'rdidly. *adv.* [from *fordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

So'rdidness. *n. f.* [from *fordid.*]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *fordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *fordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

Sore. *n. f.* [ſar, Sax. *faur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued, or from internal cause: to be a *fore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *fore* before some disruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *fore* that may betide. *Shakspeare.*

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to launce the *fore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By these all fest'ring *fores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd or shall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishing of their young, lay their eggs upon *fores.* *Bentley.*

Sore. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes *of* before the causal noun.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *fore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *fore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful die again? *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *fore* eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *fore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are *fore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See Sore, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this *fore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *fore* between that and my blood. *Shakspeare.*

My loins are filled with a *fore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *fore*,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *fore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies should attend the discharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness
Is *forer* than to lye for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

Sore. *n. f.* [from *faur*, French.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a forel; and the fourth year, a *fore.* *Shakspeare.*

Sore. *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *feer*, Dutch: but *feer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *fore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *fore.* *Common Prayer.*

The knight then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *fore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *fore.* *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *fore*,
Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras*

Distrust shook *fore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that, if Palamon were wounded *fore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden.*

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, *fore* repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

So'rehon. } *n. f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A
Sorn. } kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *forn*, or be a *forner.* *Macbean*

They exact upon them all kind of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coigne, livery, and *forehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser.*

So'rel. *n. f.* [diminutive of *fore.*]

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second, a pricket; the third, a *forel.* *Shakspeare.*

So'rely. *adv.* [from *fore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *forely* overcharged. *Shakspeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *forely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *forely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakspeare.*

So'reness. *n. f.* [from *fore.*] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *forenefs* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *forenefs*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

Sori'tes. *n. f.* [σωρείτης.] Properly a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *forites*, or a heap. *Watts.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, All men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts.*

Soro'ricide. [*foror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a sister.

So'rrage. *n. f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

So'rrance. *n. f.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

So'rrel. *n. f.* [ſupe, Sax. *forel*, Fr. *oxalis*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *forel* goes the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb, that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *forel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

So'rrily. *adv.* [from *forry.*] Meanly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *forrily.* *Sidney.*

So'rriness. *n. f.* [from *forry.*] Mean

nefs; wretchednefs; pitiablenefs; defpicablenefs.

So'rrow. n. f. [forg, Danifh.] Grief; pain for fomething paft; fadnefs; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underftood as the effect of prefent evil, but of loft good.

Sorrow is uneafinefs in the mind, upon the thought of a good loft, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the fenfe of a prefent evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my mifery! *Shakfpeare.*

A world of woe and *forrow.* *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But, having you, can fhow no *forrow* now. *Dryden.*

To So'rrow. v. n. [*faurgan*, Gothick; ropʒian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be fad; to be dejected.

The miferable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *forrow* at. *Shakfpeare.*

Wherever forrow is, relief would be;
If you do *forrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your forrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakfpeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made forry, but that ye *forrowed* to repentance. *2 Corinthians.*

I neither fear to die, nor defire to live; and having maftered all grief in myfelf, I defire no man to *forrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *forrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *forrowing* treads the fhores. *Pope.*

So'rrowed. *adj.* [from *forrow.*] Accompanied with forrow. Out of ufe.

Now the publick body, which doth feldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itfelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath fenfe withal
Of its own fall, retraining aid to Timon;
And fends forth us to make their *forrowed* tender. *Shakfpeare*

So'rrowful. *adj.* [*forrow* and *full.*]

1. Sad for fomething paft; mournful; grieving.

Bleffed are they which have been *forrowful* for all thy fcourges, for they fhall rejoice for thee, when they have feen all thy glory. *Tobias.*

2. Deeply ferious. Not in ufe.

Hannah faid, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *forrowful* fpirit: I have poured out my foul before the Lord. *1 Samuel.*

3. Expreffing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my foul refufed to touch, are as my *forrowful* meat. *Job.*

So'rry. *adj.* [ꞅaꞃiʒ, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for fomething paft. It is generally ufed of flight or cafual mifcarriages or vexations, but fometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *forry* for ourfelves in thee.
Timon of Athens

I'm *forry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleafure. *Shakfpeare.*

The king was *forry*: neverthelefs, for the oath's fake, he commanded the Baptift's head to be given her. *Matthew.*

We are *forry* for the fatire interfperfed in fome of thefe pieces, upon a few people, from whom the higheft provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [from *faur*, filth, Iflandick.] Vile; worthlefs; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *forrieft* fancies your companions making,
Ufing thofe thoughts which fhould indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakfpeare.*

If the union of the parts confift only in reft, it would feem that a bag of duft would be of as firm a confiftence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *forry* prifon. *Glanville.*

Coarfe complexions,
And cheeks of *forry* grain, will ferve to ply
The fampler, and to teize the houfewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the enfigns of his power, that could not fupport him againft one flighting look of a *forry* flave! *L'Eftrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found fome *forry* excufe for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If fuch a flight and *forry* bufinefs as that could produce one organical body, one might reafonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley.*

Sort. *n. f.* [*forte*, French.]

1. A kind; a fpecies.

Disfigur'd more than fpirit of happy *fort.* *Milton*

A fubftantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the fober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *fort* of men. *Tillotfon.*

Thefe three *forts* of poems fhould differ in their numbers, defigns, and every thought. *Walfh.*

Endeavouring to make the fignification of fpecifick names clear, they make their fpecifick ideas of the *forts* of fubftances of a few of thofe fimple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in fuch *fort* worn, can neither be fmelt nor feen well by thofe that wear them. *Hooker*

That I may laugh at her in equal *fort*
As fhe doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her fport. *Spenfer*

To Adam in what *fort* fhall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in fome *fort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans.*

I fhall not be wholly without praife, if in fome *fort* I have copied his ftile. *Dryden*

4. A clafs or order of perfons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, fuch as none but the wifer and more judicious *fort* can perform. *Hooker*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *forts* of people. *Shakfp.*

The firft *fort* by their own fuggeftion fell. *Milton.*

Hofpitality to the better *fort*, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercifed fo well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot fee;
And yet falt water blinds them not fo much,
But they can fee a *fort* of traitors here. *Shakfpeare.*

A *fort* of lufty fhepherds ftrive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is fignior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none fuch in the army of any *fort.* *Shakfpeare.*

7. [*fort*, French; *fortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of ufe.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree let blockifh Ajax
Draw the *fort* to fight with Hector. *Shakfpeare*

8. A pair; a fet; a fuit.

To Sort. *v. a.* [*fortiri*, Latin; *affortire*, Italian.]

1. To feparate into diftinct and proper claffes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *fort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakfp.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled afunder, and *forted* each colour by itfelf. *Boyle.*

Shell-fifh have been, by fome of the ancients, compared and *forted* with the infects. *Bacon.*

With this defire, fhe hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if fhe had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *fort* aright,
And by degrees from caufe to caufe to climb. *Davies.*

The number of fimple ideas, that make the nominal effence of the loweft fpecies, or firft *forting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *forted* from one another; and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton.*

But grant that actions beft difcover man,
Take the moft ftrong, and *fort* them as you can;
The few that glare, each character muft mark;
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a ftate of confufion.

Thefe they *forted* into their feveral times and places; fome to begin the fervice of God with, and fome to end, fome to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy hufband;
And never be Baffanio fo from me;
But God *fort* all! *Shakfpeare.*

3. To conjoin: to put together in diftribution.

For, when fhe *forts* things prefent with things paft,
And thereby things to come doth oft forefee;
When fhe doth doubt at firft, and chufe at laft,
Thefe acts her own, without her body, be. *Davies.*

The fwain perceiving, by her words ill *forted*,
That fhe was wholly from herfelf tranfported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choofe; to felect.

Send his mother to his father's houfe,
That he may *fort* her out a worthy fpoufe. *Chapm.*

To Sort. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the fame fpecies.

Nor do metals only *fort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To confort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them bafe, and *fort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To fuit; to fit.

A man cannot fpeak to a fon but as a father; whereas a friend may fpeak as the cafe requires, and not as it *forteth* with the perfon. *Bacon.*

They are happy whofe natures *fort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what fociety
Can *fort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which muft be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them feveral charge,
As *forted* beft with prefent things. *Milton.*

For diff'rent ftiles with diff'rent fubjects *fort*,
As feveral garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. [*fortir*, to iffue, French.] To terminate; to iffue.

It *forted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raife fome perfons to be companions; which many times *forteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have fuccefs; to terminate in the effect defired.

The flips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *forted* to the fame purpofe as in their native country. *Abbot.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flefh and a flower were put, and it *forted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *fort*, a lot, French.]

And fo far am I glad it did fo *fort*.
As this their jangling I efteem a fport. *Shakfpeare.*

So'rtal. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into forts or fpecies, only as they agree to certain abftract ideas, the effence of each fort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *fortal*, if I may fo call it from *fort*, as I do general from *genus*, name ftands for. *Locke.*

So'rtance. *n. f.* [from *fort.*] Suitablenefs; agreement.

Here doth he wifh his perfon, with fuch power
As might hold *fortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakfpeare.*

So'rtilege. *n. f.* [*fortilege*, French; *fortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [from *sort.*]
1. The act of sorting; distribution.
2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown;
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. s.* [sott, Saxon; *sot*, French; *sot*, Dutch.]
1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.
Shakspeare.

Either our bragge
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his description
Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakspeare.*

Soul blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.
Drayton.

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and prefently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.
Roscommon.

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word;
A brutal *sot*, who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed.
Granville.

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to befot; to infatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

The potion
Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *sot.*]
1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania in Africk are to *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sottish.*] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king, by letters-patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy; and superstition *sottishly* ignorant, in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanv.*

To *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sottish.*]
1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour *South.*

SOUCE. *n. s.* See SOUSE.

SO'VEREIGN. *adj.* [*souverain*, Fr. *sovrano*, Spanish.]
1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakſp.*

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before;
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bends
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate *Dryd.*

Whether Ifau, then, were a vaſſal to Jacob, and Jacob his *ſovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diſeaſes.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *ſovereign* preſervative of God's people from the venomous infection of hereſy. *Hooker*

The moſt *ſovereign* preſcription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preſervative, of no better report than a horſe drench *Shakſpeare.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My boſom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I ſearch it with a *ſov'reign* kiſs. *Shakſp.*

A water we call water of paradiſe, by that we do to it, is made very *ſovereign* for health. *Bacon*

Like the ſcum ſtarv'd men did draw
From parboil'd ſhoes and boots, and all the reſt
Which were with any *ſovereign* fatnels bleſt *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my mute diſpenſe
Some *ſovereign* comforts drawn from common ſenſe
Dryden.

SO'VEREIGN. *n. ſ.* Supreme lord.

O, let my *ſovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf *Shakſpeare.*

By my *ſovereign*, and his love, I ſwear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Our deareſt alliance other Indus deſir'd. *Dryden*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.

He was *ſovereignly* lovely in himſelf. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vaſſal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *ſovereignty*. *Shakſpeare*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *ſov'reignty* thereof.
Shakſpeare.

To give laws unto a people, to inſtitute magiſtrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the ſole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *ſovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he ſhall be ſtil'd
Before the Lord; as in deſpite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming ſecond *ſov'reignty*
Miltons

Nothing does ſo gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of uſurped *ſovereignty* over our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *ſov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmoſt boughs to heav'n aſcend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I will confeſs, whate'er the ſuit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *ſov'reignty* diſavow,
And her new beauty may thy beauty move.
Dryden.

Let us above all things poſſeſs our ſouls with awful apprehenſions of the majeſty and *ſovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almoſt exterminated by Sandrocottus, Seleucus recovered the *ſovereignty* in ſome degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUGH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſous*, French.] A ſubterraneous drain.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any addits or *ſoughs* to drain them, that no greater machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry *Ray.*

Another was found in ſinking a *ſough*-pit. *Woodward.*

SOUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſeek*, I am *ſought* of them that aſked not for me; I am found of them that *ſought* me not. *Isaiah.*

SOUL. *n. ſ.* [ſapel, Saxon; *ſael*, Daniſh; *ſial*, Iſlandick; *ſiel*, Dutch.]
1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *ſouls* of either. *Hooker*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *ſoul* may pine;
But that were ſtrange, ſince all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures mortal and divine,
Since God himſelf, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promiſes, ſeals, and oaths, which by publick authority had paſſed for concluding this marriage, that theſe, being religious bonds betwixt God and their *ſouls*, could not by any politick act of ſtate be diſſolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *ſoul's* immortality, and of ſome *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find ſome tract or other of it in moſt barbarous nations. *Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *ſoul*, ſong charms the ſenſe. *Milton.*

The eyes of our *ſouls* only then begin to ſee, when our bodily eyes are cloſing. *Law.*

3. Vital principal.

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *ſouls* of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Milton.

Join voices, all ye living *ſouls*! ye birds,
That ſinging up to heaven-gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praiſe.
Ibid.

In common diſcourſe and writing we leave out the words vegetative, ſenſitive, and rational, and make the word *ſoul* ſerve for all theſe principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part.

He has the very *ſoul* of bounty. *Shakſpeare.*
Charity, the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.*

5. Interiour power.

There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men obſervingly diſtil it out *Shakſpeare.*

6. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind.

Thice wenches where I ſtood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *ſoul!*" *Shakſpeare*

This is a poor mad *ſoul*; and the ſays, up and down the town, that her eldeſt ſon is like you.
Shakſpeare.

The poor *ſoul* ſat ſinging by a ſycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her boſom, her head on her knee.
Shakſpeare.

Keep the poor *ſoul* no longer in ſuſpenſe,
Your charge is ſuch as does not need defence. *Dryd.*

Unenlarged *ſouls* are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope, diſcovering animals, which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

Humble being.
The meanest is the care of every *soul* of us.
L'Estrange.

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul*'s concern. *Swift.*

Active power.
Earth, air, and seas through empty space would roul,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*.
Dryden.

Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
Put not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

Intelligent being in general.
Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

SOLDIER. See SOLDIER.

SOULED. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind.
Gripine, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wouldst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Dryden.

SOULLESS. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless.
Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base!
Shakspeare.

SOULSHOT. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.
In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called, *pecunia sepulchralis & symbolum funeris*, and in Saxon *soulshot*. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *adj.* [ſunb, Saxon.]
Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt.
I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and ſickly fit
For the *ſound* man. *Shakspeare.*
He hath a heart as *ſound* as a bell, and his tongue the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakspeare*
He hath received him ſafe and *ſound*. *Luke.*
We can preſerve
Unhurt our minds, and underſtanding *ſound*. *Milt.*
The king viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the *ſound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*
But Capys, and the reſt of *ſounder* mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden*
When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, on account of ſome evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; ſo a *ſound* or healthy pulſe, a *ſound* conſtitution, *ſound* ſleep, are all ſo called, with reference to a *ſound* and healthy conſtitution; but if we ſpeak of *ſound* doctrine, or *ſound* ſpeech, this by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts.*

Right; not erroneous; orthodox.
Whom although to know be life, and joy to make
Mention of his name; yet our *ſoundeſt* knowledge
Is to know that we know him not as indeed he is,
Neither can know him, and our ſafeſt eloquence
Concerning him is ſilence. *Hooker.*
Let my heart be *ſound* in thy ſtatutes. *Pſalms.*
Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick inſtitution. *Felton.*
The rules are *ſound* and uſeful, and may ſerve your devotion *Wake.*

Stout; ſtrong; luſty.
The men are very ſtrong and able of body; and therefore either give *ſound* ſtrokes with their clubs where with they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhots with their bows. *Abbot.*

Valid; not failing.
They reſerved their titles, tenures, and ſignories whole and *ſound* to themſelves. *Spenſer.*

Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.
New wak'd from *ſoundeſt* ſleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy ſweat. *Milton.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.
The meſſenger approaching to him ſpake,
But his waſte words return'd to him in vain;
So *ſound* he ſlept that nought might him awake.
Fairy Queen.

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.
The *ſound* of Denmark, where ſhips pay toll.
Camden

Wake,
Behold I come, ſent from the Stygian *ſound*,
As a dire vapour that had ſtol'n the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blaſt the day.
Ben Jonſon.
Him young Thoaſa bore, the bright increaſe
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *ſounds* and ſeas. *Pope*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.
The patient being laid on a table, put the *ſound* till it meet with ſome reſiſtance. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth.
In this ſecret there is a gulf, which where we have we ſhall never *ſound*. *Hooker.*
You are, Huſſings, much too ſhallow
To *ſound* the bottom of the after times. *Shakſp.*
2. To try; to examine.
Has he never before *ſounded* you in this buſineſs?
Shakspeare
Invites theſe lords, and thoſe he meant to *ſound*
Daniel
I was in jeſt,
And by that offer meant to *ſound* your breaſt
Dryden.
I've *ſounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addiſon*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line.
The ſhipmen deemed that they drew near to ſome country, and *ſounded*, and found it near twenty fathom. *Acts.*
Beyond this we have no more a poſitive diſtinct notion of infinite ſpace than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where having let down a line portion of his *ſounding* line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſipia*, Latin.] The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſon*, Fr. *ſonus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear.
Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideouſly
With horrid *ſound*, though having little ſenſe,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſy,
And made a monſter of their mutaſy. *Spenſer.*
Come, fitters, cheer we up his ſpights,
And ſhew the beſt of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *ſound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakſpeare*
Doth a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *ſound*: ſo a long pole ſtruck upon gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a *ſound*. *Bacon.*
The warlike *ſound* of trumpets loud *Milton.*
Whene'er he ſpoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a ſilver *ſound*. *Dryden.*
That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *ſound*, though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*
2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.
He contented himſelf with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *ſound* in men's ears. *Locke.*
Let us conſider this propoſition as to its meaning; for it is the ſenſe and not *ſound* that muſt be the principle. *Locke.*
O laviſh land! for *ſound* at ſuch expence?
But then, the ſayes it in her bills for ſenſe.
Young.

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe.
Trumpet once more to *ſound* at general doom.
Milton.
That with one blaſt through the whole heart does bound,
And firſt taught ſpeaking-trumpets how to *ſound*.
Dryden.
Thither the ſilver *ſounding* lyres
Shall call the tuning loves and young deſires. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit by ſound, or likeneſs of ſound
Why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do *ſound* to hear? *Shakſpeare.*
They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the firſt to give an ear
To any thing that *ſounded* liberty. *Ben Jonſon.*
This relation *ſounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philoſophical truth. *Wilkins.*
3. To be conveyed in ſound.
From you *ſounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 *Theſſalonians.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on.
And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons which their horns did *ſound*.
Spenſer.
Michael bid *ſound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*
Minerius lay, none ſo renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *ſound*;
With bre thing beats to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouſe to dare their fate in honourable arms.
Dryden.
2. To betoken or direct by a ſound.
Once Jove from Ida did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat ſhould *ſound*,
Here Cæſar cannon had the thunder drown'd.
Waller.
3. To celebrate by ſound.
Sun *ſound* his praiſe. *Milton.*

SOUNDBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.
Try it without any *ſoundboard* along, only harpwire at one end of the ſtring. *Bacon.*
As in an organ, from one blaſt of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *ſoundboard* breathes.
Milton.

SOUNDING. *adj.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.
Obſolete words may be revived, when more *ſounding* or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

SOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ſound*.]
1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly.
When Duncan is aſleep,
Wherein the rather ſhall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakſpeare.*
They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the maſt
With other halſers made me *ſoundly* faſt.
Chapman.
Who had to often in your aid
So many ways been *ſoundly* paid. *Hudibras.*
Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jeſt,
Be *ſoundly* maul'd, and plague the reſt. *Swift.*
Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, baniſhed, or converted: they all *ſoundly* feel the ſmart of the laſt Iriſh war. *Swift.*
3. Truly; rightly.
The wiſeſt are always the readieſt to acknowledge, that *ſoundly* to judge of a law is the weighteſt thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*
The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, as ſo *ſoundly* and orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*
4. Faſt; cloſely: it is uſed of ſleeping.
Now when that alle dreme was him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he ſlept *ſoundly*, void of evil thought.
Fairy Queen.
When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one experiments whilſt he ſleeps *ſoundly*. *Locke.*

So'undness. *n. s.* [from *sound.*]

1. Health; heartineſs.
I would I had that corporal *ſoundneſs* now,
As when thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our ſoldierſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate.
In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the ſway of time: other odds there was none amongſt them, ſaving only that ſome fell ſooner away, and ſome later, from the *ſoundneſs* of belief. *Hooker.*
Leſly is miſled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *ſoundneſs* in religion. *Swift.*
As the health and ſtrength, or weakneſs, of our bodies is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young, ſo the *ſoundneſs* or folly of our minds is not leſs owing to thoſe firſt tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderneſs, authority, and conſtant converſation of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; ſolidity.
This preſuppoſed, it may ſtand then very well with ſtrength and *ſoundneſs* of reaſon, even thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

Sour. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.
Spongy morſels in ſtrong ragouts are found,
And in the *ſoup* the ſlimy brood is drown'd. *Gay.*
Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a diſh of *ſoup*, let her follow him ſoftly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [ſur, ſurig, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.]

1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.
All *ſour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*
Their drink is *ſour*. *Hayward.*
But let the bounds of bleſſings be fix'd;
Not things of diſagreeing natures mix'd,
Not ſweet with *ſour*, nor lambs with ſerpents join'd.
Dryden.
Both ways deceitful is the wine of pow'r;
When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis *ſour*.
Harte.

2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; morooſe; ſevere.
He was a ſcholar,
Lofty and *ſour* to them that lov'd him not.
Shakſpeare.
A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, rather free than *ſour* and reſerved *Wotton.*
Tiberius, otherwiſe a very *ſour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the ſame. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.
Let me embrace theſe *ſour* adverſities;
For wiſe men ſay it is the wiſeſt courſe.
Shakſpeare.

4. Expreſſing diſcontent.
He ſaid a *ſour* thing to Laura the other day.
Tatler.
Sullen and *ſour*, with diſcontented mien
Jocaſta frown'd. *Pope.*
The lord treaſurer often looked on me with a *ſour* countenance. *Swift.*

Sour. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.
A thouſand *ſours* to temper with one ſweet,
To make it ſeem more dear and dainty. *Spenſer.*

To **Sour.** *v. a.*

1. To make acid.
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *ſouring* of ours.
Decay of Piety.
Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge miſapplied, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, *ſour'd* his balmy blood.
Dryden.
One paſſion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the ſun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *ſours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harſh, or unkindly.
Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing.
Hail, great King!
To *ſour* your happineſs, I muſt report
The queen is dead. *Shakſpeare.*
He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into Paradiſe, which *ſour'd* to him the ſweetneſs of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make diſcontented.
Not my own diſgrace
Hath ever made me *ſour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my ſovereign's face.
Shakſpeare.
Three crabbed months had *ſour'd* themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand.
Shakſpeare.
In me, as yet ambition had no part;
Pride had not *ſour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

To **Sour.** *v. n.*

1. To become acid.
Aſks milk, when it *ſours* in the ſtomach, and whey turned ſour, will purge ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed.
They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *ſouring* into ſeverity. *Addiſon.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or ſeem diſpleaſed, they *ſour* upon it. *Addiſon.*

Source. *n. ſ.* [*ſource*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.
Kings that riſe
Beſide the hidden *ſources* of the Nile. *Addiſon.*

2. Original; firſt cauſe.
This ſecond *ſource* of men, while yet but few,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*
This is the true *ſource* and original of this miſchief. *South.*
Of himſelf is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *ſource*, depend.
Dryden.

3. Firſt producer.
Famous Greece,
That *ſource* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought.
Waller.

So'urdet. *n. ſ.* [from *ſourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

So'urish. *adj.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.
By diſtillation we obtain a *ſouriſh* ſpirit, which will diſſolve coral. *Boyle.*

So'urly. *adv.* [from *ſour.*]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.
The ſtern Athenian prince
Then *ſourly* ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

So'urness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſour.*]

1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte.
Sourneſs conſiſteth in ſome groſſneſs of the body; and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taſte. *Bacon.*
If th' ſpring, like youth, it yields an acid taſte;
But ſummer doth, like age, the *ſourneſs* waſte.
Denham.
He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to diſpoſe,
And tame to plumbs the *ſourneſs* of the ſloes.
Dryden.
Of acid or ſour one has a notion from taſte, *ſourneſs* being one of thoſe ſimple ideas which one cannot deſcribe. *Arbuthnot.*
Has lime no *ſourneſs*, drawn ſo near its end?
Pope.

2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper.
Pelagius carped at the curious neatneſs of men's apparel in thoſe days, and, through the *ſourneſs* of his diſpoſition, ſpoke ſomewhat too bookiſhly thereof. *Hooker.*
He was never thought to be of that ſuperſtitious *ſourneſs*, which ſome men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*
Her religion is equally free from the weakneſs of ſuperſtition and the *ſourneſs* of enthuſiaſm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addiſon.*
Take care that no *ſourneſs* and moroſeneſs mingle with our ſerious frame of mind. *Norris.*

So'ursop. *n. ſ.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Custard-apple.
It grows in ſeveral parts of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

Sous. *n. ſ.* [*ſol*, Fr.] A ſmall denomination of money.

Souse. *n. ſ.* [*ſoute*, ſalt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of ſalt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt pickle
And he that can rear up a pig in his houſe,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and ſweeter his *ſouſe*.
Tuſſer.
All-ſaints, do lay for pork and *ſouſe*,
For ſprats and ſpurlings for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To **Souse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, or ſteep in pickle.
Oil, though it ſink, they drop by drop inſpire;
But *ſouſe* the cabbage with a bounteous hand.
Pope.

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous ſenſe.
They *ſouſed* me into the Themes with as little remorſe as they drown blind puppies. *Shakſpeare.*
Who thoſe were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day,
Although the rabble *ſous'd* them for it
O'er head and ears in mud and dut. *Butler.*
They *ſouſed* me over head and ears in water when a boy, ſo that I am now one of the moſt caſe-hardened of the Ironſides. *Hales.*

To **Souse.** *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original: it muſt come from *ſous*, or *deſſous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.
Thus on ſome ſilver ſwan or tun'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *ſouſing* down from upper air,
Her crooked talons truſs the fearful prey,
Then out of ſight ſhe tours. *Dryden.*
Jove's bird will *ſouſe* upon th' tun'rous hare,
And tender kids with his ſharp talons tear.
Dryden, jun.

To **Souse.** *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.
The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *ſouſe* annoyance that comes near his neſt.
Shakſpeare.

Souse. *adv.* With ſudden violence. A low word.
Such make a private ſtudy of the ſtreet,
And, looking full at ev'ry man they meet,
Run *ſouſe* againſt his chaps, who ſtands amaz'd,
To find they did not ſee, but only gaz'd. *Tatler.*

So'uterrain. *n. ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not in use. *Johnſon.*
Defences againſt extremities of heat, as the grottoes, or *ſouterrains*, are neceſſary for the ſake of health. *Arbuthnot.*

South. *n. ſ.* [ſuð, Sax. *ſuyd*, Dutch; *ſud*, French.]

1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon oppoſed to *north*.
Eaſt and weſt have no certain points of heaven, but north and *ſouth* are fixed; and ſeldom is the ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe.

2. The ſouthern regions of the globe.
The queen of the *ſouth*.
From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the *ſouth* to bring
Solſtitial ſummer's heat.

3. The wind that blows from the ſouth.
All the contagion of the *ſouth* light on you,
You ſhames of Rome, you!

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One hour of delay more is a fouth for Shakspeare.

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job.*

Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings,
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Toward the south.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *east*.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or *southeast* fun, doth haften their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the Inferious towards the *southeast*, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from *south*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying toward the south.

Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakſp.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [ruðerne, Sax. from *south*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying toward the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakspeare.*

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. s.* [ruðernpuðu, Sax. *abrotanum*, Lat.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from *south*.] Going toward the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHING. *n. s.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from *south*.] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. s.* [properly *soothsay*.] Prediction.

All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unsound,
Shows, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned it, as leasings, tales and lies. *Spenser's Queen.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by natives. *Camden.*

SO'UTHSAYER. *n. s.* [properly *soothsayer*. See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from *south*.] Toward the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary mouths,
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson.*

SO'UTHWARD. *n. s.* The southern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *west*.] Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest*. *Acts.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southeast fun, doth haften their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon.*

SOUVENANCE. n. s. [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *n. s.* [ruzn, Saxon; *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sow-en*, *swen*, *swine*; rpina, Saxon.

And wait thou him
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw! *Shakspeare.*

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; rapan, Sax. *zayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Galatians.*

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

To SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground,
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakspeare.*

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *Ezekiel.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide all part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful foil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecenas. *Dryden.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs.*

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
'Twere worthy a king's head to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose their bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissention in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the work husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field. *Milton.*

Morn now *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* [for *sew*.] To join by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. s.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow. *Matthew.*

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Dorham.*

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakspeare.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sewed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with rose, *sown* with peale. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

SO'WTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*sonchus*, Latin.] A weed.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which likewise it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. s.* [*stella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Lat.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shakspeare.*

This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end: so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that 's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Weedon. *Knolles.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man; and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakspeare.*

Meeds with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea 's a tomb that 's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roomines; wide extension.

SPA'DDLE. *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, walking in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer.*

SPAD... *n. s.* [ꝑpab, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been cut through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A fruit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE. *n. s.* [named from the form.] The shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Drayton.*

SPADI'CEOUS. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spaken*, a searcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterit of *speak*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

SPALL. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or *Spelt*. *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. s.* [ꝑpan, ꝑponne, Sax. *spanna*, Italian; *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-finger's breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder.*

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite,
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakspeare.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To measure by the hand extended.

Or as the wide-stretching spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickel.*

2. To measure.

My life is false; the o'er-great cardinal
Hath sway'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakspeare.*

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterit of *spin*.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *n. s.* [from *span*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } *counter* and *farthing*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry v. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakspeare.*

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

To **SPANE.** *v. a.* To wean a child.

SPANG. *n. s.* [*spange*, Dut.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE. *n. s.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *other spangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead.
Fairy Queen.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence, vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To **SPA'NGLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shakspeare.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakspeare.*

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milton.*

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes,
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, are they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion, *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden.*

8. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a parasite; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakspeare.*

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shaksp.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

SPANISH *Broom. n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Fly. n. s.* [*cantharis*, Latin.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPANISH *Nut. n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *n. s.* A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. s.*

1. Marcasite.

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac lunæ*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton.*

2. [*sparre*, Dut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preludive strokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ꝑpannan, Saxon; *sperren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Spare the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser.*

Yet for the yode thereat half agast,
And kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*

Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,
And correspondive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakspeare.*

SPA'RABLE. *n. s.* [ꝑpannan, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiseman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꝑpaꝑan, Sax. *spaeren*, Dut. *espargner*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *spare*. *L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shaks.*

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes righ, and hand fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*

Now the night *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spared* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your pollicks to *spare*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which *spares* the body's sheath, but melts the steel? *Cleaveland.*

Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*. *Waller.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden.*

O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *spare* your foul the crime! *Dryden.*

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakspeare.*

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils. *Otway.*

God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addison.*

Now a reservoir, to keep and *spare*;
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare* but discreet of speech, better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and loud. *Carew.*

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison.*

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and *spare* me the great ones. *Shakspeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

SPARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since unchecked they may,
They therefore will make full his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. s.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expense.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his sorts, garnishing, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. s.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh; as, a *sparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *spare*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave
Freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakspeare.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Command but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*

3. With abſtinence.

Chriſtians are obliged to taſte even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpeanca, Sax. *ſparke*, Dut.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakſpeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome men's diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe;
And firſt few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt, of your ſons inſpire! *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay I ſent thee thither. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks* and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I, who have been the poet's *ſpark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with aukward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentleman wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full*.] Lively; briſk; airy. Not uſed.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humour'd than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.

He, with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds; a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himſelf, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle*, which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To iſſue in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to glitter.

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glaſs.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ſpeanpa, Saxon; *paſſer*, Lat.] A ſmall bird.

Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shakſp.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK or *Sparhawk*. *n. ſ.* [ſpeanhafoc, Sax.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *aſparagus*.]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar*.] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals, or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles, called ſtalactitæ. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm*. *Wiſeman.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm*.] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterit of *ſpit*.

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young of ſhellfiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the vehicle of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. Not uſed.

Wonder causeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ſpæꞇ, *ſpit*, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*. *n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum*.] White behen: a plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Lat.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

Spatula is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Ital.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence, or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpœꞇlian, to ſpit, Sax.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ſpaꞇl, Sax.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle ſhe luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakſpeare.*

God said, let the waters generate
reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*
These ponds, in spawning-time, abounded with
gs, and a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray.*

Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
hat dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
nd quash'd the stern Æacides. *Roscommon.*
This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the
ous superstitions of the Romish church and court.
Tillotson.

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shakſp.*

To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may
pawn, when they are laid out to the sun, you may
etermine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes
own hath had about three months growth under
ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown.*

To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is to ill a quality, and the mother of so many
ll ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be
brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn*.] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed,
with the *ſpawner* and the melter, cover them spawn
with sand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade;
yield your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd*.
Cleaveland.

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spayed*;
he *ſpayed* they esteem as the most profitable;
because of the great quantity of fat upon the in-
wards. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* preterit *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle passive *ſpoken*. [ſpecan, Sax. *ſpraken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression
of the notions of the mind, by several discrimina-
tions of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by
consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *ſpake* in her heart; only her lips moved,
but her voice was not heard. *1 Samuel.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular
by *ſpeaking* in parliament against those things
which were most grateful to his majesty, and which
still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction.
Clarendon.

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
let durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his
friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to
ſpeak for himself, when a knave is not. *Shakſpeare*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *ſpeaks* for you stoutly. *Shakſpeare.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still *ſpoke* against
Your liberties and charters. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakſpeare.*

Lot went out, and *ſpake* unto his sons in law.
Geneſis.

The fire you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin.
Ben Jonſon.

The scripture *ſpeaks* only of those to whom it
ſpeaks. *Hammond*

They could never be lost but by an universal
deluge, which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſ.*
Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæsar's army, that
came to him from the Leman-lake, in the begin-
ning of the civil war. *Addiſon.*

Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accusation, yet
Chrysostom's example would have been his de-
fence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death.
Shakſpeare.

6. *To* SPEAK *with*. To address; to converse with.

Thou canſt not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at sea. *Shakſpeare.*

I *ſpake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakſ.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into
the great bassa; Soly man disdaining to *ſpeak with*
him himself. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſther.*

Consider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds.
Judges.

They sat down with him upon the ground, and
none *ſpake* a word. *Job.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not,
but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude,
he departed. *Acts.*

You from my youth
Have known and tried me, *ſpeak* I more than truth?
Sandys.

What you keep by you, you may change and
mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'dour yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in direct terms calls
them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are under-
stood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee,
smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair,
and say, What wantest thou? *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

Say,
How can'ſt thou *ſpeakable* of mute? *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.]

1. One that speaks.

These names grew so general, as the authors
were lost in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true
sense, the idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes
to his words. *Watts.*

Common *ſpeakers* have only one set of ideas,
and one set of words to clothe them in; and these
are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *ſpeaker*
of the house. *Dryden*

SPEAKING *Trumpet*. *n. ſ.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast th[illegible] the whole house
does sound.
And first taught *ſpeaking* trumpet how to sound. *Dryd.*

SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpere*, Welsh; ſpere, Sax. *ſpere*, Dutch; *ſpare*, old Fr. *ſparum*, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *ſpeares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our
hinderers. *Chapman.*

Th' Ægyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*

The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear*. *Thomſon.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into
some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded
net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud
shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb
have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who,
by an old custom, share them with such indifferency,
as, if a woman with child be present, the babe in
her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also
observed by the *ſpear* hunters in taking of salmons.
Carew.

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.

Let them not lie left they should *ſpear*, and the
air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *ſpeargraſs* to make them
bleed; and then besmubber our garments with it.
Shakſpeare.

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.

The *ſpearman's* arm, by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* [*mentha Romana*, Lat.] A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *ſpecial* idea is called by the schools a species.
Watts.

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of
her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of
smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture, having had each
some several occasion and particular purpose which
caused them to be written, the contents thereof are
according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end where-
unto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive,
I never yet beheld that *ſpecial* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakſp.*

Nought to vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *ſpecial* good doth give.
Shakſpeare.

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one
definite and *ſpecial* day of every week, was not
simply and perpetually moral. *Hale.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in scrip-
ture as the *ſpecial* patron of the poor and the afflicted,
and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than
those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of
Kildare, was made denizen by a *ſpecial* act of par-
liament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which
men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their
faculties, with the common help of mutual society,
may know and be sufficiently assured of without
the help of any *ſpecial* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *ſpecial* time doth

cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt.*

He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakſp.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special.*]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specially the day that thou ſtoodeſt before the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

A brother beloved, *ſpecially* to me. *Philem.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themſelves from an attaint, find it *ſpecially.* *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpecialité*, Fr. from
SPECIA'LITY. } *special.*] Particularity.

On theſe two general heads all other *ſpecialities* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come
Where that and other *ſpecialties* are bound. *Shakſ.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakſp.*

When men were ſure, that, in caſe they reſted upon a bare contract without *ſpeciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not reſt upon ſuch contracts without reducing the debt into a *ſpeciality*, which accorded many ſuits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecies*, Latin.]

1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term.

A ſpecial idea is called by the ſchools a *ſpecies*; it is one common nature that agrees to ſeveral ſingular individual beings: ſo horſe is a ſpecial idea or *ſpecies*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot and Snowbull. *Watts.*

2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *ſpecies* or common natures, but letteth looſe the guard of individuals or ſingle exiſtencies. *Brown.*

The Phœnix Pindar is a whole *ſpecies* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no leſs,
Although of different *ſpecies.* *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'ſt a race that muſt proceed from me,
Yet my whole *ſpecies* in myſelf I ſee. *Dryden.*

A mind of ſuperior or meaner capacities than human, would conſtitute a different *ſpecies*, though united to a human body in the ſame laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *ſpecies*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation.

An apparent diverſity between the *ſpecies* viſible and audible is, that the viſible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a moſt certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of opacity, and by ſo much the more unfit it is to tranſmit the *ſpecies.* *Ray.*

The *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than thoſe illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared ſo confuſed and indiſtinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Repreſentation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which ſearches over all the memory for the *ſpecies* or ideas of thoſe things which it deſigns to repreſent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; viſible exhibition. Not in uſe; and perhaps, in the following quotation, miſprinted for *ſpectacles.*

Shews and *ſpecies* ſerve beſt with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the ſplendour of the Roman empire a leſs quantity of current *ſpecies* in Europe than there is now, Rome poſſeſſed a much greater proportion of the circulating *ſpecies* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpecifique*, Fr. *ſpecies*
SPECI'FICK. } and *facio*, Lat.]

1. That makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'ſt know,
To thee all her *ſpecifick* forms I'll ſhow. *Denham.*

The underſtanding, as to the exerciſe of this power, is ſubject to the command of the will, though, as to the *ſpecifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whoſe direction is the nutriment ſo regularly diſtributed into the reſpective parts, and how are they kept to their *ſpecifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

Theſe principles I conſider not as occult qualities, ſuppoſed to reſult from the *ſpecifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themſelves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their cauſes be not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

As all things were formed according to theſe *ſpecifical* platforms, ſo their truth muſt be meaſured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any ſpecies of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly diſtinguiſhable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *ſpecifick* qualities of plants reſide in their native ſpirit, oil, and eſſential ſalt: for the water, fixt ſalt, and earth, appear to be the ſame in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which diſtinguiſhes each ſpecies from one another, while they ſtand ranked under the ſame general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the *ſpecifick* difference of wine therefore is its preſſure from the grape; as cyder is preſſed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. It is uſually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *ſpecifical* virtue, and the like ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

If ſhe would drink a good decoction of ſaſſa, with the uſual *ſpecificks*, ſhe might enjoy a good health. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies.

His faith muſt be not only living, but lively too; it muſt be put into a poſture by a particular exerciſe of thoſe ſeveral virtues that are *ſpecifically* requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

Human reaſon doth not only gradually, but *ſpecifically*, differ from the ſantaſtick reaſon of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers ſimple conceits, nor of any other univerſal. *Grew.*

He muſt allow that bodies were endowed with the ſame affections then as ever ſince; and that, if an axe head be ſuppoſed to float upon water, which is *ſpecifically* lighter, it had been ſupernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

Man, by the inſtituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodneſs, is enabled to act as a reaſonable creature, without any particular, *ſpecificating*, concurrent, new impreſſive act of the divine ſpecial providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpecifick*; *ſpecification*, Fr.]

1. Diſtinct notion; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *ſpecification* or limitation of the queſtion hinders the diſputers from wandering away from the preciſe point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The conſtitution here ſpeaks generally, without the *ſpecification* of any place. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecifier*, French.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction.

As the change of ſuch laws as have been *ſpecified* is neceſſary, ſo the evidence that they are ſuch muſt be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *ſpecify* what theſe waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uſes of their ſoils, are *ſpecified.* *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the reſt may be known.

Several perſons have exhibited *ſpecimens* of the art before multitudes of beholders. *Spectator.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Latin.]

1. Showy; pleaſing to the view.

The reſt, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *ſpecious* forms
Religion ſatisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! found will too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *ſpecious* monſter, my accompliſh'd ſnare. *Milton.*

2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

Bad men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity, eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpeciouſly.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecce, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckled vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'ſt thou not late a *ſpeckled* ſerpent rear
His gilded ſpires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope.*

The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the ſpeckled and the white.
Pope.

SPECKT or *Speight. n. ſ.* A woodpecker.
Ainſworth.

SPE'CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shakſpeare.*

We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels and men.
1 Corinthians.

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight.

Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride.
Fairy Queen.

When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad;
Such *ſpectacles*, though they are juſt, are ſad.
Denham.

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe, and pouch on ſide. *Shakſ.*

We have helps for ſight above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

Shakſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles*. *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,
That you are ſick, and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him. *Shakſpeare.*

SPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Latin.] Regard; reſpect.

This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, French; *ſpectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take *ſpectators*. *Shakſpeare.*

If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the dish pays the ſhot. *Shakſpeare.*

An old gentleman mounting on horſeback, got up heavily, but deſired the *ſpectators* that they would count fourſcore and eight before they judged him *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour loſt ſo far,
To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator?* *Sandys*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator*.] Act of beholding.

Thou ſtand'ſt i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and crueller in ſuffering. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, French; *ſpectrum*, Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge deſcend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical uſe of the word, for a *ſpectre* doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes to itſelf, to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally viſible.

SPE'CTRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

This priſm had ſome veins running along within the glaſs, from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the ſun's light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in increaſing the length of the coloured *ſpectrum*. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glaſs.

It were but madneſs now t' impart
The ſkill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Donne.*

Quickſilver may, by the fire alone, in glaſs veſſels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of thoſe rings; and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from the *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature wouldſt thou know, how firſt ſhe frames
All things in miniature, thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well-diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, French; *ſpeculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intrinſecal relation. *Digby.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become conſummate ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts ſublime; and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, French; from *ſpeculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpeculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Throne and let high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like; there remained, after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *ſpeculation*. *Addiſon.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculations* *Temple.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a conſideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *ſpeculation*. *Locke.*

6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe.

Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou flar'ſt with. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, French; from *ſpeculate*.]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative.

If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for mere knowledge ſake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons, who have no turn of mind to increaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *ſpeculative* platform, that reaſon and nature would that the beſt ſhould govern, but nowiſe to create a right. *Bacon.*

Theſe are not *ſpeculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *ſpeculators* in thoſe great theories. *More.*

2. [*ſpeculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and curioſity enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *ſpeculators*, conceive the ſtones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A ſpy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *ſpeculator*, to give notice when the fiſh approached. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate*.] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPECULUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glaſs; that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may ſerve for a *ſpeculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

SPED. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpeed*.

His horſe full of windgalls, *ſped* with the ſpavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa, *ſped* of that he deſired, ſtaid not long at Conſtantinople, but ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harneſs ſoon the god was *ſped*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by words, or vocal ſounds.

There is none comparable to the variety of inſtructive expreſſions by *ſpeech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

Though our ideas are firſt acquired by various ſenſations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain ſounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by theſe means, which are called *ſpeech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts.

In *ſpeech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without proceſs of *ſpeech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language, as diſtinct from others.

There is neither *ſpeech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pſ. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing ſpoken.

A plague upon your epileptick viſage!
Smile you my *ſpeeches* as I were a fool?
Shakſpeare.

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *ſpeech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakſpeare.*

Speech of a man's *self* ought to be seldom. *Bacon.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *speech.*]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakspeare.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakspeare.*

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fairy Queen.*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shakspeare.*

If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milt.*

See where Idwall *speeds!* a trusty soldier. *A. Philips.*

2. [ſpeðian, to grow rich, Sax.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once denied, will hardly *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell,
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

Macicaus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*

These were violators of the first temple; and those that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better. *South.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compassion;
But, not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakspeare.*

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *sped* with hop'd success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*

The priest reply'd no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse-resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish in haste.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryden.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*;
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope.*

5. To execute; to dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*

6. To assist; to help forward.

Lucina,
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throws. *Dryden.*

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *sped*. *Fell.*

SPEED. *n. s.* [*spoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquests. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shakspeare.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*. *Genesis.*

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *speedy.*] With haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakspeare.*

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. s.* [from *speedy.*] The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. s.* [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY. *adj.* [from *speed.*] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakspeare.*

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying. *Milton.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPEIGHT. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPELL. *n. s.* [ſpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus Horace uses words:

Sunt verba & voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Possis.

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,
Until you see her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakspeare.*

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dashes. *Brown.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Had not *spells*
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton.*

Begin, begin; the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*

Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That like a spirit, with this *spell*
Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes,
And spoke the pow'rful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. A low word.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden.*

2. To read by naming letters singly.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charm.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakspeare.*

This, gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell,
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin being written of the same character with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unskilfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion; a rude unwritten blank, sent into the [illegible]

world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer.*

SPE'LTER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemimetal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame, for want of a copious fume; except *ſpelter*, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ſpendan, Saxon; *ſpendere*, Italian.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to waſte.

Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakſpeare.*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you. *2 Corinthians.*

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fooliſh man *ſpendeth* it up. *Proverbs.*

We muſt exaſperate
The almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but ſpending here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To beſtow, as expenſe; to expend, as coſt.

Wherefore do ye *ſpend* money for that which is not bread? *Iſaiah.*

3. To beſtow for any purpoſe: often with *upon*.

When we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would *ſpend* it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakſpeare.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to ſpend any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the propoſed opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuſe.

Coward dogs
Moſt *ſpend* their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To ſquander; to laviſh.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what courſe we are to take to paſs our time; ſome to get, and others to *ſpend*, their eſtates. *Wake.*

6. To paſs; to ſuffer to paſs away.

In thoſe paſtoral paſtimes a great many days were *ſpent*, to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

They *ſpend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job.*

He *ſpends* his life with his wife, and remember neither father nor mother. *1 Eſdras.*

Say, for you ſaw us, ye immortal lights!
How oft unweary'd have we *ſpent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan ſtars, ſo fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his father accompliſhment, he *ſpent* a conſiderable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waſte; to wear out; to exhauſt of force.

The waves aſcended and deſcended, till their force being *ſpent* by degrees, they ſettled at reſt. *Burnet.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their ſlings around,
Heaps of *ſpent* arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon.*

8. To fatigue; to haraſs.

Nothing but only the hope of ſpoil did relieve them, having ſcarce clothes to cover their nakedneſs, and their bodies *ſpent* with long labour and [illegible]. *Knolles.*

Or come your ſhipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and diſabled in ſo long a way? *Dryden.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, *ſpent* with watching,
And haraſs'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *ſpent* with toil, ſome with deſpair oppreſs'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames conſum'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

Thou oft haſt ſeen me
Wreſtling with vice and faction; now thou ſee'ſt me
Spent, overpower'd, deſpairing of ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expenſe.

Henceforth your tongue muſt *ſpend* at leſſer rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *ſpends* as a perſon who knows that he muſt come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the uſe.

Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.*

3. To be loſt or waſted.

The ſound *ſpendeth*, and is diſſipated in the open air; but in ſuch concaves it is conſerved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *ſpend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any uſe.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter, made of wild vines; for the vines that they uſe for wine are ſo often cut, that their ſap *ſpendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend*.]

1. One who ſpends.

Let not your recreations be laviſh *ſpenders* of your time; but healthful, ſhort, and apt to refreſh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a laviſher.

Biſhop Morton told the commiſſioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were ſparing, to tell them that they muſt needs have, becauſe they laid up; and if they were *ſpenders*, they muſt needs have, becauſe it was ſeen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a laviſher.

Bitter cold weather ſtarved both the bird and the *ſpendthrift*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some fawning uſurer does feed
With preſent ſums th' unwary *ſpendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Moſt men, like *ſpendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The ſon, bred in ſloth, becomes a *ſpendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*ſperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in uſe.

We may caſt it away, if it be found but a bladder, and diſcharge it of ſo much as is vain and not ſperable. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and ſome but one; this may be cauſed by the quantity of *ſperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may ſever the *ſperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *ſperm* of animals a great apparatus of veſſels, many ſecretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACETI. n. ſ. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmacitty*.

A particular ſort of whale affords the oil whence this is made, and that is very improperly called *ſperma*, becauſe it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made: it is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to ſhoot into flakes, not much unlike the cryſtallization of ſalts, but in this ſtate 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankneſs, from which it is freed by ſqueezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, ſmooth, white, and in ſome meaſure tranſparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr.
SPERMA'TICK. } from *ſperm*.]

1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *ſpermatical* or vital. *More.*

Metals and ſundry meteors rude ſhapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *ſpermatical* form, diſtinct from the reſt or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the ſperm; containing ſperm.

The moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *ſpermatical* veſſels. *Bacon.*

Two different ſexes muſt concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *ſpermatick* veſſels, wherein the more ſpirituous part of the blood is by many digeſtions and circulations exalted into ſperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm*.] To yield ſeed.

Ariſtotle affirming that women do not *ſpermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than eſſential principles of generation, deductively includes both ſexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σπέρμα and κήλη.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Lat.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. Not in uſe.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold ſtorms, burſt out of Scythian mew
That *ſperſt* thoſe clouds, and in ſo ſhort as thought
This dreadful ſhape was vaniſhed to nought. *Spenſer.*

He making ſpeedy way through *ſperſed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' houſe doth haſtily repair. *Fairy Qu.*

To SPET. *v. a.* [*ſpet* in Scotland is a ſuperabundance of water: as, that tide or freſh was a high *ſpet*.] To bring or pour abundantly.

Myſterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkneſs *ſpets* her thickeſt gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ſpepan, Sax. *ſpouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach.

A ſwordfiſh ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under
His wide abyſs, him forced forth to *ſpew*,
That all the ſea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were ſtain'd with filthy hue. *Spenſer.*

2. To eject; to caſt forth.

When earth with ſlime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *ſpew* their wat'ry ſtore. *Dryden.*

When yellow ſands are ſifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden ſhow;
And when the fouler bottom *ſpews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my ſtatutes, and commit not any of theſe abominations, that the land *ſpew* not you out. *Leviticus.*

Contentious ſuits ought to be *ſpewed* out, as the ſurfeit of courts. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach.

He could have hiſs'd in
The ſtrand ends, and the nares of the rim:
I'd better loſe all that they ſhould keep or *ſpew*,
Then in the ſcene to offend or humour you. *Jonſon.*

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *ſpew*.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower valleys in wet winters are ſo *ſpewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *ſphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene.

The ſkin, by the great diſtention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *ſphacelate*, and the reſt degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHACELUS. *n. s.* [σφακελος; *sphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.
It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, sphacelus. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE. *n. s.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.
First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*
2. Any globe of the mundane system.
What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Fairy Qu.*
And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*
3. A globe representing the earth or sky.
Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the tilling year? *Dryden.*
4. Orb; circuit of motion.
Half unfurl'd, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*
5. [from the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.
To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakspeare.*
Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*
Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison.*
Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to th' aetherial kind. *Pope.*
The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in an higher *sphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a sphere.
The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakspeare.*
2. To form into roundness.
Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*sphærique*, Fr. from
SPHE'RICK. } *sphere.*
1. Round; orbicular; globular.
What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low? *Raleigh.*
Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*
By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*
A fluid must necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Keil.*
Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*, and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*. *Woodward.*
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *spherical.*] In form of a sphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *n. s.* [from *sphere.*]
SPHERI'CITY. } Roundness; rotundity; globosity.
Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at. *Digby.*
Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching any another in more points than one. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROID. *n. s.* [σφαιρα and ειδος; *spheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *spheroid.*] Having the form of a spheroid.
If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.
Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *n. s.* [σφιγξ.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL. *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.
His ears be as *spials*, alarum to cric. *Tusser.*
He privy *spials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*
For he by faithful *spial* was assur'd
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*
Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. s.* [*espices*, French.]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.
Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream. *Shakspeare.*
Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shakspeare.*
Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*
High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*
2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.
Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakspeare.*
It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*
So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the Saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies.
His mother was a votress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakspeare*
With a festival
She 'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowrie poysons. *Chapman.*
These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great grandchildren of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*
What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER. *n. s.* [from *spice.*] One who deals in spice.
Names have been derived from occupations: as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice.*]
1. The commodity of spices.
Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh.*
She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*
2. A repository of spices.
The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from spannan, to stretch, Saxon; expandere, Latin; whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.
While the honour thou hast got
In *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*
They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*
I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'KENEL or *Spignel*. *n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *spice.*]
1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks.
Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest: with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course; and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*
For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*
2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.
The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity *Arbuthnot.*
Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPI'DER. *n. s.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπιζω, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to be upon the catch. Dop, bopa, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly a *humble bee*, or *stinglefs bee*. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.
More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Spenser.*
The *spider*'s web to watch we'll stand,
And, when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Denham.*
Insidious, restless, watchful *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom,
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy hangers round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret.
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *D. Lucas.*
The *spider*'s touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus muravius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. s.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.

SPI'GOT. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield? *Shakspeare.*

Take out the spigot, and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes. *Wiseman.*

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KENARD. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill.*

A woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mark.*

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. s.* [*spylen*, Dutch.]

A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill*. *Mortimer.*

A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [spillan, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*. *Shakspeare.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another. *Shakspeare.*

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel.*

They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*

Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Roscommon.*

Our fathers did disgrace
With treacherous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Not the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled;
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *Ben Jonson.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together.
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This fight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickel.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunts. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine. *Shakspeare.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* pret. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [spinnan, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dut.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spun* goats hair. *Exodus.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope, yet all the yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare.*

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another, they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients. *Collier.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*spingare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along.
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands, it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] A
SPI'NAGE. } plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants, which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb, crude or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto. *Brown.*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. s.* [spindl, spindel, Sax.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Jasper Maine.*

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew,
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And, with that mildness she had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

2. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden.*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an

eminent courtier, gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each joint, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindle-shanked* gentleman. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. s.* [*euonymus*, Lat.] A plant; prickwood.

SPI'NE. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The backbone.

The viper entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*. *Wiseman.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balais ruby. *Woodward.*

SPINE'T. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When nuns delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poetry, and gives it edge;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning.

A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence, you long-legg'd *spinners*, hence! *Shakspeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel.* *n. s.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake
Let Satan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I suppose, *small*, *slender*. A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n. s.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins.

The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare.*

One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n. s.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular contraction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep,
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep. *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral*, cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray.*

SPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPI'RE. *n. s.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

An ferns to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a spire; a steeple.

With glist'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Hale.*

These pointed *fires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point.

'Twere no less than a traducement to silence, that
Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shakspeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

2. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SPI'RIT. *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them, but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all contained within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

Spirits a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air or wind,
Nor like the spirits about the heart or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain:
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit,
Yet she herself is bodyless and free,
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Daniel.*

I shall depend upon your constant friendship like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*

If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind; or body and *spirit*. *Watts.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and cloathing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Law.*

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakspeare.*

Every thing that you call yours, belongs this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *Luke.*

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sits
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of christianity, which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*
With Seaphi's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Pope.*

Let them consider how far they are from the *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for them by whose labours and service they live, or even themselves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer to his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads,
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakspeare.*

Farewel the big war,
The *spirit*-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing fife. *Shakspeare.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancients
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes the doth far surmount. *Spenser.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O Lord,
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs will need. *Denham.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t'inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot accomplish enough of mankind, to pretend to the effects of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual.

You were as'd
So fay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,
That common chances common men could bear.
Shakſpeare.

Aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind.
Pope.

Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.

Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

Before it perhaps he alſo ſaw
Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezume. *Milton.*

2. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainſaid:
Your *ſpirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakſ.*

3. Eagerneſs; deſire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times, and made a *ſpirit* of building ſucceed a *ſpirit* of pulling down. *South.*

4. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterpriſe.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign *ſpirits*, but they come. *Shakſp.*

5. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obſolete.

Romiſh adventurers, from the riſing up of ſome ſchiſmatical *ſpirits* amongſt us, conclude that the whole body of our church is ſchiſmatical, becauſe ſome branches or members thereof were ſuch.
White.

Out pitying God did well form'd *ſpirits* raiſe,
Not for the toilſome buſineſs of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Their hurt, and then the rules in peace to live.
Cowley.

Such *ſpirits* as he deſired to pleaſe, ſuch would I chuſe for my judges. *Dryden.*

6. That which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; the pureſt part of the body, bordering, ſays *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didſt but jeſt,
With my vex'd *ſpirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakſpeare.*

When I ſit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *ſpirits* fly out
Into my ſtory. *Shakſpeare.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies waſted, and our *ſpirits* ſpent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which vaild men's wits both help and ornament,
What can we know, or what can we diſcern?
Davies.

It was the time when gentle ſleep began
To drench with deep the buſy *ſpirits* of man.
Couſin.

To ſing thy praiſe, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infuſe into my verſe ſo worthy ſuch a ſong,
As Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays.
Dryden.

All men by experience find the neceſſity and aid of *ſpirits* in the buſineſs of concoction. *Blackm.*

By means of the curious modification of the watery nerves, the orgaſms of the *ſpirits* ſhould be elaſed. *Derham.*

Into our body thus the ferret ſoul
Of *ſpirits* creeds, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and every nerve ſuſtains,
Itſelf unſeen, but in th' effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glaſs, to ſet the thoughts of buſineſs out of his head, and make his *ſpirits* drowſy enough for ſleep. *Law.*

7. Characteriſtical likeneſs; eſſential qualities.

Roman pieces will appear beſt in a room where the windows are high, becauſe they are commonly made to a deſcending light, which of all other doth ſet off men's faces in their trueſt *ſpirit*. *Wotton.*

8. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the *ſpirit* itſelf,
That moſt pure *ſpirit* of ſenſe, behold itſelf. *Shakſp.*

9. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *ſpirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

10. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymiſts call *ſpirit*, they apply the name to ſo many different things, that they ſeem to have no ſettled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *ſpirit* to any diſtilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *ſpirits*, by frequent uſe, deſtroy, and at laſt extinguiſh the natural heat of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

In diſtillations, what trickles down the ſides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *ſpirit*. *Arbuthnot.*

11. It may be obſerved, that in the poets *ſpirit* was a monoſyllable, and therefore was often written *ſprite*, or, leſs properly, *ſpright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *ſpright*
Commanded was. *Spenſer.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit.

So talk'd the *ſpirited* ſly ſnake *Milton.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of ſuch a council, unleſs *ſpirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet *Temple.*

Civil diſſenſions never fail of introducing and *ſpiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *ſpirit* up and aſſiſt thoſe obſtinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the ſouthern coaſt of America, the ſouthern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed and *ſpirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemiſphere. *Brown.*

The miniſtry had him *ſpirited* away, and cruiſed abroad as a dangerous perſon. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *ſpiritually*, the other vocally. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's tranſlation of Virgil is noble and *ſpirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirited*.] Diſpoſition or make of mind.

He ſhowed the narrow *ſpiritedneſs*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addiſon.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirit* and *full*.] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs.

A cock's crowing is a tone that correſponds to ſinging, atteſting his mirth and *ſpiritfulneſs*.
Harvey.

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depreſſed.

A man ſo faint, ſo *ſpiritleſs*,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakſpeare.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhauſted, *ſpiritleſs*, afflicted, fallen *Milton.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *ſpiritleſs*, reply
A man that for bold truth durſt bravely die. *Dryd.*

Art thou ſo baſe, ſo *ſpiritleſs* a ſlave?
Not ſo he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.
Smith.

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.]

1. Refined; delicated; advanced near to ſpirit.

More refin'd, more *ſpiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritous*.] Fineneſs and activity of parts.

They, notwithſtanding the great thinneſs and *ſpiritouſneſs* of the liquor, did lift up the upper ſurface, and for a moment form a thin ſilm like a ſmall hemiſphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*ſpirituel*, French; from *ſpirit*.]

1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *ſpiritual* eſſence of ſounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercuſſion ſhould be created by like inſtruments with the original ſound. *Bacon.*

Both viſibles and audibles in their working obtain no corporeal ſubſtance into their mediums, but only carry certain *ſpiritual* ſpecies. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *ſpiritual* as corporeal, declare their abſolute dependence upon the firſt Author of all beings, the only ſelf-exiſtent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to reſiſt
Satan's aſſaults *Milton.*

The fame diſaſter has invaded his *ſpiritual* ſtate: the paſſions rebel, and there are ſo many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more *ſpiritual* and refined religion, ſpend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical.

Place man in ſome publick ſociety, civil or *ſpiritual*. *Hooker.*

Thou art reverend
Touching thy *ſpiritual* function, not thy life.
Shakſpeare.

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our *ſpiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe ſervants, who have believing maſters, are forbad to withdraw any thing of their worldly reſpect, as preſuming upon their *ſpiritual* kindred; or to honour them leſs, becauſe they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettlewith.*

The clergy's buſineſs lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the ſalvation of men's ſouls, than for *ſpiritual* perſons to make themſelves as agreeable as they can in the converſations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *ſpiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *ſpiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondeſt friends.
Law.

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth nearer it unto *ſpirituality*, and if it have any corporeality, then of all other the moſt ſubtile and pure.
Raleigh.

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleaſure made for the ſoul, ſuitable to its *ſpirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

3. [*Spiritualité*, French.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the mind; mental refinement.

Many ſecret mortifications and exerciſes to duty will ariſe upon the ſoul, and it will require both time and cloſe application of mind to recover it to ſuch a frame, as ſhall diſpoſe it for the *ſpiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *ſpiritualities*, during the vacancy of a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual*.] Eccleſiaſtical body. Not in uſe.

We of the *ſpiritualty*
Will raiſe your highneſs ſuch a mighty ſum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakſpeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, French; from *ſpirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the ſoul, to *ſpiritualize* and replenith it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our ſurvey from the loweſt dregs of ſenſe, and ſo aſcend to our more *ſpiritualized* ſelves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, muſt be calcined and *ſpiritualized*, and thus be cloathed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary ſatisfaction, and an everlaſting happineſs, as great as God can give, and our *ſpiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual*.] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the ſame degree that virgins live more *ſpiritually* than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor.*

SPI'RITUOUS *adj.* [*ſpirituеux*, Fr. from *ſpirit*.]

1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *ſpirituous* and pure,
As to him meaner tending. *Milton.*

The moſt *ſpirituous* and moſt fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *ſpirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful gueſts. *Wotton.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirit-*
SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } *uous*.] The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch, to ſhoot up, *Skinner*; *ſpritta*, Swediſh, to fly out, *Lye*.] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of ſpirit, ſo that it *ſpirteth* when the ſtopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for ſhelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their ſhepherd play,
And, rowling round him, *ſpirt* the bitter ſea. *Dryden.*

When rains the paſſage hide,
Oft the looſe ſtones *ſpirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careleſs foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *ſpirt*.] To ſhoot ſcatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *ſpirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be ſoon diſſipated and *ſpirtled* into the circumambient ſpace, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire*.]

1. Pyramidal.

Waſte ſandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *ſpiry* fir and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with *ſpiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon day night,
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake,
I lurk'd within the folds of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; firm; thick. Not in uſe.

From his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling windineſs of much knowledge, iſſued this *ſpiſs* and denſe yet polished, this copious yet conciſe, treatiſe of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the ſooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it laſting, yet they caſt up ſome *ſpiſſitude*. *Bacon.*

Spiſſitude is ſubdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inſpiſſating. *Arbuthnot.*

SPIT. *n. ſ.* [ſpitan, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch; *ſpedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with *ſpits*, and boys with ſtones,
In puny battle ſlay me. *Shakſpeare.*

They may be contrived to the moving of lails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *ſpit*. *Wilkins.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful ſit,
Contriving for the pot and *ſpit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

Where the earth is waſhed from the quick, face it with the firſt *ſpit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterit *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit* or *ſpitted*. [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit.

I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did *ſpit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To thruſt through.

I *ſpitted* frogs, I cruſh'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpytan, Saxon; *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *ſpits* forth death and mountains. *Shakſpeare.*

Commiſſions which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *ſpit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſea thruſts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning ſhores,
Firſt in herſelf loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, the rores,
And all her backe in briſtles ſet, *ſpits* every way her ſome. *Chapman*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *ſpit*
Shakſpeare.

I dare meet Surrey,
And *ſpit* upon him whilſt I ſay he lyes. *Shakſpeare*

Th' watry kingdom, whoſe ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits, but they come.
Shakſpeare.

He *ſpet* on the ground, made clay of the ſpittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John.*

A maid came from her father's houſe to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herſelf a Chriſtian, *ſpit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *ſpit* at him, were it not for fear he ſhould do ſomething more than *ſpit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the ſnuff till the candle goes out. *Swift.*

SPI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital*.] A charitable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal*.

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with *ſpitchcock'd* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *deſpit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity, malevolence.

This breeding rather *ſpite* than ſhame in her, or, if it were a ſhame, a ſhame not of the fault but of the repulſe, ſhe did thirſt for a revenge. *Arcad.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *ſpite*,
Each ſtirring others to revenge their caſe. *Daniel.*

Done all to ſpite
The great Creator; but their *ſpite* ſtill ſerves
His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Begone, ye criticks, and reſtrain your *ſpite*;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. SPITE *of*, or *In* SPITE *of*. Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free,
And ſave thee *in* her *ſpite*. *Chapman.*

Bleſſed be ſuch a preacher, whom God made even of to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon, and ſaved me *in ſpite of* the world, the devil, and myſelf. *South.*

In ſpite of moſt love, and ſee too late
My mother's pride muſt find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd ſake, *ſpite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In ſpite of all the fortitude that ſhines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my ſoul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addiſon.*

In ſpite of all applications, the patient grew worſe every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *ſpighted*, ſlain,
Moſt deteſtable death, by thee. *Shakſpeare.*

I'll ſacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *ſpight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To fill with ſpite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight againſt the ſight of Zelmane, who, more *ſpited* with her courteſy, that one that did nothing ſhould be able to reſiſt her, burned away with choler any motion which might grow out of her own ſweet diſpoſition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *ſpited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadlieſt and *ſpiteful'ſt* enemies of chriſtianity that were in the world at that time; this reſpect their orders to be ſhunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward ſon,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakſpeare.*

Our public form of divine ſervice and worſhip is in every part thereof ſo religious and holy, that the malice of *ſpiteful* wretches who have depraved it. *Hooker.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs; a *ſpiteful* endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South.*

The *ſpiteful* liars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiteful*.] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

Twice ſalte Evadne, *ſpitefully* forſworn!
That fatal beaſt like this I would have torn. *Beaumont.*

Vaneſſa ſat,
Scarce liſt'ning to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down:
At laſt ſhe *ſpitefully* was bent
To try their wiſdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful*.] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing.

It looks more like *ſpitefulneſs* and ill-nature, than a diligent ſearch after truth. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

PI'TTED. *adj.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *ſpitted*, may be brought again to be more branched *Bacon.*

PI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpit.*]

One who puts meat on a ſpit.

One who ſpits with his mouth.

A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

PI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal.*] A hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.

To the *ſpittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creſſid's kind. *Shakſp.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again,
She whom the *ſpittle* houſe, and ulcerous ſores,
Would caſt the gorge at; this embalms and ſpices
To th' April-day again. *Shakſpeare.*

Cure the *ſpittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

PI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpæ̆tlian, Sax.] Moiſture of the mouth.

The ſaliva or *ſpittle* is an humour of eminent uſe. *Ray.*

Mynas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails thoſe poems drew,
A churn'd like *ſpittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *ſpittle* is an active liquor immediately deduced from the arterial blood: it is ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all ſtations fit,
Whoſe meaneſt talent is his wit:
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a raſcal ſtateſman's *ſpittle.* *Swift*

PI'TTLENOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

The *ſpittlenom* of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

PLANCHNO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*ſplanchnologie*, Fr. σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swediſh. They have both an affinity with *plaſh.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

PLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY. *v. a.* To diſlocate or break a horſe's ſhoulder bone.

PLA'YFOOT. *adj.* [*ſplay*, or *diſplay*, and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.

Though ſtill ſome traces of our ruſtic vein
And *ſplayfoot* verſe remain'd, and will remain *Pope.*

PLA'YMOUTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadſt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To ſee the people when *ſplaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

PLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſplen*, Lat.]

The mult; one of the viſcera, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, you may conclude the *ſpleen* wounded. *Wiſeman.*

2. Anger; ſpite; ill humour.

His ſolemne queen, whoſe *ſpleene* he was diſpos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it incloſ'd,
And how wives angers ſhould be us'd. *Chapman.*

If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of *ſpleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakſp.*

Kind pity checks my ſpleen; brave ſcorn forbids
Thoſe tears to iſſue, which ſwell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envied; but the Theban brethren ſhow'd
The leaſt reſpect, and thus they vent their *ſpleen*
aloud:
Lay down thoſe honour'd ſpoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *ſpleen* and four diſdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *ſpleen* a noble perſon,
And ſpoil your nobler ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *ſpleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to ſay behold!
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *ſpleen* with ſullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the ſpirits in its heavy chain;
Howe'er the cauſe fantaſtick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain ſincere. *Blackmore.*

Spleen, vapours, and ſmall-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *ſpleen*. *Pope*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that deſire the *ſpleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen.

Animals *ſplenced* grow ſalacious. *Arbuthnot*

SPLE'ENFUL. *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down
Myſelf have calm'd their *ſpleenful* mutiny *Shakſp.*

The chearful ſoldiers, with new ſtores ſupplied,
Now long to execute their *ſpleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the ſea, the whiſtling of the wind is better muſick to contending minds than the opera to the *ſpleenful.* *Pope*

SPLE'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obſolete.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we fetcht
The ſyren's iſle, a *ſpleenleſs* wind to ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and to urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort*; *aſplenion*, Lat.] A plant; miltwaſte.

The leaves and fruit are like thoſe of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their baſis. *Miller.*

Safe paſs'd the gnome through this fantaſtick band,
A branch of healing *ſpleenwort* in his hand *Pope*

SPLE'ETNY. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deſerving; yet I know her for
A *ſpleeny* Lutheran, and not wholeſome to
Our cauſe. *Shakſpeare*

SPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*ſplendens*, Lat.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre.

They aſſigned them names from ſome remarkable qualities, that is very obſervable in their red and *ſplendent* planets. *Brown*

Metallick ſubſtances may, by reaſon of their great denſity, reflect all the light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and *ſplendent* as it is poſſible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our ſtate
Of *ſplendid* vaſſalage. *Milton*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade:
Fait by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay ſpread,
In age his equal, on a *ſplendid* bed. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly.

Their condition, though it look *ſplendidly*, yet, when you handle it on all ſides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *ſplendidly*, yet can-

not be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *ſplendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur*, French; *ſplendor*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; power of ſhining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion; for a looking-glaſs, with the ſteel behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon.*

The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much; the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon.*

The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour* or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK. *adj.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh.

Horace purged himſelf from theſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatires. *Dryden.*

This daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *ſplenetick.* *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am ſick;
Why not when I am *ſplenetick*? *Pope.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj* [*ſplenique*, French; *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* branch, a potent heat cauſeth the organſmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies, but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray.*

SPLE'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

Yourſelves you muſt engage
Somewhat to cool your *ſplenith* rage,
Your grievous thirſt; and to aſſwage
That luſt, you drank this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *ſplenitive* and rath,
Yet I have in me ſomething dangerous. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLENT. *n. ſ.* [or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone of a horſe, and, when it grows big, ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a ſingle *ſplent*, but when there is another oppoſite to it, on the outſide of the ſhank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *ſplent.* *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*ſplitſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

The ancients, after the ſeventh day, uſed *ſplints*, which not only kept the members ſteady, but ſtraight; and of theſe ſome are made of tin, others of ſole-board and wood, ſowed up in linen cloths. *Wiſeman.*

To SPLINT. *To* SPLI'NTER. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſecure by ſplints.

The broken pair intreat her to *ſplinter*, and the crack of your love ſhall grow ſtronger than it was before. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split*. [*splitten*, *splitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shakspeare.*

That felt hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakspeare.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

Cold winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more solemn shew, he *split* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.

God's detention, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their councils, and imites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n*

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wreck? *Dryden.*

The road that to the kings this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackmore.*

2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at M——y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.

A ship that *split*,
When you, and your number fav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakspeare.*

These are the rocks upon which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector are cast away. *Spectat.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*, French.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance *Hebrews.*

This mount,
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safe guard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and deprav'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*: spillan, Sax.]

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Colossians.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we *spoil* that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Psalms.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. f.* [*spolium*, Lat.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakspeare.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*,
Shakspeare.

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy foil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakspeare.*

6. The slough; the cast off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she 's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey *Ben Jonson.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A Poem.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established. *Fairy Queen.*

SPOKE. *n. f.* [ꝑaca, Sax. *speiche*, Ger. man.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shakspeare.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach,
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterit of *speak*.

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Spenser.*

SPO'KEN. The participle passive of *speak*.

Would'st thou be *spoken* for to the king? *Shakspeare.*

The original of these signs for communication is found *in vivâ voce*, in *spoken* language *Holder.*

SPO'KESMAN. *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia *Shakspeare.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Exod.*

To SPOLIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or plunder.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *n. f.* [*spondée*, Fr. σπονδεῖος, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the warrior, the stone and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Pope.*

SPO'NDYLL. *n. f.* [σφονδύλος; *spondylus*, Fr. *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyls* or processes, or tuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for

sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See SPUNGE.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away. *L'Estrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common shell-beast, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *spongy*.] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the drop-pings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongieux*, Fr. from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the later-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks.
Denham.

Return, unhappy swain!
The *spungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain.
Dryden.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?
Shakspeare.

SPONK. *n. s.* [a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will ye buy?] Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR. n. s. [Lat.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or godfathers. The public education in the true christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety. *Broome.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, Fr. from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*. I have reason to conclude, that there are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.
Pope.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the head of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable, without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale.*

SPOOL. *n. s.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* [probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoonn*, Islandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up. *Shakspeare.*

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long *spoon*. *Shakspeare.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.
Pope.

To SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPOONBILL. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *bill*, *platea*, Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud, to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*. *Derham.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is compoted, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wiseman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden.*

Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock broths. *Harvey.*

SPO'ONWORT. *n. s.* Scurvygrass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply;
And centaury, to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [*σποραδικὸς*; *sporadique*, French.]

A sporadical disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. s.* [*spott*, a make-game, Islandick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *sport*. *Shakspeare.*

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they called for him, and he made them *sport*. *Judges.*

As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, am not I in *sport*? *Proverbs.*

The discourse of fools is unhome, and their *sport* is in the wantonness of sin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

They had his mockings in derision, and made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 *Esdras.*

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Left they disperse in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of ev'ry wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. **Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.**

Now for our mountain *ſport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakſpeare.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported themſelves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *ſport herſelf*
With that ſhe 's big with. *Shakſpeare.*

Againſt whom do ye *ſport yourſelves?* againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſaiah.*

What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to *ſport himſelf* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport themſelves*, in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play.

Now *ſporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, *ſporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Luriſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own life. *Tillotſon.*

SPO'RTFUL. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jeſt.

How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakſpeare.*

Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt.

His highneſs, even in ſuch a fight and *ſportful* damage, had a noble ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakſpeare.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
Was't ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shakſpeare.*

While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We muſt not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay penſive and grave, nor the melancholy *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gayety; play; wantonneſs.

Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

Manlius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſecration which makes a good *ſportſman*. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, Fr. *ſportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſpell or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpotte*, Dan.; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration.

This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
Bereft of light, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage, but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe ſure was form'd without a *ſpot*;
'Tis true, but ſomething in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman, a diſgrace to her ſex.

Let him take thee,
And hoiſt thee up to th' ſhouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
Of all thy ſex. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſmall extent of place.

That *ſpot* to which I point is paradiſe,
Adam's abode; thoſe lofty ſhades, his bow'r. *Milton.*

He who, with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles, that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours *Addiſon.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be buſy in the world, and learn;
Not, like a coarſe and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *ſpot*, and rot juſt as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my laſt farewel,
As on this very *ſpot* of earth I fell,
So ſhe my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *ſpot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landſcapes are, I think, always a repreſentation of an individual *ſpot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*ſur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the ſpot*; and yet he was reſolved he ſhould not eſcape. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was determined upon the *ſpot*, according as the oratory on either ſide prevailed. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *ſpotted* livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakſpeare.*

Have you not ſeen a handkerchief,
Spotted with ſtrawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakſpeare.*

But ſerpents now more amity maintain;
From *ſpotted* ſkins the leopard does refrain,
No weaker lion 's by a ſtronger ſlain. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both ſides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty ſtronger than the whig: but next morning the whole puppet-ſhow was filled with faces *ſpotted* after the whiggiſh manner. *Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life no *ſpotted* thoughts ſhall ſtain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the chriſtian faith from the time of the apoſtles, but at this day it is *ſpotted* with many abſurdities. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*]

1. Free from ſpots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *ſpotleſs* ſhall mine innocence ariſe,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakſpeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *ſpotleſs*
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakſpeare.*

You grac'd the ſeveral parts of life,
A *ſpotleſs* virgin, and a faultleſs wife. *Waller.*

We ſometimes wiſh that it had been our lot to live and converſe with Chriſt, to hear his divine diſcourſes, and to obſerve his *ſpotleſs* behaviour; and we pleaſe ourſelves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we ſhould have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal ſunſhine of the *ſpotleſs* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wiſh reſign'd. *Pope.*

SPO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated.

The moon, whoſe orb
Through optick glaſs the Tuſcan artiſt views
In Valombroſa to deſcry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, on her *ſpotty* globe *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial, bridal.

There ſhall we conſummate our *ſpouſal* rites. *Shakſpeare.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no more joy's maiden-head,
Than *ſpouſal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other, in her prime of love,
Spouſal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'ſt thou, careleſs of the nuptial day?
Thy *ſpouſal* ornament neglected lies;
Ariſe, prepare the bridal train, ariſe. *Pope.*

SPOU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia* Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms ſuch a *ſpouſal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealouſy,
Thruſt in between the paction of theſe kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakſpeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *ſpouſal*, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *ſpouſals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen! *Dryden.*

Ætherial muſick did her death prepare,
Like joyful ſounds of *ſpouſals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. f.* [*ſponſa*, *ſponſus*, Latin; *eſpouſe*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good eſteem;
Beſide, ſo qualified as may beſeem
The *ſpouſe* of any noble gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*

At once, farewel, O faithful *ſpouſe* they ſaid;
At once th' encroaching rinds their cloſing lips invade. *Dryden.*

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe *ſpous'd* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *ſpouſeleſs* queen with am'rous wiles,
Reſort the nobles from the neighb'ring iſles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. f.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel, out of which any thing is poured.

She gaſping to begin ſome ſpeech, her eyes
Became two *ſpouts*. *Shakſpeare.*

In whales that breathe, leſt the water ſhould get into the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fiſtula or *ſpout* at the head. *Brown.*

If you chance it to luck,
Be it claret or ſack,
I'll make this ſnout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *ſpout*. *Ben Jonſon.*

As waters did in ſtorms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *ſpout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch veſſels of earth in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in *ſpouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be led by ſome higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *ſpouts*, and then diſcharged by ſome equality of bores, that it play little. *Bacon.*

In this ſingle cathedral, the very *ſpouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addiſon.*

From ſilver *ſpouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the ſmoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, ſuch as is ſeen in the hot climates, when clouds ſometimes diſcharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *ſpout*,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in mats by the almighty ſun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakſpeare.*

The force of theſe motions preſſing more in ſome places than in others, there would fall not ſhowers, but great *ſpouts* or caſcades of water. *Burnet.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a ſpout.

We will bear home that luſty blood again,
Which here we came to *ſpout* againſt your town *Shakſpeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that ſprinkleth or *ſpouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She ſwims in blood, and blood does *ſpouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n ſuch cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twirls his back, and rears his threat'ning tail.
He *ſpouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring muſick of certain waters, which *ſpouted* out of the ſide of the hills. *Bidney.*

No hands could force it thence, ſo fixt it ſtood,
Till out it ruſh'd, expell'd by ſtreams of *ſpouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *ſpouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *ſpouting* rills. *Thomſon.*

SPRAG. *adj.* Vigorous; ſprightly. A provincial word.

A good *ſprag* memory. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SPRAIN.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſtrain*.] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone.

Should the big laſt extend the ſhoe too wide,
The ſudden turn may ſtretch the ſwelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *ſprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of the ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with ſome *ſprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *n. f.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterit of *ſpring*.

Mankind *ſprang* from one common original, whence this tradition would be univerſally diffuſed. *Tillotſon.*

SPRAT. *n. f.* [*ſprot*, Dutch; *ſarda*, Lat.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

So oft, in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *ſprat* new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-ſaints do lay for porke and fowſe,
For *ſprats* and ſparlings for their houſe. *Tuſſer.*

Of round fiſh there are brit, *ſprat*, barn, fineſts. *Carew.*

To **SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Daniſh; *ſparteler*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtruggle, as in the convulſions of death.

Hang the child, that he may ſee it *ſprawl*;
A ſight to vex the father's ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*

Some lie *ſprawling* on the ground,
With many a gaſh and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *ſprawling* and ſtruggling to get clear of the ſtame, down they tumbled. *L'Eſtrange.*

Telamon hup'd to meet
A riſing root that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *ſprawling* on the ground
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *ſprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the ſtars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to humap race? who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and calculate their nativities, as they *ſprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *ſprawl'd* a while, and ſcarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with ſlime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. f.* [of the ſame race with *ſprit* and *ſprout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At ſight whereof each bird that ſits on *ſpray*,
And every beaſt that to his den was fled,
Come forth afreth out of their late diſmay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *ſprays*,
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakſpeare.*

The wind that whiſtles through the *ſprays*
Maintains the conſort of the ſong;
And hidden birds, with native luys,
The golden ſleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry*.

Winds raiſe ſome of the ſalt with the *ſpray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SPREAD.** *v. a.* [ſpnedan, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before.

He bought a field where he had *ſpread* his tent. *Geneſis.*

Rizpah *ſpread* ſackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Samuel.*

Silver *ſpread* into plates is brought from Tarſhiſh. *Jeremiah.*

Faire attendants then
The ſheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made ſoft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *ſpread*, and more haſty than they uſe to be. *Bacon.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *ſpread*,
And ſcatter roſes on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extenſion.

Her cheeks their freſhneſs loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs *ſpreads* her face. *Granv.*

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldſmith *ſpreadeth* it over with gold. *Iſaiah.*

4. To ſtretch; to extend.

Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair. *Shakſpeare.*

He roſe from kneeling, with his hands *ſpread* up to heaven, and he bleſſed the congregation. *1 Kings.*

The ſtately trees laſt *ſpread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Full by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay *ſpread*,
In age his equal, on a ſplendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate.

They, when departed, *ſpread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuſe.

Their courſe thro' thickeſt conſtellations held,
They *ſpread* their bane. *Milton.*

To **SPREAD.** *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf.

Can any underſtand the *ſpreadings* of the clouds, or the noiſe of his tabernacle? *Job.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion only of their *ſpreading* and ambitious deſigns. *Bacon.*

Plants, if they *ſpread* much, are ſeldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chaſe the fair,
And lov'd the *ſpreading* oak, was there. *Addiſon.*

The valley opened at the farther end, *ſpreading* forth into an immenſe ocean. *Addiſon.*

SPREAD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs.

I have got a fine *ſpread* of improvable lands; and am already ploughing up ſome, fencing others. *Addiſon.*

2. Expanſion of parts.

No flower hath that *ſpread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *n. f.* [from *ſpread*.]

1. One that ſpreads.

By conforming ourſelves, we ſhould be *ſpreaders* of a worſe infection than any we are likely to draw from papiſts, by our conformity with them in ceremonies *Hooker.*

2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator.

If it be a miſtake, I deſire I may not be accuſed for a *ſpreader* of falſe news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *ſprenc*, to ſprinkle; ſpnengan, ſpnenan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obſolete.

O lips, that kiſs'd that hand with my tears *ſprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. f.* [*yſpnig*, Welſh; ſo *Davies*: but it is probably of the ſame race with *ſpring*.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray.

The ſubſtance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are deſirous to have ſome *ſprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *ſprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal*. *n. f.*

In perpendicular fiſſures, chryſtal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and near the other leſſening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *ſprig* or rock *chryſtal*. *Woodward.*

SPRFOOT. *adj.* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contraction of *ſpirit*; *ſpiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *ſprete* or *ſpryte*; and *ſpirit*, as now written, was long conſidered in verſe as a monoſyllable: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſprite*, and its derivatives *ſpritely*, *ſpriteful*; but cuſtom has determined otherwiſe.]

1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent.
   She doth diſplay
   The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
   Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
   To bear the meſſage of her *ſprights*. *Spenſer.*
   Earth he called out of deep darkneſs dread
   Legions of *ſprights*, the which, like little flies
   Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
   Await whereto their ſervice he applies. *F. Queen.*
   While with heav'nly charity ſhe ſpoke,
   A ſtreaming blaze the ſilent ſhadows broke;
   The birds obſcene to foreſts wing'd their flight,
   And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *ſpright*.
   Dryden.

2. Walking ſpirit; apparition.
   The ideas of goblins and *ſprights* have no more to do with darkneſs than light; yet let but a fooliſh maid inculcate theſe often on the mind of a child, poſſibly he ſhall never be able to ſeparate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage.
   O chaſtity! the chief of heav'nly lights,
   Which mak'ſt us moſt immortal ſhape to wear,
   Hold thou my heart, eſtabliſh thou my *ſprights*;
   To only thee my conſtant courſe I bear,
   Till ſpotleſs ſoul unto thy boſom fly;
   Such life to lead, ſuch death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in uſe.
   We had in uſe for ſea fight ſhort arrows called *ſprights*, without any other heads ſave wood ſharpened; which were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would pierce through the ſides of ſhips where a bullet would not. *Bacon.*

To **SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe.
   I am *ſprighted* with a fool. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous.
   The ſpirit of the time ſhall teach me ſpeed —
   —Spoke like a *ſprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakſp.*
   Steeds *ſprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*
   Happy my eyes when they behold thy face!
   My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating
   At ſight of thee, and bound with *ſprightful* joys.
   Otway.

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſprightful*] Briſkly; vigorouſly.
   Norfolk, *ſprightfully* and bold,
   Stays but the ſummons of the appellant's trumpet.
   Shakſpeare.

SPRI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Dull; enervated; ſluggiſh.
   Are you grown
   Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *ſprightleſs* cold?
   Cowley.

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gayety; vivacity.
   The ſoul is clogged when ſhe acts in conjunction with a companion ſo heavy; but, in dreams, obſerve with what a *ſprightlineſs* and alacrity does ſhe exert herſelf. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.
   Produce the wine that makes us bold,
   And *ſprightly* wit and love inſpires. *Dryden.*
   When now the *ſprightly* trumpet, from afar,
   Had giv'n the ſignal of approaching war. *Dryden.*
   Each morn they wak'd me with a *ſprightly* lay:
   Of opening heav'n they ſung, and gladſome day.
   Prior.
   The *ſprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
   She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen. *Pope.*

To **SPRING.** *v. n.* pret. *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong*; part. *ſprung.* [ſpringan, Saxon; *ſpringen*, Dutch.]

1. To ariſe out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power.
   All b'eſt ſecrets,
   All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
   Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
   In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
   To his muſick plants and flowers
   Ever *ſprung*, as ſun and ſhowers
   There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakſpeare.*
   To ſatisfy the deſolate ground, and cauſe the bud of the tender herb to *ſpring* forth. *Job.*
   Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *ſprang* up and increaſed. *Mark.*
   Tell me, in what happy fields
   The thiſtle *ſprings*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.
   That the nipples ſhould be made with ſuch perforations as to admit paſſage to the milk when drawn, otherwiſe to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *ſpring*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from ſeed.
   Ye ſhall eat this year ſuch things as grow of themſelves; and in the ſecond year that which *ſpringeth* of the ſame. 2 *Kings.*
   Much more good of ſin ſhall *ſpring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth.
   Had'ſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
   Giving no ground unto the houſe of York,
   They never then had *ſprung* like ſummer flies.
   Shakſpeare.
   Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
   And each warm wiſh *ſprings* mutual from the heart.
   Pope.

5. To ariſe; to appear; to begin to appear or to exiſt.
   When the day began to *ſpring*, they let her go.
   Judges.
   To them which ſat in the region and ſhadow of death, light is *ſprung* up. *Matthew.*
   Fly, fly, profane fogs! far hence fly away,
   Taint not the pure ſtreams of the *ſpringing* day
   With your dull influence: it is for you
   To ſit and ſcowl upon night's heavy brow. *Craſh.*
   Do not blaſt my *ſpringing* hopes,
   Which thy kind hand has planted in my ſoul.
   Rowe.

6. To iſſue with effect or force.
   Swift fly the years, and riſe th' expected morn!
   O *ſpring* to light, auſpicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from anceſtors, or a country.
   How youngly he began to ſerve his country,
   How long continued; and what ſtock he *ſprings* of;
   The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakſpeare.*
   Our Lord *ſprung* out of Judea. *Hebrews.*
   All theſe
   Shall, like the brethren *ſprung* of dragon's teeth,
   Ruin each other, and be fall amongſt 'em. *Samſon.*
   Heroes of old, by rapine and by ſpoil,
   In ſearch of fame did all the world embroil;
   Thus to their gods each then alied his name,
   This *ſprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came.
   Granville.

8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon.
   They found new hope to *ſpring*
   Out of deſpair. *Milton.*
   Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *ſprang* from the ſame original, and deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.
   What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
   At whoſe command we periſh and we *ſpring*?
   Then 'tis our beſt, ſince thus ordain'd to die,
   To make a virtue of neceſſity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to ruſh haſtily; to appear ſuddenly.
    Some ſtrange commotion
    Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
    Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
    Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtraight
    Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shakſp.*
    I *ſprang* not more in joy at firſt hearing he was a man child, than now in firſt ſeeing he had proved himſelf a man. *Shakſpeare.*
    He called for a light, and *ſprang* in, and fell before Paul. *Acts.*
    When hear'n was nam'd, they look'd their laſt again;
    Then *ſprung* the forth, they follow'd her amain.
    Dryden.
    Afraid to ſleep,
    Her blood all-fever'd, with a furious leap
    She *ſprung* from bed. *Dryden.*
    Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain,
    Springs up to life; and, freſh to ſecond pain,
    Is lay'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*
    See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrew flies
    Her artful tongue, and more perſuaſive eyes;
    And, *ſpringing* from her diſappointed arms,
    Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*
    The mountain ſtag that *ſprings*
    From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
    Nor has a maſter to reſtrain his courſe,
    That mountain ſtag would Vanoo rather be
    Than be a ſlave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elaſtick power; to ſtart.
    A link of horſehair, that will eaſily ſlip, fatten to the end of the ſtick that *ſprings*. *Mortimer.*

12. To riſe from a covert.
    My doors are hateful to my eyes,
    Fill'd and damn'd up with gaping creditors,
    Watchful as fowlers when their game will *ſpring*.
    Otway.
    A covey of partridges *ſpringing* in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon.*

13. To iſſue from a fountain.
    Iſrael's ſervants digged in the valley, and found a well of *ſpringing* water. *Genеſis.*
    Let the wide world his praiſes ſing,
    Where Tagus and Euphrates *ſpring*;
    And from the Danube's frothy banks to thoſe
    Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows.
    Roſcommon.

14. To proceed as from a ſource.
    'Tis true from force the nobleſt title *ſprings*,
    I therefore hold from that which firſt made kings.
    Dryden.

15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.
    Then ſhook the ſacred fane, and ſudden light
    Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
    The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory ſhone,
    By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryd.*
    The friendly gods a *ſpringing* gale ordain'd;
    The fleet ſwift tilting o'er the ſurges flew,
    Till Grecian clifts appear'd. *Pope.*

To **SPRING.** *v. a.*

1. To ſtart; to ruſe game.
   Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
   At what, and when, and how, and where I choſe;
   Now negligent of ſport I lie;
   And now, as other hawkners uſe,
   I *ſpring* a miſtreſs, ſwear, write, ſigh, and die;
   And the game kill'd, or loſt, go talk of me. *Donne.*
   That *ſprung* the game you were to let,
   Before you'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*
   A large cock pheaſant he *ſprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Spectator.*
   Here I uſe a great deal of diligence before I can *ſpring* any thing; whereas in town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed by another, that they puzzle the chaſe. *Addiſon.*
   See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
   The ſcent grows warm, he ſtops, he *ſprings* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.
   The nurſe, ſurpris'd with fright,
   Starts up and leaves her bed, and *ſprings* a light.
   Dryden.
   Thus man by his own ſtrength to heav'n would ſoar,
   And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
   Vain, wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
   To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
   Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
   But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
   Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
   And reaſon ſaw not, till faith *ſprung* the light.
   Dryden.

He that has such burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryd.*

Whether the *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went.
Dryden.

4. To discharge: applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown *Addison.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the Pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbecoming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson.

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to *grow out of the ground*: so plants *spring*, thence *spring* the season; so water *springs*, thence *spring* a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an elastick body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakspeare.*

The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson.*

2. An elastick body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: the *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*

The spring must be made of good steel, well tempered, and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the sudderer throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow!
Dryden.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author flums by vulgar *springs* to move *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight.
Dryden.

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground!
Addison.

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship because it will;
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents, how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben Jonson.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *springs*; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakesp.*

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below;
These things the views without the body's eyes.
Davies.

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.
Dryden.

Nile hears him knocking at his seven-fold gates,
And locks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams,
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know;
Though now I am, I was not always so
Then that from which I was must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. *1 Samuel*

10. Cause; original.

The season of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three *springs*. *Blackmore*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift*

SPRING. } *n. s.* A youth. Obsolete.
SPRINGAL. }

Before the bull she pastur'd winged love,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*.
A burning torch about his head did move
As in their sire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Ofrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakesp.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend,
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryd.*

With hasty *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones: one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastick noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash shoots reveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE. *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns, that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *spring*.]

1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had throve, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackmore.*

Thus salt contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by reducing the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy* *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley.*

2. [from *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Exodus.*

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle waters of purifying upon them. *Numbers.*

3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſcattering in ſmall particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full aſſurance of faith, having our hearts *ſprinkled* from an evil conſcience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *ſprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *ſprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

The prieſt ſhall *ſprinkle* of the oil with his fingers. *Leviticus.*

Baptiſm may well enough be performed by *ſprinkling*, or effuſion of water. *Aylife.*

When dext'rous damſels twirl the *ſprinkling* mop,
And cleanſe the ſpatter'd faſh, and ſcrub the ſtairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

SPRI'NKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprinkle.*] One that ſprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ſpꝛytꝛan, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.*

Toads ſometimes exclude or *ſprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout. Uſed of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot: ſprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will ſweat a little, and ſhew the chit or *ſprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit maſt. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themſelves of the fireſhip, by cutting the *ſpritſail* tackle off with their ſhort hatchets. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *ſprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

Of theſe am I who thy protection claim;
A watchful *ſprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *ſpritefully* drew from the darts the corſe,
And hearſt it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

SPRI'TELY. *adv.* [from *ſprite.*] Gayly.

You have not ſeene young heifers, luſtily kept,
Fill'd full of daiſies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels, all ſo *ſpritely* given,
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The old pret. of *ſpring.*

Not miſtruſting, till theſe new curioſities *ſprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein miſpent, or the time waſtefully conſumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ſpꝛytꝛan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *ſprit*, and by a very frequent tranſpoſition *ſpirt* or *ſpurt*, are all the ſame word.]

1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *ſprouting* leaves that ſaw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the fight. *Cowley.*

Try whether theſe things in the *ſprouting* do increaſe weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *ſprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *ſprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*

We find no ſecurity to prevent germination, having made triel of grains, whoſe ends, cut off, have notwithſtanding *ſprouted*. *Brown.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon ſeen
Sprouting with ſudden leaves of ſprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *ſprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For phyſick ſome, and ſome deſign'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envied Britannia, ſturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top ſhe proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *ſprouts* againſt the ſtroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the cone or *ſprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To ſhoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *ſprout* with moiſture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning duſt its head begins to rear,
And on the aſhes *ſprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *ſprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumbering leaves, or taſſel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about,
Number my ranks, and viſit every *ſprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *ſprouts* of ſhrubs; and, after it had taſted, it began to eat of ſuch as are the uſual food of goats. *Ray.*

SPROUTS. *n. ſ.* pl. [from *ſprout.*] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French; but he propoſes it with heſitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *ſprout*: *Caſaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing coſtly and elegant, and thence probably came *ſpruce.*] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently uſed of things with a ſerious meaning; it is now uſed only of perſons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that chryſtal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *ſpruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle ſtreet,
Tho' ſome more *ſpruce* companion thou doſt meet. *Donne.*

Along the criſped ſhades and bow'rs
Revels the *ſpruce* and jocund ſpring;
The graces, and the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I muſt not ſlip into too *ſpruce* a ſtyle for ſerious matters; and yet I approve not that dull inſipid way of writing practiſed by many chymiſts. *Boyle.*

He put his hand and beard in order,
The *ſpruce*r to accoſt and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is ſo *ſpruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a ſtrange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *ſpruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of fir.

SPRUCEBE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *ſprucebeer* is a good balſamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *Pruſſian leather.*] *Ainſworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden.*

SPRU'CELY. *adv.* [from *ſpruce.*] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpring.*

Tall Norway fir their maſts in battle ſpent,
And Engliſh oaks *ſprung* leaks and planks relent. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height
Aloft the *ſprung*, and ſteer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *ſprung* from kings ſhall know leſs joy than I! *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *n. ſ.* A ſhort knife; any ſhort thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than ſtrongeſt weeds that grow theſe ſtones betwixt;
My *ſpud* theſe nettles from the ſtones can part,
No knife ſo keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn.* *n. ſ.* [perhaps properly *ſpoolers.*] Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpirituous and fiery *ſpume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they ſhoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their diſſolution, leave a froth and *ſpume* upon them, which are cauſed by the airy parts diffuſed by the congealable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*ſpumeus*, Latin; from
SPU'MY. } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cauſe is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts ſuffer a turgeſcence, and becoming airy and *ſpumous*, aſcend into the ſurface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madneſs, rolling from afar,
The *ſpumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war,
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and inſult the rocky ſhore. *Dryd.*

The *ſpumous* and florid ſtate of the blood, in paſſing through the lungs, ariſes from its own elaſticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpin.*

The nymph nor *ſpun*, nor dreſs'd with artful pride,
Her veſt was gather'd up, her hair was tied *Addiſon.*

SPUNGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it ſhall but ſqueezing you, and, *ſpunge*, you ſhall be dry again. *Shakſpeare.*

Conſidering the motion that was impreſſed by the painter's hand upon the *ſpunge*, compounded with the ſpecifick gravity of the *ſpunge*, and the reſiſtance of the air, the *ſpunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquiſite of *ſpunging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſponge upon them, or riot at their coſt.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *ſpunginghouſe*. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpunge.*]

1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſponge.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *ſpungy* ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe air our ſtaple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moiſt; watery.

I ſaw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *ſpungy* ſouth to this part of the weſt,
There vanish'd in the ſun-beams. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shakſp.*

PUNK. *n. ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

To make white powder, the beſt way is by the powder of rotten willows: *ſpunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it ruſſet. *Brown.*

PUR. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpuna, Saxon; *ſpore*, Daniſh, Iſlandick, and Dutch; *eſperon*, French.] A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *ſpur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horſe whereon the governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the ſeat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it ſtraight feel the *ſpur*. *Shakſpeare.*

He preſently ſet *ſpurs* to his horſe, and departed with the reſt of the company. *Knolles.*

Was I for this nitiled Sir,
A girt with ruſty ſword and *ſpur*,
To tame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

Incitement; inſtigation. It is uſed with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has uſed it with *of*; but, if he ſpeaks properly, he means to make the following word perſonal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unleſs there be ſome end, the deſire whereof provoketh unto action, how ſhould that divine power of the ſoul, that ſpirit of our mind, ever ſtir itſelf into action, unleſs it have alſo the like *ſpur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *ſpur*, but our own cauſe,
To prick us to redreſs? *Shakſpeare.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *ſpur of* a particular occaſion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *ſpur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts, and emulation, which is the other *ſpur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are propoſed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *ſpur to* human induſtry and action, is uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

The former may be a *ſpur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the ſtudy, without any ſolidity but. *Cheyne.*

A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teaſes.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Jingle their *ſpurs* together. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth or their *ſpur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend, ſome talons, ſome claws, ſome *ſpurs* and tuſks. *Ray.*

Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag.

The ſtrong-bas'd promontory
Have I made ſhake, and pluckt up by the *ſpurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his fits of ſtarting ſits, *ſpurred* him up to the very top of the coach. *Addiſon.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rid 'em in ſtrongly, and he *ſpur'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is cancelled? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them aſs, for though they have no natural mettle; yet, they are *ſpurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier.*

To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time:
So much they *ſpur* their expedition. *Shakſpeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be ſo tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *ſpur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *ſpurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakſ.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians ſhall be there,
And, *ſpurring* from the fight, confeſs their fear:
A double wreath ſhall crown our Cæſar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To preſs forward.

Alcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *ſpurring* on, his equals ſoon o'erpaſs *Dryden.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *ſpurring* on, refine themſelves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the ſpur.

I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakſpeare*

What! ſhall each *ſpurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new-penſion'd tycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpurge*, Fr. *ſpurgie*, Dut. from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are ſeventy-one ſpecies of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *ſpurge* is a biennial plant, and uſed in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in theſe plants is uſed by ſome to deſtroy warts, but particular care ſhould be taken in the application, becauſe it is a ſtrong cauſtick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *ſpurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants poſitional operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE *Flax. n. ſ.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Laurel* or *Mezereon. n. ſ.* [*chamædaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive. n. ſ.* [*chamælea*. Lat.] A ſhrub.

SPURGE *Wort. n. ſ.* [*tiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but ſuch as are *ſpurious*, ſuperſtitious, and not conſonant to the prime rule of faith. *White*

The coin that ſhows the firſt is generally rejected as *ſpurious*, nor is the other eſteemed more authentick by the preſent Roman medaliſts. *Addiſon*

If any thing elſe has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *ſpurious* additions. *Swift*

2. Not legitimate; baſtard.

Your Scipios, Cæſars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
Theſe gods on earth, are all the *ſpurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addiſon.*

SPU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpurious.*] Adulterateneſs; ſtate of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and ſpeak of his *ſpuriouſneſs* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. *Waterland*

SPU'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſperlan*, Fr.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

All-ſaints, do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For ſplats and *ſpurlings* for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꝑpnnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot.

They ſuppoſe'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And *ſpurn* in pieces poſts of adamant. *Shakſpeare*
Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And *ſpurn* me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *ſpurn* a ſtranger cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakſpeare.*

He in the ſurging ſmoke
Uplifted *ſpurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd
To do a ſovereign juſtice to myſelf,
And *ſpurn* thee from my preſence. *Dryden.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *ſpurn* her from me with my foot. *Spectator.*

A milk-white bull ſhall at your altars ſtand,
That threats a fight, and *ſpurns* the riſing ſand. *Pope.*

When Athens ſinks by fates unjuſt,
When wild barbarians *ſpurn* her duſt. *Pope.*

Now they, who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *ſpurn* ſome others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain.

In wiſdom I ſhould aſk your name;
But ſince thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
What fate and merely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I diſdain and *ſpurn*. *Shakſ.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domeſticks will pay a more chearful ſervice, when they find themſelves not *ſpurned* becauſe fortune has laid them at their maſters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance.

A ſon to blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon;
Nay more, to *ſpurn* at your moſt royal image. *Shakſpeare.*

I, Pandulph, do religiouſly demand
Why thou againſt the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully doſt *ſpurn*? *Shakſpeare.*

Inſtruct me why
Vanoc ſhould *ſpurn* againſt our rule, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*

2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *ſpurns*,
The glaſſes ſhatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

The inſolence of office, and the *ſpurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakſp.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRER *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Lat.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream.

It from a puncture of a vein, the manner of the *ſpurting* out of the blood will ſhew it. *Wiſeman.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſe-way; a bridle road diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſputum*, Lat.] The act of ſpitting.

A moiſt conſumption receives its nomenclature from a moiſt *ſputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough *Harvey.*

To SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It ſcalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *ſputt'ring* in the flame, works outwards into tears *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel ſhe plies,
Foreſees the ſtorms impending in the ſkies,
When ſparkling lamps the *ſputt'ring* light advance,
And in the ſockets only bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

A puking owl ſat *ſputtering* at the ſun, and aſked him what he meant, to ſtand ſtaring her in the eyes? *L'Eſtrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputt'ring* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTER. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which among the nations of *Caucasus* still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees*.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakspeare.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY.]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay? *Donne.*

As tyger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be dress,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? *King.*

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sun pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Pope.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squash.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shaksp.*

I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier.*

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUABPI'E. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

SQUA'DRON. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadrone*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. *Milton.*

2. Part of an army; a troop.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowers the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus heed,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful cate desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious couplements;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments *Spenser.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden.*
All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*. *Pope.*

2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *squall*.] Screamer, one that screams.

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUALOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Coarseness, nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*. *Ben Jonson.*

What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly, covered with scales.

The sea was replenished with fish of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woodward.*

Those galls and bulls are produced in the gem of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Derham.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonick.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely, to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*

They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*. *Swift.*

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men;
To *squander* some, and some to hide again. *Pope.*

True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than used they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power, or even inclination, to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad. *Shakspeare.*

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From several quarters, and inclose the rear. *Dryden.*

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers hearts; upon the turn
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *squander*.] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter; a laviſher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *ſquanderers* and waſters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*ysgwâr*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and poſts were *ſquare*, with the windows *Kings.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The ſtraight looks crooked, and the *ſquare* grows round. *Prior.*

2. Forming a right angle.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines *ſquare* to other lines or ſtraight ſides, and try the ſquareneſs of their work. *Moxon.*

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three ſquare, five ſquare.

Catching up in haſte his three *ſquare* ſhield,
And ſtuming helmet, ſoon him buckled to the field *Spenſer*

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almoſt three *ſquare*, is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*

4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable.

She's a moſt triumphant lady, if report be *ſquare* to her. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as, a *ſquare* man.

6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair: as, *ſquare* dealing.

All have not offended;
For thoſe that were, it is not *ſquare* to take
On thoſe that are, revenge; crimes like to lands
Are not inherited. *Shakſpeare.*

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE. *n. ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides.

Then did a ſharped ſpire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way, in *ſquare* appear to me,
Juſtly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level ſee. *Spenſer.*
Rais'd of graſſy turf their table was,
And on her ample *ſquare* from ſide to ſide
All autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide.

The ſtatue of Alexander VII. ſtands in the large *ſquare* of the town. *Addyon.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *ſquare* which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *ſquares* which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct. Not now much uſed.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous, Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of *ſquare*. *Hooker.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at firſt evil plotted, and through other overſights came more out of *ſquare*, to that diſorder which it is now come unto. *Spenſer.*

I have not kept my *ſquare*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing ſo much ſetteth this art of influence out of *ſquare* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare. Not in uſe.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *ſquares* of war. *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our *ſquares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of ſuch a hilding foe. *Shakſp.*

7. A *ſquare* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the ſkies,
On the broad baſe of fifty thouſand riſe:
Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *ſquare*. *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *ſquare* may mean only *capacity*.

I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys
Which the moſt precious *ſquare* of ſenſe poſſeſſes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Level; equality.

Men ſhould ſort themſelves with their equals, for a rich man that converſes upon the *ſquare* with a poor man, ſhall certainly undo him. *L'Eſtrange.*

We live not on the *ſquare* with ſuch as theſe,
Such are our betters who can better pleaſe. *Dryd.*

10. Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions and aſpects,
In ſextile, *ſquare*, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial uſe.

I ſhall break no *ſquares* whether it be to or not *L'Eſtrange.*

12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds.

Cheſsboards being full of ſquares.

One frog looked about him to ſee how *ſquares* went with their new king. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a ſquare.

Circles to *ſquare*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man exceſſive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *ſquare* all the reſt
By Creſſid's rule. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea ſuperſtitiouſly,
I will be *ſquar'd* by this. *Shakſpeare*
How tranſitorily I *ſquare* my talk! *Shakſpeare*
Thou 'rt fain to have a ſtubborn fool,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *ſquar'ſt* thy life accordingly. *Shakſpeare.*

He employs not on us the hammer and the chiſel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *ſquare* and faſhion our hard and ſtubborn hearts. *Boyle*

God has deſigned us a meaſure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *ſquare* our actions. *Decay of Piety*

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wiſeſt man in the world, becauſe he applied his ſtudies to the moral part, the *ſquaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living ſermon of the truths he taught:
For this by rules ſevere his life he *ſquar'd*,
That all might ſee the doctrine which they heard *Dryden*

Thus muſt convince all ſuch who have, upon a wrong interpretation, preſumed to *ſquare* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations ſhewn their abhorrence of univerſity education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, bleſt providence, and *ſquare* my trial
To my proportion'd ſtrength. *Milton.*

Some profeſſions can equally *ſquare* themſelves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South.*

6. To reſpect in quartile.

O'er Libra's ſign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *ſquare* the ſcales.
Creech.

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit with; to fit with.

I let them by the rule, and, as they *ſquare*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, bare. *Dryd.*

His deſcription *ſquares* exactly to line.
Woodward.

Theſe marine bodies do not *ſquare* with thoſe opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete.

Are you ſuch fools
To *ſquare* for this? would it offend you then
That both ſhould ſpeed? *Shakſpeare.*

But they do *ſquare*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there.
Shakſpeare.

SQUA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquare*.] The ſtate of being ſquare.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines ſquare to other lines or ſtraight lines, and try the *ſquareneſs* of their work *Moxon*

Motion, *ſquareneſs*, or any particular ſhape, are the accidents of body. *Watts.*

SQUASH. *n. ſ.* [from *quaſh*.]

1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *ſquaſh* is before it is a peaſcod, or a codling when it is almoſt an apple. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [*melopepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Squaſh is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *ſquaſh*, this gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſudden fall.

Since they will overload my ſhoulders, I ſhall throw down the burden with a *ſquaſh* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies.

My fall was ſtopped by a terrible *ſquaſh*, that ſounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad cloſe at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

Her deareſt comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

The ſquill inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the ſquill-fiſh the head is broad and *ſquat*. *Grew.*

Anna in verſe, in proſe the maid,
Throughout the body *ſquat* or tall,
Is *bona fide* all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.*

1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe.

A ſtitch falls down, that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She ſits at *ſquat*, and ſcrubs her leathern face.
Dryden.

2. A ſudden fall.

Bruiſes, *ſquats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to thoſe that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* Alort of mineral.

The *ſquat* conſiſts of tin ore and ſpar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqueaka*, Swediſh.]

1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone.

> The ſheeted dead
> Did *ſqueak* and gibber in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakſ.*

Cart wheels *ſqueak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

> Like the new Arion ſail,
> The lute ſtill trembling underneath thy nail:
> At thy well ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
> The trebles *ſqueak* for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbuſſes, planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *ſqueaking* of a fiddle, and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *ſqueaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addiſon.*

> How like brutes organs are to ours
> They grant, if higher powers think fit,
> A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
> And that, for any thing in nature,
> Pigs might *ſqueak* love odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*

> In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
> And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet *ſqueaks.* *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulyſſes the *ſqueaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obſtinate, put a civil queſtion to him upon the rack, and he *ſqueaks*, I warrant him. *Dry.*

SQUEAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry, a cry of pain.

> Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
> In panick horrour of purſuing dogs;
> With many a deadly grunt and doleful *ſqueak*,
> Poor ſwine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* ſeems a ſhort ſudden cry, and *ſqueal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *quawmiſh* or *qualmiſh*, from *qualm*.] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned; being apt to take offence without much reaſon. It is uſed always in diſlike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance ſake, he ſeemed very *ſqueamiſh* in reſpect of the charge he had of the princeſs Pamela. *Sidney.*

> Quoth he, that honour's very *ſqueamiſh*,
> That takes a baſting for a blemiſh;
> For what's more honourable than ſcars,
> Or ſkin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

> His ſtyle is ruſtick, and perhaps too plain
> The men of *ſqueamiſh* taſte to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to ſee a man at once *ſqueamiſh* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occaſion to oppoſe the ancients and the moderns, or to be *ſqueamiſh* on either ſide. He that wiſely conducts his mind in the purſuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſqueamiſh*.] In a faſtidious manner.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh*.] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs.

The thorough-paced politician muſt laugh at the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of his conſcience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worſhip of the hoſt of heaven; it is but conquering a little *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſtomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To adminiſter this doſe, fifty thouſand operators, conſidering the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſome ſtomachs, and the peeviſhneſs of young children, is but reaſonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiſan, Saxon; *yſgwaſgu*, Welſh.]

1. To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies.

It is applied to the *ſqueezing* or preſſing of things downwards, as in the preſſes for printing. *Wilkins.*

The ſinking of the earth would make a convulſion of the air, and that crack muſt ſo ſhake or *ſqueeze* the atmoſphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

> He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
> And *ſqueez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

> None acted mournings forc'd to ſhow,
> Or *ſqueeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

> When Florio ſpeaks, what virgin could withſtand,
> If gentle Damon did not *ſqueeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion.

In a civil war people muſt expect to be cruſhed and *ſqueezed* toward the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion.

A concave ſphere of gold filled with water and ſoldered up, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water *ſqueeze* through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops, like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

> What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
> In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
> Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
> Ev'n to the dregs and *ſqueezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through cloſe bodies.

Many a publick miniſter comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *ſqueeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure.

> A ſubtile art ſtands with wondrous ſkill,
> That bears impriſon'd winds, of gentler kind
> Than thoſe that erſt Laertes' ſon encloſ'd:
> Peaceful they ſleep, but let the tuneful *ſqueeze*
> Of lab'ring elbow rouze them, out they fly
> Melodious, and with ſprightly accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *n. ſ.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

> He tore the earth which he had ſav'd
> From *ſquelch* of knight, and ſtorm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So ſoon as the poor devil had recovered the *ſquelch*, away he ſcampers, bawling like mad. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſchieben*, German, to puſh forward. This etymology, though the beſt that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Uſed in ſport.

The armada at Calais, ſir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to ſay, were ſuddenly driven away with *ſquibs*; for it was no more than a ſtratagem of fire boats manleſs, and ſent upon them. *Bacon.*

The ſtreſs of the youth compareth the French valour to a *ſquib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but ſuddenly extinguiſhes. *Howel.*

> Lampoons, like *ſquibs*, may make a preſent blaze;
> But time, and thunder, pay reſpect to bays. *Waller.*

> Furious he begins his march,
> Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
> With *ſquibs* and crackers arm'd, to throw
> Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

> Critics on verſe, as *ſquibs* on triumphs wait,
> Proclaim the glory, and augment the ſtate. *Young.*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in uſe.

> Aſked for their paſs by every *ſquib*,
> That liſt at will them to revile or ſnib. *Spenſer.*

The *ſquibs*, in the common phraſe, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Lat. *ſquille*, French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root, like an onion; the leaves are broad, the flowers are like thoſe of ornithogalum, or the ſtarry hyacinth. They grow in a long ſpike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put into a *ſquill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itſelf. *Bacon.*

> 'Twill down like oxymel of *ſquills*. *Roſcommon.*

> The ſelf-ſame atoms
> Can, in the truffle, furniſh out a feaſt,
> And nauſeate, in the ſcaly *ſquill*, the taſte. *Creech.*

2. A fiſh.

3. An inſect.

The *ſquill* inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the *ſquill* fiſh, in having a long body covered with a cruſt, compoſed of ſeveral rings; the head broad and ſquat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſquinancie*, *ſquinance*, Fr. *ſquinanzia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſy.

Uſed for *ſquinancies* and inflammations of the throat, it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *ſquinancy* there is danger of ſuffocation. [illegible]

SQUINT. *adj.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Looking obliquely, looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.

> Where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
> Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
> That I incline to hope rather than fear,
> And gladly baniſh *ſquint* ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of viſion.

Some can *ſquint* when they will; and children ſet upon a table, with a candle behind them, [illegible] eyes will move outwards, to ſee the light, and ſo induce *ſquinting*. [illegible]

Not a period of this epiſtle but *ſquints* towards another over againſt it. [illegible]

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique viſion.

> [illegible] is the foul Flibbertigibbet, he gives the web and the pin, *ſquints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shakeſp.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

[illegible] began already to *ſquint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the ſanctuary. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the ſight directed oblique.

He was ſo *ſquinteyed*, that he ſeemed ſpitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

> This is ſuch a falſe and *ſquinteyed* praiſe,
> Which ſeeming to look upwards on his glories,
> Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

> The timbrel and the *ſquintifego* maid
> Of Iſis awe thee; left the goſe [illegible]
> Should with a ſwelling dropſy ſtuff thy [illegible] *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. A cant word.

> I remember thine eyes well enough:
> Doſt thou *ſquiny* at me? *Shakeſp.*

SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [contraction of *eſquire*; *eſcuyer*, Fr.] See ESQUIRE.

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.

> He will maintain you like a gentleman.
> Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the degree of a *ſquire*. *Shakeſp.*

> The reſt are princes, barons, knights, *ſquires*,
> And gentlemen of blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.

> Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes' ſquire,
> Now left to rule Aſcanius. *Dryden.*

> Knights, *ſquires*, and ſteeds muſt enter on the ſtage. [illegible]

3. An attendant at court.

> Return with her—I could as well be brought
> To knee his throne, and *ſquire*-like penſion beg,
> To keep baſe life a-foot. [illegible]

SQUI'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*eſcureuil*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Lat.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In th' end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger [illegible] and used to [illegible] to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse
Whole troops. *Pope.*

His weapons are, a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water [illegible] with *squirts* of an infusion of the melon [illegible] water. *Bacon.*

SQUIRTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *L'Estrange.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son,
Stabb'd by the self same hand that made these wounds. *Shakspeare.*

Portius, think thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison.*

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: 'twill *stab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

To STAB. *v. n.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war,
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden.*

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name, as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

2. To offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakspeare.*

3. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakspeare.*

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakspeare.*

Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *stab.*] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Lat.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.

By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground,
Break not the poles. *Blackmore.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *stability.* *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so stick or are so entangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.

If men would be unstable,
He must be like a rock, a coast, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *stable*, but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden.*

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.

In this region of chance and variety, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal, nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a stable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or
STA'BLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stableman* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine,
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. [illegible]

STA'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *stable.*]

1. Power to stand.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhound in a leash ready to slip. *Cowell.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife,
I'll go in couples with her. *Shakspeare.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side. *Shakspeare.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thessalonians.*

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

At the end of every pier was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wotton.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn door
Stoutly struts his dames before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable,
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A statesman making a *stack* of chimneys the foundation of the house took. *Wyrman.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser.*

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *n. s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *n. s.* [ꞅtaðel, Sax. a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.

2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He came then on, his weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist girt about. *Spenser.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *stadles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser.*

[illegible] *stadles* [illegible] *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles.

[illegible]
[illegible] *stadled* [illegible] *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. s.* [*stadt* and *houder*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. s.* plural *staves.* [ꞅtæꝼ, Sax. *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

If much you would please him,
[illegible] you would make a *staff*
[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chief [illegible], that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff* out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts
Shakspeare.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakspeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him *Holyday.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their *staves*. *Shakspeare.*

He that bought the sham ran greater risque than t'other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange.*

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glist'ring *staff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign. *Milton.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a tub Lanson, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dext'rously fix'd,
Which, in the spacious pocket turning round,
Scoop'd out the big round belly from its orb
Addison.

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown.*

6. An ensign of an officer; a badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain *Shakspeare.*

All his officers take their *staves*, but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them.
Hayward

7. [*Stef*, Icelandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical, yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Cato once a panegyric sung'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and, though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare.*

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range
Dryden

The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore.
Pope.

STAGE. *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr.]

1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stage* wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, safely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stage* play. *Knolles.*

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome. *Dryden.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*Statio*, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begun your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me as my guide. *Hammond.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker*

Men drop to fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive as dead. *Young*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the feats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.

I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakspeare*

STAGECO'ACH. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their full horns through the town move flow,
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

STA'GEPLAYER. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold to dearer as *stageplayers* or actors *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER. *n. s.* [from *stage*.]

1. A player.

You, safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument uses wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot.
L'Estrange.

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away.
Dryden

One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers.
Dryden.

Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STAGEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *stag*.] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STAGGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to stagger; after which he fell down as dead.

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight
Deep was the wound, he *stagger'd* with the stroke.
Dryden.

Then revelling the Tenyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* knees betray'd. *Id.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*, if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him ease, he will recover his strength. *Irish.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in the attempt. *Shakspeare.*

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Romans.*

These means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience will *stagger*. *Bacon.*

No heretick's desire to spread
Their light opinions like these Epicures;
For to their *stagg'ring* thoughts are conform'd,
And other men's assent their doubt assures
Donne.

If thou confidently depend on the truth of it without any doubting or *staggering*, thou shalt be accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind
Faithhood shall want its triumph I begin
To *stagger*; but I'll prop my belief within. *Donne.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question cost at first to *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in't. *Shakspeare.*

Whosoever will read the story of this war will find himself much *staggered*, and put to think a riddle.

When a prince finds it honour and piety enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance
Howell.

The shells being lodged with the bones of terrestrial animals, and other like natural tokens, are apt to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were to be
Burnet.

STA'GGERS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

His horse hath but a quarter of the evils, stark spoiled with the *staggers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *stagnant*.] The

ftate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*ftagnans*, Lat.] Motionlefs; ftill; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ftagnant* in its ample feat,
The fun would through it fpread deftructive heat. *Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water, that the fand now was caft into layers, and not to a regular fettlement, from a water quiet and *ftagnant.* *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual floth,
That gloomy flumber of the *ftagnant* foul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*ftagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionlefs; to have no courfe or ftream.

The water which now arifes muft have all ftagnated at the furface, and could never poffibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ftrata been thus raifed up. *Woodward.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes ftagnates, and unites itfelf to the veffel through which it flows. *Arbuthnot.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marfhes *ftagnate* *Thomfon*

STAGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ftagnate.*] Stop of courfe; ceffation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps furround Geneva on all fides, they form a vaft bafon, where there would be a conftant *ftagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind fcatter them from time to time. *Addifon.*

To what great ends fubfervient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the fkies.
This from *ftagnation* and corruption faves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves *Blackmore*

STAID. *part. adj.* [from *ftay.*] Sober; grave; regular; compofed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thy felf
In fuch behaviour of lefs fear, ere wildnefs
Vanquifh my *ftaider* fenfes *Shakfpeare.*

This feems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *ftaid* wifdom's hue. *Milton*

I fhould not be a perfuader to them of ftudying much in the fpring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds, but to ride out, with prudent and *ftaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton*

I am the more at eafe in fir Roger's family, becaufe it confifts of fober and *ftaid* perfons. *Addifon.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. f.* [from *ftaid.*] Sobriety; gravity, regularity; contrariety to wildnefs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ferenity and fixed *ftaidnefs* which is neceffary to fo fevere an intentnefs. *Glanville.*

If fometimes he appears too gay, yet a fecret gracefulnefs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ftaidnefs* and fobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*yftaeniaw*, Welfh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Atar *yftaenaid.* *Taliefiyn*, an old Britifh poet.]

1. To blot; to fpot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glafs;
If that her breath will mift or *ftain* the ftone,
Why then fhe lives *Shakfpeare.*

From the gafh a ftream
His armour *ftain'd*, ere while fo bright. *Milton*

Embrace again, my fons: be foes no more,
Nor ftain your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To die; to tinge.

3. To difgrace; to fpot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now foil'd and *ftain'd.* *Milton.*

STAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; fpot; difcoloration.

We no where meet with a more pleafing fhow than what appears in the heavens at the rifing and fetting of the fun, which is wholly made up of thofe different *ftains* of light that fhew themfelves in clouds of a different fituation. *Addifon.*

Swift trouts, diverfified with crimfon *ftains*;
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itfelf can wholly wafh their *ftains*,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the foul remains
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And fpots of fin *Dryden*

To folemn actions of royalty and juftice, their futable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ftain*? *Hooker*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which fuch places have, is, I truft, without any blemifh or *ftain* of herefy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth, renew'd, fhall be made pure
To fanctity, that fhall receive no *ftain.* *Milton*

Ulyffes bids his friends to caft lots, for if he had made the choice himfelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ftain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome*

3. Caufe of reproach; fhame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praife, and yet the *ftain*, of all womankind. *Sidney*

STA'INER. *n. f.* [from *ftain.*] One who ftains; one who blots, one that dies, a dier.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *ftain.*]

1. Free from blots or fpots. Not in ufe.

The phenix wings are not fo rare
For faultlefs length and *ftainlefs* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from fin or reproach.

I cannot love him,
Yet I fuppofe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eftate, of frefh and *ftainlefs* youth. *Shakfpeare.*

STAIR. *n. f.* [ſτæᵹeɲ, Saxon; *fteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we afcend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently ufed for the whole order of fteps; but *ftair* now, if it be ufed at all, fignifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of fteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ftair* upright, but winding almoft the full compafs about, that the fteepnefs be the more infenfible *Sidney*

How many cowards, whofe hearts are all as falfe
As *ftairs* of fand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakf*
Slaver with lips as common as the *ftairs*
That mount the capitol. *Shakfpeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ftairs*, of fome forty foot high *Bacon*

Sir James Tirrel repaired to the tower by night, attended by two fervants, ftood at the *ftair*-foot, and fent thefe two villains to execute the murder *Bacon.*

The *ftairs* were fuch as whereon Jacob faw
Angels afcending and defcending. *Milton.*

Satan now on the lower *ftair*,
That fcal'd by fteps of gold to heaven gate,
Looks down with wonder at the fudden view
Of all this world. *Milton.*

Trembling he fprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ftaid for *ftairs*, but down the depth he threw
His body; on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. f.* [*ftair* and *cafe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ftairs.

To make a complete *ftaircafe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ftaircafe*, where the eafinefs of the afcent, the difpofition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addifon.*

STAKE. *n. f.* [ſτaca, Saxon; *ftaeck*, Dutch; *eftaca*, Spanifh.]

1. A poft or ftrong ftick fixed in the ground.

The more I fhaked the *ftake* which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ftill it funk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ftand the poor town in great ftead, as hitherto their minifters foreign eftimation hath been the beft *ftake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to fet before his archers,
Inftead whereof fharp *ftakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakfpeare.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to fmall *ftakes*, and the raifed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon.*

Or fharpen *ftakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The fallow twigs to tie the ftraggling vine. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a fharpen'd *ftake* ftrong Dryas found,
And in the fhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a palifade or fence.

That hollow I fhould know: what are you? fpeak
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ftakes* elfe. *Milton.*

4. The poft to which a beaft is tied to be baited.

We are at the *ftake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakfpeare.*
Have you not fet mine honour at the *ftake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakfpeare.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it had this meaning: I fuppofe it is fo named from being *at ftake*, that is, in a ftate of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time fhort pleafure now to take,
Of little life the beft to make,
And manage wifely the laft *ftake.* *Cowley.*

O then, what intereft fhall I make
To fave my laft important *ftake*,
When the moft juft have caufe to quake! *Rofcom.*

He ventures little for fo great a *ftake.* *More.*

Th' increafing found is borne to either fhore,
And for their *ftakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was fo contrived, that one particular caft took up the whole *ftake*, and, when fome others came up, you laid down *Arbuthnot.*

6. The ftate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he faw plainly that his kingdom muft again be put to the *ftake*, and that he muft fight for it. *Bacon.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ftake*,
For cov'nant and the caufe's fake? *Hudibras.*

The honour of the nation being in a manner at *ftake* to make good feveral defeciencies *Davenant.*

Of my crown thou too much care doft take,
That which I value more, my love's at *ftake.* *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereft at *ftake* in a diftant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good fhare of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ftake.* *Addifon.*

7. The *ftake* is a fmall anvil, which ftands upon a fmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occafion offers; or elfe it hath a ftrong iron fpike at the bottom, let into fome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to fet fmall cold work ftraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chiffel or cold punch. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faften, fupport, or defend with pofts fet upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they played for themselves. *South.*

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addis.*

I'll *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays, And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*

STALACTITES. *n. s.* [from σταλαζω.] Spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt, except when it is applied to *beer*, it commonly means worse for age.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*,
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion, so doth novelty; wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale*, for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. s.* [from ꞅtælan, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned, but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shaksp.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shaks.*

3. [from *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrowe's *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further than it might be seene, he call'd his spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

Were I a common laughter, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor. *Shakspeare.*

A barren spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations,
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakspeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having the Thisbeast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old, of long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *B. Jonson.*

STA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled, but somewhat better than bottles of the same drink and *staleness*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ꞅtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shakspeare.*

Unfold th' eternal door:
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guards, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground,
Nor wonted voice bely'd nor vaunting sound. *Dryd.*

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope.*

2. It is often used with some intimation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he, for yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon.*

STALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenser.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks. *Smith.*

2. [*stele*, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, and put into a steep glass filled with quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it: after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherwise than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Rose-ones, I.ead ev'ry finger, at the stalks,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bed. *Dryden.*

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made like little bladders, like those in the plume or stalk of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction, but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private designs. *Hale.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. s.* [ꞅteal, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high raised heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman.*

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of their race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots. 1 *Kings.*

His fellow sought what lodging he could find,
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

Peis Hoy fast found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *Gay.*

How pedlars *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*.
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Romans fall. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The Pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign

such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warburt.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such encheason, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that won't ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal. *Spenser.*

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox? *Shakspeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [for *install*.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights as thou art *stall'd* in mine. *Shakspeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.
2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the wooers feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION. *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton. Estallon*, French; *stallone*, Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ſtælan, to leap.] A horse kept for mares.

The perfect defects are breeding without choice of stallions in shape or size. *Temple.*

If the Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *stalworth*. [ſtælpeorð, Sax. stout.]

His *stallworn* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shakspeare.*

STA'MINA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.
2. The solids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.
4. A slight sort of stuff.

STAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.
2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers *Ray* makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STA'MMEL. *n. s.* A species of red colour.

Red hood, the first that doth appear
In stammel: scarlet is too dear. *Ben Jonson.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ſtamen, a stammerer, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about: but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stamm'ring*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakspeare.*

She *stammers*, oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagean juice,
Which *stamm'ring* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthnot.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward.

If Arcite thus deplore
His sufferings, Palemon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryd.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.*

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*, Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's coin. *Shaksp.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framable abstracted conceptions, and not of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

No sufficient reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it, or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet, having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters. *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt*. *Shakspeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakspeare.*

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jeremiah.*

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP. *n. s.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy;
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only, others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of, the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estr.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of bear's own *stamp*, not vulgar make;
Blessed in giving, and severe to take. *Harte.*

STA'MPER. *n.s.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crasing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, among our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched*. *Brown.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and essay'd
To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched*. *Luke.*

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each *staunch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without errour or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purlue it. *Shakspeare.*

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER. *n.s.* [from *stanch*.] One that stops blood.

STA'NCHION. *n.s.* [*estançon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his *staunchless* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood*. [ꝥandan, Gothick and Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanick host,
Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;
Fear shrunk my sinews, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*;
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaksp.*

Sun in Gideon *stand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of christendom *stand* at a bay. *Bacon.*

Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,
And stable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakspeare.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakspeare*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbaroſſa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardiness. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life. *Esther.*

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldierly word *stand*, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches; for this therefore *stand* always chief. *Bacon.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If men make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth*. 1 *Corinthians.*

That fops and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest! *Dryden.*

15. [*estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expected.

The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*
Divided. *Milton.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden.*

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New sex'd, and straight recover'd into man. *Dryden.*

They expect to be favoured, who find not in themselves any one of those qualifications that belong to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to that of our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of logick, nor uses it. *Locke.*

Persians and Grecks like turns of nature hit,
And the world's victor *stood* subdued by wit. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame the malignant fables accordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakspeare.*

I will punish you, that ye may know that my word shall surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer.*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Psalms.*

17. To consist; to have its being or existence.

That could not make him, that did the less not perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, what *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Hebrews.*

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand*
Within the eye of honour, be assur'd
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

So it *stands*; and thus I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck. *Shakspeare.*

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household *stands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *stands* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The boil bubbled long stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*
I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest *stood* fast. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *stand*, auspicious mistress. *Shakspeare.*
An utter unnatural neet disobedience has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his maker *South*

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks you were not like yourself last day in argument with the emperor, I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon*

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. Whereupon the presbyterians of the kirk, left forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanderson*
He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed and be still. *Psalms*
I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Galatians*

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics. *Spectator.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*,
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*
To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shaksp.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*
Shall we sound him?
I think he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shaksp.*
It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakspeare.*

30. To be in a place; to be representative.

Chilon said that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters, that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*
I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*
Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 *Corinthians.*
How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*
Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand*,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope.*

33. To have direction toward any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderson's Life.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare*
He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer *Knolles.*
I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word *Deuteronomy.*
Stand by when he is going. *Swift*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ucuy glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection *Shakspeare*
Each third - he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is pull'd of the golden number. *Spectator*
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Bacon.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakspeare*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument *Locke*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. 2 *Maccabees.*
It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English? *Shakspeare.*

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lye when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor.*
The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver.*
Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shakspeare.*

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what them is would do, or into afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly act, the same shall they receive, so far as they *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good, unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*
Some influences of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. *Taylor.*
It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay. *Davies.*
Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

48. *To* STAND *by*. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange*
If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentlemen, you'll *stand by* me. *Dryden.*

Our good works will attend and *stand* by us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. *To* STAND *by*. To be present, without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son.
Shakspeare.

50. *To* STAND *by*. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand* by the Arundelian marble *Pope*

51. *To* STAND *for*. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships?—three: but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it.
Shakspeare.
If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood* for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. *To* STAND *for*. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England *Bacon.*
Freedom we all *stood for*. *Ben Jonson.*

53. *To* STAND *off*. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.
Dryden.

54. *To* STAND *off*. Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakspeare.*

55. *To* STAND *off*. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our blood is pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakspeare.*
Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion. *Collier*
Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To* STAND *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved, and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and breathed them in oil. *Hotton.*

57. *To* STAND *out*. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome, his spirit is come in,
That to *stand out* against the holy church. *Shaksp.*
Pontius knows not you,
Who *stand out* upon these traiterous terms
Ben Jonson.
Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against sinful practices, yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves.
South.
Scarce can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the recreations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars.
Rogers.

58. *To* STAND *out*. Not to comply; to recede.

Thou shalt see me at Dublin's face
What, art thou mad? *stand'st out?* *Shakspeare.*
If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember that the jury is not unagreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To* STAND *out*. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Psalms.*

60. *To* STAND *to*. To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts prelage! ere this the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars.
Dryden.

61. *To* STAND *to*. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will paſs his land
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods, if he to it will *ſtand*. *Herbert.*

I ſhall *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Sickneſs effect.*

62. *To* STAND *to.* To abide by a contract or aſſertion.

As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies, ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shakſpeare.*

64. *To* STAND *up.* To erect one's ſelf; to riſe from ſitting.

65. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice.

When the accuſers *ſtood up*, they brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts.*

66. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party.

When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-headed monſter. *Shakſpeare.*

67. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt. An impersonal ſenſe.

Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon*? *Shakſpeare.*

The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon*, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *ſtand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

68. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride.

Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſon.*

We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

69. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt.

A raſcally, yea forſooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. n.*

1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.

None durſt *ſtand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakſpeare.*

Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer.

Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſon.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with *ground.*

Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his *ground*,
And maſs'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.

I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shakſpeare.*

In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakſpeare.*

Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton.*

The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Spectator.*

I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral lodings. *Spectator.*

Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Addiſ.*

When juſt as by her *ſtand* Arſaces paſt,
The window by deſign or change fell down,
And to his view expos'd her bluſhing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; poſt; ſtation. Not uſed.

Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand*, I mean not to deſcend. *Daniel.*

3. A ſtop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unbridled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand*
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze *Shakſp.*

The earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn ſhe made a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand*. *Woodward.*

5. The act of oppoſing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point; point from which the next motion is regreſſive.

Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do;
Vice is at *ſtand*, and at the beſt ſlow.
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails, take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs, becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*

The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will. *Shakſpeare.*

When fam'd Eureſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's ſkill ſtood at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation.

A fool may ſo far imitate the men of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, though it appear not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then your are at a *ſtand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and daſh a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryden.*

After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a large veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleaſed might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Bacon.*

STA'NDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, Fr.]

1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe.

His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay. *Dryden.*

Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient right,
Yours be th' advantage all, mine the revenge. *Addiſon.*

Behold Camillus loaded home
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air *Dryden.*

2. [from *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.

The dogmatiſt gives the lye to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the infallible intellectual *ſtandard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more fixed than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Our meaſures of length I cannot call *ſtandards*, for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Hale.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Stratton.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Ferne.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which uſed ſo be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

Firſt follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her juſt *ſtandard*, which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth,
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard* worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is, maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would encourage the breed of horſes. *Temple.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe, with the roots of which was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of the water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mixed with ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Temple.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, but againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* faints. *Iſaiah.*

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. ſ.* [*vermicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Drummans were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beaſts; and alſo the tureſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham.*

3. STANDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by.* *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakſpeare.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakſpeare.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay they're ſure, yet all diffent *Denh.*

The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrion*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contented and diſcontented humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky *Dryden.*

Money being look'd upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* mixture, though, when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo *Locke.*

Thus doth he adviſe them to erect among themſelves *ſtanding* courts by conſent. *Kettleworth.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of converſion than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that heav'n aſſign'd!
This only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſalms.*

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding.* *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is ſo old, and of as long a *ſtanding*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding.* *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings.* *Knolles.*

His coming is in ſtate; I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3 Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding.* *Pſalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A Grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned, he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh.* *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, eſquire, my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ꝥang, Saxon.] A perch; a meaſure of land.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. *adj.* [*ſtanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Digeon, I am ſo ſtill and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leef from the tree. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterit of *ſtink.*

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank.* *Exodus.*

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts, of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Italian; *ſtance*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtall.

So bold as yet no verſe of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line;
Nor, till the happy nuptial houſe be ſeen,
Shall any *ſtanza* with it ſhine *Cowley.*

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtaple*, French; *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Tyre Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhing the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

Henry II granted liberty of coming to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two punchcons, at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Leiceſter, for her wool whoſe *ſtaple* doth excel,
And ſeems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell *Drayton.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce.

Some Engliſh wool, yet'd in Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy conſiſtence made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To rum with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writers would not ſubmit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have ſeen *ſtaples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring the pull'd, the door unclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple*'s inmoſt depth retir'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

STAR. *n. ſ.* [ꝥeorna, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.

When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*: but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *ſtars*;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakſpeare.*

Hither, the Syracuſian's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things, and human fates,
Th' unloaded ſpirit, ſerving the *ſtar*-deck'd ſigns,
He living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The poleſtar.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar.* *Shakſpeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets, ſuppoſed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes
A pair of *ſtar*-croſt lovers take their life. *Shakſp.*

We are apt to do ſaints, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune *L'Eſtrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk.

Remarks worthy of nicer obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar* *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem. n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *n. ſ.* [ꝥeorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſtarboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Bromhall.*

STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Diſlik'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified? *Fletcher.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground *Peacham.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean.
G. y.

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtarchamber* matter of it; if he were twenty Sir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, eſquire. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*]

1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

Does the goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* ſqueezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n.f.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

***To* STARE.** *v. n.* [ꝑtæpian, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſtaring* eyes ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire.
Spenſer.

Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakſpeare.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton.*

A ſatyr, that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*

And, while he *ſtares* with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with horns, his temples dyes. *Dryd.*

What doſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhouldſt tempt the ſea?
Dryden.

Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miſcreant ſtood;
He *ſtar'd*, and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dry.*

Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſnare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare*. *Dryden.*

Why doſt thou not
Try the virtue of th'at gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

She paid a tradeſman once, to make him *ſtare*.
Pope.

Gods! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *ſtare*! *Pope.*

Through nature and through art the rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *ſtare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it poſſible for people without ſcruple to offend againſt the law which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *ſtares* them *in the face* whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To ſtand out prominent.

Take off all the *ſtaring* ſtraws and jaggs in the hive, and make them ſmooth. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryd.*

2. [*ſturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER. *n.ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelfapproving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *ſtarers*, and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *ſtarfiſh*.
Woodward.

STA'RGAZER. *n.ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee.
Iſaiah.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n.ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

STARK. *adj.* [ꝑtpenc, ꝑtpanc, Sax. *ſterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benumb'd and *ſtark*.
Spenſer.

Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

The north is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben Jonſon.*

So ſoon as this ſpring is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and flings the ſeed. *Derham.*

2. Deep; full; ſtill.

Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow.
Ben Jonſon.

3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as, *ſtark* mad, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful headed beaſt, amaz'd
At ſtarting beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Abbot.*

They both dance much, and, for more nimbleneſs, ſometimes *ſtark* naked. *Heylin.*

He is *ſtark* mad, who ever ſays
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Thoſe ſeditious, that ſeemed moderate before, became deſperate, and thoſe who were deſperate ſeemed *ſtark* mad; whence tumults, confuſed hallowings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the moſt cogent arguments, will diſrobe himſelf at once of all his own opinions, and turn himſelf out *ſtark* naked in queſt of new notions? *Locke.*

In came ſquire South, all dreſſed up in feathers and ribbons, *ſtark* ſtaring mad, brandiſhing his ſword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly.

As laſt lock'd up in ſleep as guiltleſs labour,
When it lies *ſtarkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakſ.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars.

A boundleſs continent,
Dark, waſte, and wild, under the frown of night
Starleſs expos'd. *Milton.*

Cato might give them furlos for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In *ſtarleſs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

STA'RLIGHT. *n.ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or ſpangled *ſtarlight* ſheen.
Shakſpeare.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *ſtarlight*, without thee is ſweet.
Milton.

They danc'd by *ſtarlight* and the friendly moon
Dryden.

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.

Owls, that mark the letting ſun, declare
A *ſtarlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like.*]

1. Stellated; having various points, reſembling a ſtar in luſtre.

Nightſhade tree riſes with a wooden ſtem, green-leaved, and has *ſtarlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illuſtrious.

The having turned many to righteouſneſs ſhall confer a *ſtarlike* and immortal brightneſs. *Boyle.*

Theſe reaſons mov'd her *ſtarlike* huſband's heart;
But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n.ſ.* [ꝑtæpling, Saxon; *ſturnus.*] A ſmall ſinging bird.

I will have a *ſtarling* taught to ſpeak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger ſtill in motion. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *pave.*] Studded with ſtars.

In progreſs through the road of heav'n *ſtarpav'd*.
Milton.

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight.

Under the ſhady roof
Of branching elm *ſtarproof*. *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *n.ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]

1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Decorated with ſtars.

That *ſtarr'd* Ethiop queen, that ſtrove
To ſet her beauty's praiſe above
The ſea-nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd againſt the ground
His ſceptre *ſtarr'd* with golden ſtuds around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]

1. Decorated with ſtars; abounding with ſtars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *ſtarry* ſky! *Pope.*

2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of *ſtarry* lights. *Spenſer.*

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *ſtarry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common ſoul
Inſpires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryd.*

3. Reſembling ſtars.

Tears had dimm'd the luſtre of her *ſtarry* eyes.
Shakſpeare.

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*ſtellans*, Latin; from *ſtar.*] Shining with ſtellar light; blazing with ſparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *ſtarring* comets that look kingdoms dead
Crafhaw.

STA'RSHOOT. *n.ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar.

I have ſeen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *ſtarſhoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling ſtar. *Bacon.*

***To* START.** *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]

1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger.

Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of humours, and likewiſe an inquiſition, in the beginning, what the matter ſhould be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would hearken ſuddenly to any thing, he *ſtarteth*; for the *ſtarting* is an erection of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon.*

A ſhape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *ſtarted* back,
It *ſtarted* back. *Shakſpeare.*

An open enemy to flattery, eſpecially from a friend, from whom he *ſtarted* to meet the lighteſt appearance of that terrible kindneſs. *Felton.*

I *ſtart* as from ſome dreadful dream,
And often aſk my left if yet awake. *Dryden.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads juſt vengeance, and he *ſtarts* at ſin.
Lucan.

He *ſtarts* at every new appearance, and is jealous waking and ſolicitous for fear of a ſurprize. *Locke.*

2. To riſe ſuddenly: commonly with *up*.

Then *ſtarted up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new puritanical ſect, which tendered a form of diſcipline to the queen and to the ſtate. *Bacon.*

Chaſe'd by theſe ſtrings, trees ſtarting from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful ſound. *Roſcommon.*

They *ſtarting up* beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in ſearch of ſome hidden ideas, though ſometimes they *ſtart up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *ſtart up* from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with ſudden quickneſs.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raiſe up their drowſy heads. *Cleaveland.*

A ſpirit fit to *ſtart* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And match'd the *ſtarting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To ſhrink; to winch.

What trick, what *ſtarting* hole, canſt thou find out, to hide thee from this open ſhame? *Shakſp.*

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *ſtart*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meaneſt ſort upon themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, whenſoever any of them *ſtarteth* out. *Spenſer.*

Th' old drudging ſun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *ſtart* and miſguide the day;
The jocund orbs ſhall break their meaſur'd pace,
And ſtubborn poles change their allotted place. *Cowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *ſtart* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *ſtart* aſide, unleſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race.

It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *ſtarting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*

Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And try again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Aſham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *ſtarting* place. *Denham.*

When'er on the goal they *ſtart*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign,
At once the v *ſtart*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To ſet out on any purſuit.

Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *ſtart*
And run together, heart full yok'd with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *ſtarted*. *L'Eſtrange.*

When two *ſtart* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed with the other. *Collier.*

To START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly; to ſtartle.

Diſcreets, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *ſtart* me. *Shakſpeare.*

Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery doſt thou come
To *ſtart* my quiet? *Shakſpeare.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *ſtarted* ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To make to fly haſtily from a hiding place; to rouſe by a ſudden diſturbance.

The blood more ſtirs
To rouſe a lion than to *ſtart* a hare. *Shakſpeare.*

I *ſtarted* from its vernal bow'r
The riſing game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *ſtart* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakſpeare.*

What exception can poſſibly be *ſtarted* againſt this ſtating? *Hammond.*

It was unadviſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier deſign, to *ſtart* and follow another of leſs moment. *Sprat.*

The preſent occaſion has *ſtarted* the diſpute amongſt us. *Leſley.*

Inſignificant cavils may be *ſtarted* againſt every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*

I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to *ſtart* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.

The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can *ſtart*. *Temple.*

5. To put ſuddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wreſtling, *ſtarted* the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

Theſe flaws and *ſtarts* would well become
A woman's ſtory at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. *Shakſpeare.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *ſtart*;
Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *ſtart* again. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.

Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
Baſe inclination, and the *ſtart* of ſpleen,
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakſpeare.*

Several *ſtarts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough: but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſon.*

We were well enough pleaſed with this *ſtart* of thought. *Addiſon.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had roſe'd her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in *ſtarts* diſtractedly. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy forms are fluſhed arts
Thy fable ways be narrow ſtraits,
Thy curteſy but ſudden *ſtarts*,
And what thou call'ſt thy guts are baits *Ben Jonſon.*

Nature does nothing by *ſtarts* and leaps, or in a hurry, but all her motions are gradual *L'Eſtrange.*

An ambiguous expreſſion, a little warm, or a *ſtart* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon *Collier.*

5. A quick ſpring or motion; a ſhoot; a puſh.

In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *ſtart* back, the more treble is the ſound, and the ſlacker they are, or lets wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon.*

Both cauſe the firing to give a quicker *ſtart*. *Bacon.*

How could water make thoſe nibble *ſtarts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it? *Grew.*

6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.

You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *ſtart*. *Shakſpeare.*

All leapt to chuſe it,
And every man then for the *ſtart* caſt in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *ſtart* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world. *Shakſpeare.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cauſelouſly *get the ſtart* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon.*

Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will *get the ſtart*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
That had to the lady alone his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her *Dryden.*

The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *got the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoveries. *Glanville.*

The French year has got *the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new ſtyle. *Addiſon.*

STA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart*.]

1. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*

2. One who ſuddenly moves a queſtion or objection.

3. A dog that rouſes the game.

If Sheridan was not the ſtaunchеſt hound in the pack, he was at leaſt the beſt *ſtarter*. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting*.] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.

Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh? *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *poſt*.] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart*.] To ſhrink; to move on, feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.

The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *ſtarts* at deſtruction! *Addiſon.*

My frighted thoughts run back,
And *ſtartle* into maxims at the ſound. *Addiſon.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.

Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The ſuppoſition that angels ſome bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *South.*

His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical. ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make refuſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtarve* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakſpeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ſteapfan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.

To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve*.
Fairfax.

2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe; *of* leſs properly.

Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving with* hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*

An animal that *ſtarves of* hunger, dies feverith and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe.

Have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be deſtroyed with cold.

Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *ſtarv'd*.
Shakſpeare.

Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*

2. To ſubdue by famine.

Thy debtors
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous.
Shakſpeare.

He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe.
Dryden.

Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *adj.* [from *ſtarve*.] Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarveling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender autumn. *Philips.*

Poor *ſtarveling* bard, how ſmall thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling*. *Shakſpeare.*

Now thy alms is given, the letter's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſter*, Lat.] A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *ſtatus*, Lat.] Fixed; ſettled.

The ſet and *ſtatary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune.

I do not
Infer as if I thought my ſiſter's *ſtate*
Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *ſtate* of Candia, which was loſt ſoon after. Dominico Cantarini, the preſent duke, was ſedulous in that affair. *Brown.*

Their ſins have the aggravation of being ſins againſt grace, and forſaking and departing from God; which reſpect makes the *ſtate* of apoſtates, as the moſt unexcuſable, ſo the moſt deſperately dangerous ſtate. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *ſtate* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what Latinus was;
Declare the paſt and preſent *ſtate* of things.
Dryden.

Like the papiſts is your poet's *ſtate*,
Poor and diſarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of anything.

Keep the *ſtate* of the queſtion in your eye.
Boyle.

3. Stationary point; criſis; height; point from which the next movement is regreſſion.

The deer, that endureth the womb but eight months, and is complete at ſix years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having paſſed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increaſe; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *ſtate* and declination. *Brown.*

Humours have their ſeveral degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *ſtate*, and declination. *Wiſeman.*

4. [*eſtat*, Fr.] Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion.

Strong was their plot,
Their *ſtates* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. Mode of government.

No *ſtate* can be named wherein any part of the body of thoſe imperial laws hath the juſt force of a law, otherwiſe than as cuſtom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your ſport
Did move your greatneſs, and this noble *ſtate*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health's ſake. *Shakſpeare.*

A *ſtate*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
Ben Jonſon.

I hear her talk of *ſtate* matters and the ſenate.
Ben Jonſon.

What he got by fortune,
It was the *ſtate* that now muſt make his right.
Daniel.

The *ſtate* hath given you licence to ſtay on land for the ſpace of ſix weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom ſhould be in good eſtate, with particular loſs to many of the people, than that all the people ſhould be well, and the *ſtate* of the kingdom altogether loſt. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, thereby to ſalve *ſtate* ſores. *King Charles.*

For you we ſtay'd, as did the Grecian *ſtate*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *ſtate* to keep them. *Graunt.*

Theſe are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *ſtate*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden.*

7. Hence *ſingle ſtate*, in *Shakſpeare*, for individuality.

My thought, whoſe murther yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my *ſingle ſtate* of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe. *Macbeth.*

8. Civil power, not eccleſiaſtical.

The ſame criminal may be abſolved by the church, and condemned by the *ſtate*; abſolved or pardoned by the *ſtate*, yet cenſured by the church. *Locke.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *ſtate* ſo narrow in compaſs of land, and ſo weak, that the ſtrength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *ſtate* of honour I am perfect.
Shakſpeare.

High *ſtate*, the bed is where misfortune lies.
Dryden.

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs.

When in triumphant *ſtate* the Britiſh muſe,
True to herſelf, ſhall oaths and arms purſue.
Addiſon.

There kings receiv'd the marks of ſov'reign pow'r,
In *ſtate* the monarchs march'd; the heralds bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden.*

Let my attendants wait, I'll be alone.
Where leaſt of *ſtate*, there moſt of love is known.
Dryden.

To appear in theſe robes would be a trouble-ſome piece of *ſtate*. *Collier.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud,
Abroad beſet with arms, and ſwords, and ſpears,
His very *ſtate* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil ſpirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me that they found me upon a bed of *ſtate*? *Law.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She inſtructed him how he ſhould keep *ſtate*, and yet with a modeſt ſenſe of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

The ſwan rows her *ſtate* with oary feet. *Waller.*

He was ſtaid, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick *ſtate*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modeſty, ſuch humble joy,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *ſtate*, deſcend, and ſerve again? *Prior.*

He will conſider, not what arts, or methods, or application will ſooneſt make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a ſhop to a life of *ſtate* and pleaſure; but will conſider what are the methods, what application can make me the beſt, buſineſs moſt acceptable to God, and make all my trade a life of holineſs, devotion, and piety. *Law.*

13. A ſeat of dignity.

This chair ſhall be my *ſtate*, this dagger my ſcepter, and this cuſhion my crown. *Shakſpeare.*

As ſhe affected not the grandeur of a *ſtate* with a canopy, ſhe thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her ſtudy, the heart her bed-room. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *ſtate* made round of ſilk, ſomewhat whiter than ours; and the *ſtate* is curiouſly wrought with ſilver and ſilk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *ſtate*
Of richeſt texture ſpread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton.*

15. A perſon of high rank. Obſolete.

She is a duc'heſs; a great *ſtate*. *Latimer.*

16. The principal perſons in the government.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal *ſtates*. *Milton.*

17. Joined with another word, it ſignifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in *ſtate* affairs; my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of beardleſs boys?
The ſcavengers that ſweep *ſtate* nuiſances.
Dryden.
And are themſelves the greateſt.
I am accuſed of reflecting upon great *ſtate* affairs. *Swift.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*conſtater*, Fr.]

1. To ſettle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. s.* [from *stately.*]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*. *Beaumont.*

She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *adj.* [from *state.*]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakspeare.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TEROOM. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES. *n. s.* pl. [from *state.*] Nobility.

STA'TESMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *man.*]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakspeare.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil, and *statesmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin. *Davenant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman*! *Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen*. *Addison.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *staticks.*] Relating to the science of weighing.
STA'TICK }

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS. *n. s.* [στατικὴ; *statique*, French.] The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom, and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. s.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shakspeare.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milton.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain,
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station*, in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *station.*]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *station.*]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. s.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *n. s.* [*statuaire*, Fr. from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian master. *Shakspeare.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakspeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shaksp.*

STA'TURE. *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Lat.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyſelf but duſt, thy *ſtature* but a ſpan;
A moment thy duration, fooliſh man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonſtration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and meaſures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *ſtature* has not diminiſhed for above two thouſand years. *Bentley.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to ſtatute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *ſtatutable* meaſure of that club. *Addiſon.*

STA'TUTABLY. *adv.* [from *ſtatutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatut*, French; *ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature.

Not only the common law, but alſo the *ſtatutes* and acts of parliament, were ſpecially intended for its benefit. *Spenſer.*

Blood hath been ſhed,
Ere human *ſtatute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakſp.*

There was a *ſtatute* againſt vagabonds; wherein note the diſlike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and peſterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *ſtatutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, thoſe immutable rules of juſtice. *Tillotſon.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods
To build a town, with *ſtatutes* to reſtrain
The wild inhabitants beneath thy reign. *Dryden.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *ſtaff*, in the plural *ſtaves.*]

1. To break in pieces: uſed originally of barrels made of ſmall parts or ſtaves.

If an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verſes, let them be *ſtaved* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To puſh away as with a ſtaff: with *off.*

How can they eſcape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *ſtaved off* from reading? *Ben Jonſon.*

The condition of a ſervant *ſtaves* him *off* to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the caſk.

The feared diſorders that might enſue thereof have been an occaſion that divers times all the wine in the city have been *ſtaved.* *Sandys.*

4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves.

This was the ſhameful end of Aloyſus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too faſt up the evil *ſtaved* ladder of ambition, ſuddenly fell and never roſe more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves.

Equal ſhame and envy ſtirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one ſhould beard
So many warriours, and ſo ſtout,
As he had done, and *ſtav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla *ſtav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd.* *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff.*

All in ſtrange manner arm'd,
Some *ruſtick* knives, ſome *ſtaves* in fire warm'd. *Spenſer.*

They tie teaſils up in bundles or *ſtaves.* *Mortim.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. ſ.* [*herba pedicularis*, Latin.] Larkſpur; a plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If ſhe do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though ſhe bid me *ſtay* by her a week. *Shakſp.*

Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milton.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live, from the ſtate. *Bacon.*

They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Hayward.*

The injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay.* *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *ſtay* and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*

Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who *ſtay* near them. *Arbuthnot.*

Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a ſtate.

The flames augment, and *ſtay*
At their full height; then languiſh to decay. *Dryd.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shakſpeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they are grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth.*

We for his royal preſence only *ſtay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead,
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *ſtay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.

When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Spenſer.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphux, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

6. To reſt confidently: with *upon.*

Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay thereon*, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſaiah.*

They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves *upon* God. *Iſaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſtop; to withhold; to repreſs.

All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Raleigh.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*

To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why ceaſe we then the wrath of heav'n to *ſtay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.

The joyous Time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*

Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakſpeare.*

Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtays*
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton.*

I was willing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then inſiſted on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.

On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide and the other on the other. *Exodus.*

Sallows and reeds, for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.] See STAYS.

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine
Or for her *ſtay* or going, the affair cries haſte. *Shakſpeare.*

Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye purſu'd,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *W...*

So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd and wiſh myſelf away? *Dryden.*

When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy ca[re],
No mortal int'reſt can be worth thy *ſtay.* *Dryden.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion.

Pores, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*, ... ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. ...

Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a ... than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of ſphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute,
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryden.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hinderance from progreſs.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each ſ[tay]. *Fairfax.*

4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution; diſcreet ſteadineſs; ſobriety of judgment.

For her ſon,
In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught and ſtronger *ſtay*. *Spenſer.*

Many juſt and temperate proviſos well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay*, and modeſty of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed ſtate.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly labour'd will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate?
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a ſupport.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What ſurety of the world, what hope, what ſtay,
When this was once a king, and now is clay? *Shakſpeare.*

My only ſtrength, and *ſtay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me? where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*

Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their vines, ... hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon.*

7. Tackling.

With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rigg'd a ſhip,
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay.*] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ... neſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *ſtay'd*, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*

A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'TEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *stayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currentneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language found otherwiſe than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden.*

2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judicouſneſs.

STA'YER. *n. f.* [from *ſtay*.] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phil.*

STA'YLACE. *n. f.* [*ſtay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

A *ſtaylace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. f.* Without ſingular.

1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft.

All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves, have *ſtays*, except the ſpritſail topmaſt, the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

3. [ſtæbe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ſhips lay anchor'd cloſe: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *ſtaves*. *Chapman.*

4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weſt. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. f.* [ſtæb, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obſolete.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thee ſad confuſion. *Spenſer.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſer.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it;
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand, until his captain bed. *Spenſer.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is ſcarcely uſed but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place *in* their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt *in* their *ſteads* until the captivity. 1 *Chronicles.*

Nor do the boldeſt attempts bring forth
Events full equal to their worth;
But ſometimes fail, and *in* their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
How cold deſpair ſucceeding *in* her *ſtead*,
And pale neſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead:* to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of notions rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great ſtead. *Atterbury.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
How the feet, the borders, and the *ſted*. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ſtæb, ſtyb, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ſtæbe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete.

We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power, greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

Rich garments, linens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakſpeare.*

Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella? *Shakſpeare.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakſp.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt*.]

1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſteadfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenſer.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſtedfaſt*, and unmoveable *Spenſer.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whoſe maſſy pillars rear their aged heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *ſteadfaſt* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity, it ſtrikes an awe
And terrour on my aking ſight. *Congreve.*

2. Conſtant; reſolute.

I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Him reſiſt, *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. 1 *Peter.*

3. Not turned aſide by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight
Could view the ſurges mounting heap,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *ſteadfaſt*.] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſteadfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South*

In general, *ſtedfaſtly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſteadfaſt*.]

1. Immutability; fixedneſs.

So hard theſe heavenly beauties be enſir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſteadfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs*. *Spenſer.*

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy, reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. Without tottering; without ſhaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident, which no man can *ſteadily* build upon. *South*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err *Blackmore*

STEA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot*

3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

Steadineſs is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ſtæbiȝ, Sax.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their ſeat *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute.

2. Regular; conſtant; undeviating; unremitted.

He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

Now clear I underſtand
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear light keeps the underſtanding *ſteady*. *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. f.* [*ſteyk*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well, and ordered to eat the laſt *ſteke* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſteaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterit *ſtole*, participle paſſ. *ſtolen*. [ſtelan, Sax. *ſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. To *ſteal*, generally implies ſecrecy; to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.

Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakſpeare.*

There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakſpeare.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Geneſis.*

A ſchoolboy finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he *ſteals* it. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let's ſhift away; there's warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* himſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Steals her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakſpeare.*

Were it not that my fellow ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently.

Fit of mind to avoid further concourſe, and to fly all company, one might ſee *ſteale* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myſelf
Did *ſteal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakſpeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *ſteal* away ſo guilty like
Seeing you coming. *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him ſhew what he is, and *ſteal* out of your company. *Shakſpeare.*

At time that lovers flights doth ſtill conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we deviſ'd to *ſteal*. *Shakſpeare.*

In my conduct ſhall your ladies come,
From whom you now muſt *ſteal* and take no leave. *Shakſpeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *ſtolen* away; and they which were left, mocked with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vaniſh from her clothes into her bed,
As ſouls from bodies *ſteal*, and are not ſpy'd.
Donne.

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, becauſe it cometh without any ill ſmell, and ſtealeth on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A ſoft and ſolemn breathing ſound
Roſe like a ſteam of rich diſtill'd perfumes,
And *ſtole* upon the air, that even ſilence
Was took ere ſhe was ware. *Milton.*

As wiſe artiſts mix their colours ſo,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *ſteals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *ſtole* our bleſſed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no ſteward, he *ſtole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with ſparkling fury glow;
Now ſighs *ſteal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing theviſhly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *ſteal* at a minute's reſt.
—Convey, the wiſe it call, *ſteal!* a foo to the phraſe! *Shakſpeare.*

STE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief.

The tranſgreſſion is in the *ſtealer.* *Shakſpeare.*

STE'ALINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice.

They were diverſe motions, they did ſo *ſtealingly* ſlip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could diſcern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*]

1. The act of ſtealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *ſtealth* to have been committed upon him by ſuch an outlaw, and to have been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner. *Spenſer.*

The *ſtealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too groſs is written on Juliet.
Shakſpeare.

In the ſecret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *ſtealths* ſhall work, and ſnares ſhall ſpread. *Spenſer.*

The gods perſuaded Mercury,
Their good obſerver, to this *ſtealth.* *Chapman.*

2. The thing ſtolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of mighty *ſtealths*, and pillage ſeveral.
Fairy Queen.

Store of cabbins are but ſluttiſh dens, that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover *ſtealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with ſplinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *By ſtealth*, means ſecretly; clandeſtinely: with deſire of concealment: but, like *ſteal*, is often uſed in a good ſenſe.

The wiſdom of the ſame ſpirit borrowed from melody that pleaſure, which, mingled with heavenly myſteries, cauſeth the ſmoothneſs and ſoftneſs of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *ſtealth*, the treaſure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an inviſible and ſubtile *ſtealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

The monarch, blinded with deſire of wealth,
With ſteel invades his brother's life by *ſtealth*
Before the ſacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward ſhame,
Do good by *ſtealth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope.

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *ſtealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakſpeare.*

STEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑteme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

Sweet odours are, in ſuch a company as there is *ſteam* and heat, things of great refreſhment. *Bacon.*

His odorous ſacrifice and propitious fire from heaven
Conſum'd, with nimble glance and grateful *ſteam.*
Milton.

While the temple ſmoak'd with hallow'd *ſteam*,
They waſh the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feaſt,
Which, were it not for plenty and for *ſteam*,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *ſteams* up into the air, in ſuch a quantity as to be manifeſt to the ſmell, eſpecially the ſulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꝑteman, Sax.]

1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated braſs, *ſteaming* with fire intenſe. *Philips.*

2. To ſend up vapours.

Ye miſts that riſe from *ſteaming* lake. *Milton.*

See! ſee! my brother's ghoſt hangs hovering there
O'er his warm blood, that *ſteams* into the air.
Dryden.

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' incREASE the *ſteaming* ordures of the ſtage?
Dryden.

3. To paſs in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy eaſt
Got harneſſed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt
When the laſt deadly ſmoke aloft did *ſteam.Spenſ.*

The diſſolved amber plainly ſwam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *ſteamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

Theſe minerals not only iſſue out at theſe larger exits, but *ſteam* forth through the pores of the earth, occaſioning ſulphureous and other offenſive ſcenches. *Woodward.*

STEAN for *ſtone.* *Spenſer.*

STEATO'MA. *n. ſ.* [ſτεαῶμα.] A ſpecies of wen.

If the matter in a wen reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, melicerus; and if compoſed of fat, *ſteatoma.* *Sharp.*

STEED. *n. ſ.* [ꝑteda, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war.

My noble *ſteed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakſpeare.*

Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and *ſteeds.* *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *ſteeds.*
Waller.

She thought herſelf the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grilly ghoſt that ſpurr'd the infernal *ſteed.* *Dryden.*

Who like our native African inſtructs
The fiery *ſteed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addiſ.*

See the bold youth ſtrain up the threat'ning reins,
Hang o'er their courſers heads with eager ſpeed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *ſteed.* *Pope.*

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *ſteed.*
Young.

STEEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtel, Sax. *ſtael*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs, when well tempered; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the pureſt and fitteſt iron, by keeping it red hot, ſtratified with coal-duſt and wood-aſhes, or other ſubſtances that abound in the phlogiſton, for ſeveral hours in a cloſe furnace. *Hill.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *ſteel*-headed darts, wherewith ſhe quell'd
The ſavage beaſts in her victorious play. *Spenſer.*

With mighty bars of long-enduring braſs
The *ſteel*-bound doors and iron gates ſhe tries.
Fairfax.

They are not charm'd againſt your points of ſteel
nor iron frain'd. *Chapman.*

A looking-glaſs, with the *ſteel* behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily ſtrike fire with *ſteel*, much leſs with one another; nor a flint eaſily with a *ſteel*, if they both be wet, the ſparks being then quenched in their moiſture. *Boyle.*

Both were of ſhining *ſteel*, and wrought to proof
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms endure
Dryden.

2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandiſh'd *ſteel*,
Which ſmok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his paſſage till he had fac'd the ſlave.
Shakſpeare.

Poliſh'd *ſteel* from far ſeverely ſhines. *Dryden.*

He, ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom plung'd the ſword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the *ſteel* bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *ſteel* ſtrengthens the ſolid, it likewiſe an antacid. *Arbuth.*

4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs, as, heads of *ſteel.*

STEEL. *adj.* Made of ſteel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *ſteele* head
To be his keepe off both 'gainſt men and dogges.
Chapman.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with ſteel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers
And with thy bleſſings *ſteel* my lance's point.
Shakſpeare.

2. To make hard or firm. It is uſed to be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

Lies well *ſteel'd* with weighty arguments.
Shakſpeare.

So ſervice ſhall with *ſteeled* fingers toil,
And labour ſhall refreſh itſelf with hope.
Shakſpeare.

From his metal was his party *ſteel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the reſt
Turn'd on themſelves, like dull and heavy iron.
Shakſpeare.

O God of battles! *ſteel* my ſoldiers hearts
Poſſeſs them not with fear. *Shakſpeare.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion
And *ſteel* your heart to ſuch a world of chaos?
Addiſon.

Man, fooliſh man!
Scarce know'ſt thou how thyſelf began,
Yet, *ſteel'd* with ſtudied boldneſs, thou dar'ſt try
To ſend thy doubted reaſon's dazzled eye
Through the myſterious gulf of vaſt immenſity.
Prior.

Let the *ſteel'd* Turk be deaf to ruthleſs cries
See virgins raviſh'd with relentleſs eyes. *Tickell.*

So periſh all whoſe breaſts the furies *ſteel*
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield.
Pope.

STE'ELY. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*]

1. Made of ſteel.

Thy brother's blood the thirſty earth hath drunk
Broach'd with the *ſteely* point of Clifford's lance.
Shakſpeare.

Here ſmokes his forge, he bares his ſinewy arm
And early ſtrokes the ſounding anvil warm,
Around his ſhop the *ſteely* ſparkles flew,
As for the ſteed he ſhap'd the bending ſhoe.
Gay.

2. Hard; firm.

That ſhe would unarm her noble heart of
ſteely reſiſtance againſt the ſweet blows of love.
Sidney.

STILLYARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight moved along an iron rod, and

heavior as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN or STEAN. n. f. A veffel of clay or ftone. *Ainfworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ſteap, Sax.] Rifing or defcending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains fhall be thrown down, and the fteep places fhall fall. *Ezekiel.*

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *fteep* afcent. *Addifon.*

STEEP. *n. f.* Precipice; afcent or defcent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Thebean monfter that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who folv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and folv'd, for grief and fpight
Caft herfelf headlong from th' Ifmenian *fteep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *fteep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards fhoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her fecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Inftructs the beaft to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *fteep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each fide naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thoufand irregular *fteeps* and precipices. *Addifon.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he mufing ftood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common fhores a lulling murmur keep,
Whofe torrents rufh from Holborn's fatal *fteep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ftippen*, Dutch.] To foak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother faw the red blood trail
Adown fo faft, and all his armour *fteep*,
For very fellnefs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenfer.*

He, like an adder lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep defire does *fteep*;
And his frail eye with fpoil of beauty feeds. *Spenfer.*

A napkin *fteeped* in the harmlefs blood
Of fweet young Rutland. *Shakfpeare.*

The conquering wine hath *fteep'd* our fenfe
In foft and delicate Lethe. *Shakfpeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deferve,
And yet are *fteep'd* in favours. *Shakfpeare.*

Four days will quickly *fteep* themfelves in night;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakfpeare.*

Moft of the *fteepings* are cheap things, and the goodnefs of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *fteep* the cares
Of their paft labours and their irkfome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *fteeped* in brine twelve hours prevents fmuttinefs. *Mortimer.*

STEEPLE. *n. f.* [ſteopel, ſtypel, Sax.] A turret of a church, generally furnifhed with bells; a fpire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, fpout!
Till you have drench'd our *fteeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakfpeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the feed of ivy-berries; and though found in *fteeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown.*

A raven I faw *fteeple*-high, juft over your houfe. *L'Eftrange.*

They, far from *fteeples* and their facred found,
In fields their fullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEEPLY. *adv.* [from *fteep*.] With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from *fteep*.] Precipitous declivity.

The craggednefs or *fteepnefs* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inacceffible. *Brerewood.*

Lord Lovel fwam over Trent on horfeback, but could not recover the farther fide, by reafon of the fteepnefs of the bank, and fo was drowned. *Bacon.*

Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields lie on the borders, and run up all the fides of the Alps, where the barrennefs of the rocks, or the *fteepnefs* of the afcent, will fuffer them. *Addifon.*

STEEPY. *adj.* [from *fteep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *fteep*.

Who hath difpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where fprings down from the *fteepy* craggs do beat? *Wotton.*

A prophet fome, and fome a poet cry,
From *fteepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, fhall I behold you climb
The *fteepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. f.* [ſtyꝛe, ſteop, ſtioꝛe, Sax. *ftier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themfelves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tafted freedom, do, like a *fteer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenfer.*

Lacaon, Neptune's prieft,
With folemn pomp then facrific'd a *fteer*. *Dryden.*

Nor has the *fteer*,
At whofe ftrong cheft the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomfon.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteopan, ſtyꝛan, Sax. *ftieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paffage: originally ufed of a fhip, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeft years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a ftaff his feeble fteps did *fteer*,
Left his long way his aged limbs fhould tire. *Spenfer.*

If a pilot cannot fee the pole ftar, it can be no fault in him to *fteer* his courfe by fuch ftars as do beft appear to him. *King Charles.*

To STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a courfe at fea.

As when a fhip, by fkilful fteerfman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft fo *fteers*, and fhifts her fail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whofe thoughts are more than the fands and wider than the ocean, fancy and paffion muft needs run him into ftrange courfes, if reafon, which is his only ftar and compafs, be not that he *fteers* by. *Locke.*

2. To conduct himfelf.

STEERAGE. *n. f.* [from *fteer*.]

1. The act or practice of fteering.

Having got his veffel launched and fet afloat, he committed the *fteerage* of it to fuch as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a courfe.

He that hath the *fteerage* of my courfe,
Direct my fuit. *Shakfpeare.*

3. That by which any courfe is guided.

His coftly frame
Infcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *fteerage* of his wings, and cut the fky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

You raife the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *fteerage*. *Swift.*

5. The ftern or hinder part of the fhip.

STEERSMATE. } *n. f.* [*fteer* and *man*, or
STEERSMAN. } *mate*.] A pilot; one who fteers a fhip.

What pilot fo expert but needs muft wreck,
Embark'd with fuch a *fteerfmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a ftorm, though the veffel be preffed never fo hard, a fkilful *fteerfman* will yet bear up againft it. *L'Eftrange.*

Through it the joyful *fteerfman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmoft bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANOGRAPHIST. *n. f.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practices the art of fecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of fecret writing, by characters or ciphers intelligible only to the perfons who correfpond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNOTICK. *adj.* [στεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering coftive. *Bailey.*

STELE. *n. f.* [ſtela, Saxon; *ftele*, Dutch.] A ftalk; a handle.

STELLAR. *adj.* [from *ftella*, Latin.] Aftral; relating to the ftars.

In part fhed down
Their *ftellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the fun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt diffolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chryftal, and *ftellar* figure of the ftone afteria. *Glanville.*

STELLATE. *adj.* [*ftellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ftar.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more confpicuous ftar than I have feen in feveral *ftellate* regulufes of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLATION. *n. f.* [from *ftella*, Latin.] Emiffion of light as from a ftar.

STELLED. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *ftelled* fires. *Shakfpeare.*

STELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ftella* and *fero*.] Having ftars. *Dict.*

STELLION. *n. f.* [*ftellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainfworth.*

STELLIONATE. *n. f.* [*ftellionat*, French; *ftellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful felling of a thing otherwife than it really is: as, if a man fhould fell that for his own eftate which is actually another man's.

It difcerneth of crimes of *ftellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. f.* [*ftemma*, Latin.]

1. The ftalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *ftem*,
So with two feeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakfpeare.*

After they are firft fhot up thirty foot in length, they fpread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *ftem*. *Raleigh.*

Set them aflope a reafonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and fo carry more fhoots upon a *ftem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb before it grew
On the green *ftem*. *Milton.*

The *ftem* thus threaten'd, and the fap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whofe buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful fun did rear:
Who now fhall bind your *ftems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain ftreams your fainting fouls recal? *Dryden.*

The low'ring fpring with lavifh rain
Beats down the flender *ftem* and bearded grain. *Dryd.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will affay her worth to celebrate;
And fo attend ye toward her glittering ftate,
Where ye may all, that are of noble *ftem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, muft have of his own wherewith to fupport it; which is one of the reafons that it hath continued thefe two ages and more in that *ftem*, now fo much fpoken of. *Howel.*

Doft thou in hounds afpire to deathlefs fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *ftem*. *Tickel*

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *ſtem*
Of that victorious ſtock, and let us fear
His native mightineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

4. [*ſtammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or fore-part of a ſhip.

Oranto's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *ſtem* to ſtern by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *ſtemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raiſe their ſcaly creſts,
And *ſtem* the flood with their erected breaſts. *Denh.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to *ſtem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ſtencan, Saxon.]

1. A ſtink; a bad ſmell.

Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *ſtench*, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night. *Shakſp.*

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome *ſtench*,
Are from their hives and houſes driv'n away. *Shakſ.*

Phyſicians, by the *ſtench* of feathers, cure the riſing of the mother. *Bacon*

The miniſtry will be found the ſalt of the earth, the thing that keeps ſocieties of men from *ſtench* and corruption. *South*

The hoary Nar
Corrupted with the *ſtench* of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtream th' infected current throws
Addiſon.

2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *ſtench* involve the ſky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to ſtink. Not proper, or in uſe.

The foulneſs of the ponds only *ſtencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

2. [for *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

They had better ſkill to let blood than *ſtench* it. *King Charles.*

Reſtringents to *ſtench*, and incraſſatives to thicken, the blood. *Harvey.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στενὸς and γράφω.] Shorthand.

O the accurſt *ſtenography* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *ſtentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ſtæppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *ſtep* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.

Whoſoever firſt, after the troubling the water, *ſtepped* in, was made whole. *Joſhua.*

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whoſe death he's *ſtepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To move mentally.

When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the medaliſt. *Addiſon.*

6. To take a ſhort walk.

See where he comes; ſo, pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide
I'll know his grievance. *Shakſpeare.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, ſlowly, or reſolutely.

Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſon.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ſtæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.

Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakſp.*

Ling'ring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakſpeare.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep*? *Addiſon.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops ſlain in battle, were ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, Truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.

There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. *1 Samuel*

5. [In the plural.] Walk; paſſage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden.*

6. Gradation; degree.

The ſame ſin for ſubſtance hath ſundry *ſteps* and degrees, in reſpect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progreſſion; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general during pleaſure might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

8. Footſtep; print of the foot.

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryden.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; inſtance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [ſteop, Sax. from ſtæpan, to *deprive*, or *make an orphan:* for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, lest this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother*? *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But, when ſhe ſaw her offer'd ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Spenſer.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakſpeare.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakſpeare.*

Cato, the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon, thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd ſire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſtepping ſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human feces. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*: the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and the next, dung of kine, and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn.*

The exterior pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs on the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotes the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *ſtereographie*, French.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, French.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, French; *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,
Shake off their *steril* curse. *Shakspeare.*
The sea merge *steril*, and rocky hard. *Shaksp.*
In very *steril* years, corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon.*
To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *steril* swim. *Brown.*
She is grown *steril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More.*
When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. f.* [*sterilité*, French; *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.
Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon.*
An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*
He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.
May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*
Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.
The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*
Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in fetterees than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*
2. Genuine; having passed the test.
There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *n. f.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin, from the adjective.]
1. English coin; money.
His visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true sterling dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*
Great name! which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view.
C. Arbuthnot.
2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ꝑeyrn, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.
Why look you still so *stern* and tragical. *Shaksp.*
I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*
It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles.*
Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' th' woods. *Milton.*
The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*
2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.
Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*
The common executioner,
Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakspeare.*
Did thus in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shaksp.*
Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*
How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*
3. Hard; afflictive.
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscribe'd. *Shakspeare.*
Mitchele flood,
And with his *stern* fleele drew in streames the blood. *Chapman.*

STERN. *n. f.* [ꝑeopn, Saxon: of the same original with *steer.*]
1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.
Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts.*
They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*
2. Post of management; direction.
The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And fit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp.*
3. The hinder part of any thing.
She all at once her beastly body rais'd
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Tho'gh wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. f.* [from *stern.*] The steerage or stern. Not used.
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

STE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *stern.*] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.
No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*
Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*
Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dry.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. f.* [from *stern.*]
1. Severity of look.
Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*
How would he look, to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakspeare.*
2. Severity or harshness of manners.
I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To bear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

STE'RNON. *n. f.* [*στέρνον.*] The breastbone.
A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing.
Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*
Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the customs of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.
Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing, when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *n. f.* [ꝑtefen, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour.
No sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught,
And had not Roby come to the *stevin*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*étuver*, Fr. *stoven*, Dut.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.
Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakspeare.*
I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three weeks and a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. *n. f.* [*étuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Spanish.]
1. A bagnio; a hothouse.
As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke *Spenser.*
The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*
2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. *Shakspeare* makes it singular.]
There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*
I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakspeare.*
With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, nor curtesans. *Bacon.*
Her, though few'n years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid;
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*
What mad'rate fop would take the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of taintless nymphs can choose? *Rochester.*
Making his own house a *stews*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*
3. [*Stoven*, Dutch, to sweat.] A sorepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *n. f.* [ꝑtiġeapd, Saxon.]
1. One who manages the affairs of another.
There sat, yclad in red
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high dight, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*
Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakspeare.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakspeare*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Luke.*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson.*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour, than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives. *Swift.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Haste*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakspeare*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*.
Shakspeare.

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakspeare*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy.*

STE'WPAN. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt memorated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or crudulous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *stibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrification, tenders the a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion *White.*

STICADOS. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK. *n. s.* [ꝑticca, Saxon; *stecco*, Ital. *steck*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.

Onions, as the head, will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon.*

Some strike from flashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed.
Dryden.

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; participle past. *stuck*. [ꝑtican, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour! *Addyson.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair into the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ez.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh*

If on your tame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands. *Shakspeare*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderson.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakspeare.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast *to* Christ, when the christian profession is persecuted; and the second a riling from sin, as he rose to a new christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick to* you, and some to t'other side.
Dryden.

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it. *Tillotson.*

We are your only friends; *stick by* us and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials *Addison.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with *by* or *to*.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign Providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body may more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest, is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addyson.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
——We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakspeare.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords house, and defired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last.
Dryden.

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Rogers.*

14. *To* STICK *out*. To be prominent, with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out*. *Job*

15. *To* STICK *out*. To refuse compliance.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ꝑtician, Saxon; *steken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

3. To fix upon a pointed body: as, to *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart:
We will be *stuck* together on his dart.

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear,
The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew.
Dryden.

STI'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras*

2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Churchill*
Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundreds years ago. *Hatter*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he will step betwixt the remainder of God's host and the troops of fiends. *Dryden*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *stickle bag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Ray.*

STI'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to duellists; one who stands to judge combat.

Bailiffs came to part them, the *sticklers* said

...g being unable to perfuade choleric hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Basilius, the judge, appointed *ficklers* and trumpets, whom the others fhould obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *ficklers* of the war,
Left tought t' inflame the parties, then to poife:
The quarrel fav'd, but did the cauſe abhor;
They did not ſtrike to hurt, but make a noiſe. *Dryd.*

2. An obſtinate contender about any thing.

Queſtionleſs, though the grand *fickler* for the immaculate conception, has this conceſſion of the irrefoluble-neſs of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in moſt reigns, been the profeſſed *ficklers* for ſuch as have acted againſt the true intereſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greateſt cavilers againſt the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themſelves in the liſt of the national church, though they are great *ficklers* for liberty of conſcience. *Swift.*

STICKY. *adj.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.

Herbs which laſt longeſt are thoſe of ſtrong ſubſtance, and with a *ſticky* ſulk. *Bacon*

STIFF. *adj.* [ſtif, Saxon; *ſtif*, Daniſh; *ſtif*, Swediſh; *ſtifur*, Iſlandick; *ſtijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid, inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not pliant; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant.

Now, riſing on *ſtiff* pinions, tower
The mid aerial ſky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
Floating looſe, or *ſtiff* with mazy gold. *Thomſon.*

2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch.

Set back and let's my boiling ſpirits flow;
And freeze *ſtiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden.*

Mingling with that only liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and ſo grew more *ſtiff* and firm, and of one ſubſtance. *Burnet*

3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted.

On a *ſtiff* gale
The Theban ſwan extends his wings. *Denham*

4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued.

How *ſtiff* is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! Better I were diſtract! *Shakſpeare.*

5. Obſtinate; pertinacious.

Wonder allows incorrect nor purpoſe the *ſtiff* obſervance of any unneceſſary cuſtom heretofore received. *Hooker*

Hold to others when there is cauſe, but it is a fault to hold *ſtiff* an unſkilful argument. *Taylor.*

Your enemies, the Chriſtians own their cauſe,
And defend their hoſpitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained.

A *ſtiff* metrical ſtyle. *Cowley.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; not reached; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *ſtiff*, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worſe intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to mean, ſtrongly maintained, or aſſerted with good evidence.

This is *ſtiff* news. *Shakſpeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ſtiſian, Saxon.]

To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Then ſtiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakſ.*

He *ſtiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart, from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

The poor, by them diſrobed, naked lie,
Expoſ'd to *ſtiff'ning* froſts, and dreadful ſhowers,
Which thicken'd air from her black boſom pours. *Sandys*

Her eyes grow *ſtiffen'd*, and with ſulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her *ſtiff'ning* grief,
Who ſaw her children ſlaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghaſt, aſtoniſh'd, and ſtruck dumb with fear,
I ſtood; like briſtles roſe my *ſtiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in aſtoniſhment I gaze upon thee,
Like one juſt blaſted by a ſtroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *ſtiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addiſon.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender toil then, *ſtiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.

Some ſouls we ſee
Grow hard and *ſtiffen* with adverſity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *ſtiff-hearted.* *Ezekiel.*

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly.

In matters divine, it is ſtill maintained *ſtiffly*, that they have no ſtiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that ſtood to *ſtiffly* for the Lord. *2 Eſdras*

The Indian fig of itſelf multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the tap, and the ſtrings of the ſtalk, making the bough, being overloaden and not *ſtiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majeſty, to ſend over ſuch an army as ſhould tread down all that ſtand in their way, and lay on the ground. All the *ſtiffnecked.* *Spenſer.*

Thus *ſtiffneck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend.

The *ſtiffneſs* and dryneſs of iron, to melt, muſt be helped by mollifying or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is ſtubborn and inflexible, and the puniſhment of that *ſtiffneſs* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidneſs.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy *ſtiffneſs*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tenſion; not laxity.

To try new ſtrounds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their cafe or *ſtiffneſs* notes. *Dryd.*

4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs.

The vices of old age have the *ſtiffneſs* of it too; and, as it is the greateſt time to learn in, ſo the unfitneſs of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South*

Fearfulneſs or *ſtiffneſs* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but from diffidence to prejudice. *Locke.*

Theſe hold their opinions with the greateſt *ſtiffneſs*; being generally the moſt fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint.

All this religion ſat eaſily upon him, without any of that *ſtiffneſs* and conſtraint, any of thoſe forbidding appearances, which diſparage the actions of the moſt truly pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs.

There fill yourſelf with thoſe moſt joyous ſights;
But ſpeak no word to her of theſe two plights,
Which her too conſtant *ſtiffneſs* doth conſtrain. *Spenſer*

7. Manner of writing not eaſy, but harſh and conſtrained.

Rules and critical obſervations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too ſcrupulous; for that will introduce a *ſtiffneſs* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]

1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *ſtifled*
With the more rankneſs of their joy. *Shakſpeare.*

Pray'r againſt his abſolute decree
No more avails than breath againſt the wind,
Blown *ſtifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *ſtifling* fteams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kiſſes, a ſweet death he dies. *Dryd.*

At one time they keep their patients to cloſe and warm, as almoſt to *ſtifle* them with care; and, all on a ſudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *ſtifled* with the cloſeneſs of the room. *Swift.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion.

Whilſt bodies become coloured by reflecting or tranſmitting this or that ſort of rays more copiouſly than the reſt, they ſtop and *ſtifle* in themſelves the rays which they do not reflect or tranſmit. *Newton.*

3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication.

4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means.

Every reaſonable man will pay a tax with chearfulneſs for *ſtifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addiſon.*

5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal.

If I prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conqueſt,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs,
That I may ever after *ſtifle* mine. *Otway.*

6. To ſuppreſs artfully or fraudulently.

Theſe concluſions have been acknowledged by the diſputers themſelves, *till with labour and induſtry* they have *ſtifled* their firſt convictions. *Rogers.*

On their two pillars will our faith for ever ſtand firm and immoveable againſt all attempts, whether of vain philoſophy to better the doctrine, or of wicked artifice to corrupt or *ſtifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment *Swift.*

STIGMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL, STIGMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ſtigma.*] Branded or marked with ſome token of infamy.

Thou art like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakſpeare.*

He is deform'd, crooked, old, and ſear
Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind;
Stigmatized in making, worſe in mind. *Shakſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French, from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning, who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former, in reading, have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*; while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant, and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*

Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the finer and moſt elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon.*

The purview of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by public cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and, laying a ruler to the center of the plane, and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtiȝele, from ꝑtiȝan, Saxon, to climb.]

1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one incloſure to another.

There comes my maſter, and another gentleman from Frogmore, over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakſp.*

If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ſhatting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church-yard *ſtile*. *Swift.*

2. [*ſtile*, French.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſundial. This ſhould rather be *ſtyle*.

Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtile or line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STILETTO. n. ſ. [Italian; *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who, entering into the ſenate houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and, ſtabbing him with *ſtilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝑtillan, Saxon; *ſtillen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſilence; to make ſilent.

Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes?
Shakſpeare.

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then gladſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were huſh'd, the billows ſcarcely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the watry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appeaſe.

In all reſtrainings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he forebears a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionleſs.

He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.

We do not act that often jeſt and laugh
'Tis old but true, *Still* ſwine eat all the draugh. *Shak.*
Your wife, Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakſpeare.*
The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill*. *Addiſon.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Aſia when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenſer.*
From hence my lines and I depart;
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*
Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South.*
Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*
Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſon.*
How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains!
Such ſilence waits on Philomela's ſtrains
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionleſs.

Cyrecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as ſaſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort ſighted creatures might not mittake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is ſtanding *ſtill* where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

Thy ſtone, O Siſyphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time, *at ſtill* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakſpeare.*

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things paſſed in a ſtill. *Bacon.*

STILL. *adv.* [ꝑtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Cajeta *ſtill* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding.

The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid, leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

3. In an increaſing degree.

As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*
My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul,
My ſoul the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakſp.*
Whom the diſeaſe of talking *ſtill* poſſeſſeth,
he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonſon.*
He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies.*
Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*
Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone; to men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*
The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakſpeare.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moiſt alchimy;
The *ſtill* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*
In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill*. *Newton.*
This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman*
Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys beat,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever bubbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton.*
Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *Mor.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*, and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation, we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakſpeare*
Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe; as, whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt.*
The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd.
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryd.*
I know a trick to make you thrive,
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Lat.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirrus or *ſtillicidious* depoſitions of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Calm; quiet; ſilence; freedom from noiſe.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears: ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shak.*
When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
An horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear,
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*
Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas's paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral, and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*
If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift*

2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide, ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakſpear.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From dismal to cheerful, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shakspeare.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS. *n. s.* [*stylter*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; *ꝑtœlcan*, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howel.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More.*

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *stung* or *stang*; participle passive *stang* or *stung*. [ꝑtingan, Sax. *stungen*, sore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting*, and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right
To his doghearted daughters; these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*
The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

STING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*;
It was a very dangerous thing;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king;
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterit *stunk* or *stank*. [ꝑtincan, Saxon; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakspeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat! *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils might abhor are not most pernicious; but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is prix'd for sweetness, that for *stink*? *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious times. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakspeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. s.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spenser.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Law.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions; we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He that gave the hint
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben Jonson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

STI'PTIC. See STYPTIC.

To STI'PULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Lat. *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stipulation*, Fr. from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Regers.*

STIPULA'TOR. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꝑtiran, Saxon; *stooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foes I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*, but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles stir:
This sov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad;
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not

questions of jurisdiction; and rather affirm thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakspeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare.*

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirr'd Perrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. *2 Maccabees.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up to so notable a design.
More against Atheism.

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

6. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isaiah.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action, to awake the understanding, and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise.
Spenser.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind, on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*, or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakspeare.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakspeare.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied.
Bishop Bramhall.

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Denham.

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who he in the wind. *Spenser.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth
Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the *fits* and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stalactious dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STIRP. n. s. [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. s.* [ꝑtizenap, ꝑtinap; from ꝑtizan, Saxon, to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called to in frame, as it were a stay to get up; being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakspeare.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And rasing up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitched up* the arter and the wound. *Wiseman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needle work.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from ꝑtician, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakspeare.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking.
Motteux.

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

5. In the following line, allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakspeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. s.* [*anthemis*.] Camomile. *Ainsw.*

STI'THY. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Flandick; ꝑtiꝺ, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakspeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *n. s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. s.* [Irish; *stockk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy. Not in use.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth

to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horse-boy or a *stecah* to some fern, inhiring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. s.* [*Saccato*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Ital.] A thrust with the rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what. *Shakspeare.*

STOCK. *n. s.* [ꝑtoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dut. *estoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Sinkes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenser.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.

That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy punto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakspeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other. *Shakspeare.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock, produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law.*

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Mature'd the globe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world began to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See STOCKS.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you;
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

4. *To* STOCK *up*. To extirpate.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *n. s.* [*palumbes.*] Ring-dove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their amorous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *n. s.* [The original word seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens*.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakspeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we could expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep? *More.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown;
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch, who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *n. s.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks; and cupboard locks. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *n. s.* [commonly without the singular. See STOCKING.]

1. Prison for the legs.

Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakspeare.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punished, and imprisoned. *Shakspeare.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peacham.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

STOCKSTI'LL. *adj.* [*stock* and *still*.] Motionless as logs.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STOKE, *Stoak*, seem to come from the Saxon ꝑtocce, signifying the stock or body of a tree *Gibson.*

STOLE. *n. f.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt.
Over all a black *ſtole* ſhe did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenſer.*
The ſolemn feaſt of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *ſtoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterit of *ſteal.*
A factor *ſtole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STOLEN. The participle paſſive of *ſteal.*
Stolen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Proverbs.*

STOLI'DITY. *n. f.* [*ſtolidus*, Lat. *ſtolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe.
Theſe are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whoſe *ſtolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *n. f.* [*ſtomach*, Fr. *ſtomachus*, Latin.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted.
If you're ſick at ſea,
Or *ſtomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away diſtemper. *Shakſpeare.*
This filthy ſimile, this beaſtly line,
Quite turns my *ſtomach*. *Pope.*
2. Appetite; deſire of food.
Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy *ſtomach*, pleaſure, and thy golden ſleep?
Shakſpeare.
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words ſtill in fouleſt letters?
She either gives a *ſtomach*, and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or elſe a feaſt,
And takes away the *ſtomach*; ſuch the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakſpeare.*
As appetite or *ſtomach* to meet is a ſign of health in the body, ſo is this hunger in the ſoul a vital quality, an evidence of ſome life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *ſtomach*, is a moſt deſpernte prognoſtick. *Hammond.*
3. Inclination; liking.
He which hath no *ſtomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakſpeare.*
The unuſual diſtance of time made it ſubject to every man's note, that it was an act againſt his *ſtomach*, and put upon him by neceſſity of ſtate. *Bacon.*
The very trade went againſt his *ſtomach*. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. [*ſtomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.
Diſdain he called was, and did diſdain
To be ſo call'd, and who ſo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *ſtomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and ſtature tall. *Spenſer.*
Is 't near dinner time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *ſtomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakſpeare.*
Inſtead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *ſtomach* come. *Butler.*
5. Sullenneſs; reſentment; ſtubbornneſs.
Some of the cheſeſt laity profeſſed with greater *ſtomach* their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed under a new form. *Hooker.*
They plainly ſaw, that when *ſtomach* doth ſtrive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*
Whereby the ape in wond'rous *ſtomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*
That nobles ſhould ſuch *ſtomachs* bear!
I myſelf fight not once in forty year. *Shakſpeare.*
It ſtuck in the camel's *ſtomach*, that bulls ſhould be armed with horns, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
Not courage, but *ſtomach*, that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Eſtrange.*
This ſort of crying proceeding from pride, obſtinacy, and *ſtomach*, the will, where the fault lies, muſt be beat. *Locke.*
6. Pride; haughtineſs.
Arius, a ſubtile-witted and a marvellous fair-ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and *ſtomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*
He was a man
Of an unbounded *ſtomach*, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakſpeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity.
Believe not all; or, if you muſt believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakſpeare.*
Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *ſtomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall.*
The lion began to ſhew his teeth, and to *ſtomach* the affront. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.
Let a man, though never ſo juſtly, oppoſe himſelf unto thoſe that are diſordered in their ways, and what one amongſt them commonly doth not *ſtomach* at ſuch contradiction, ſtorm at reproof, and hate ſuch as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.
High *ſtomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'MACHER. *n. f.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.
Golden quoifs and *ſtomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakſpeare.*
Inſtead of a *ſtomacher*, a girding of tackcloth. *Iſaiah.*
Thou marry'ſt every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whiſpering dove,
The ſparrow that neglects his life for love,
The houſehold bird with the red *ſtomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin; *ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.
A *ſtomachful* boy, put to ſchool, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the firſt letter. *L'Eſtrange.*
Obſtinate or *ſtomachful* crying ſhould not be permitted, becauſe it is another way of encouraging thoſe paſſions which 'tis our buſineſs to ſubdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſtomachful.*] Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, Fr.]
STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the ſtomach; pertaining to the ſtomach.
An hypochondriack conſumption is an extenuation occaſioned by an infarction and obſtruction of the *ſtomachick* veſſels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*
By a catarrh the *ſtomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *n. f.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHLESS. *adj.* [*ſtomach* and *leſs.*] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. Obſolete.
That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly ſalved them; but nought again
Him anſwered, as courteſy became;
But with ſtern looks, and *ſtomachous* diſdain,
Gave ſigns of grudge and diſcontentment vain. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *n. f.* [for *ſtand.*]
1. Poſt; ſtation. Obſolete.
On th' other ſide, th' allieged caſtle's ward
Their ſteadfaſt *ſtonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*
2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed.
There be not *ſtonds* nor reſtiveneſs in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

STONE. *n. f.* [*ſtains*, Gothick; *ſtean*, Sax. *ſteen*, Dutch.]
1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*
Stones are, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The friable, as the ſtriated. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* are, 1. The opake ſtones, as limeſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gem. *Hill.*
Five ſharp ſmooth *ſtones* from the next brook he choſe,
And fits them to his ſling *Cowley.*
Relentleſs time, deſtroying power,
Whom *ſtone* and braſs obey. *Parnell.*
2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.
Should I go to church,
And ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*,
And not bethink me ſtraight of dang'rous rocks! *Shakſpeare.*
The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*
3. Gem; precious ſtone.
I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable *ſtones*, unvalued jewels. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing made of ſtone.
Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.
A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*
A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman.*
6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed, and is itſelf contained in the fruit.
To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon.*
7. Teſticle.
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *ſtone* of meat is eight pounds.
Does Wood think that we will tell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*
9. A funeral monument.
Should ſome relenting eye
Glance on the *ſtone* where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*
10. It is taken for a ſtate of torpidneſs and inſenſibility.
I have not yet forgot myſelf to *ſtone*. *Pope.*
11. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration.
What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*
And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'ed. *Hudibras.*
The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead. *L'Eſtrange.*
She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead. *L'Eſtrange.*
The cottagers, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*
12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.
Women, that *left no ſtone unturn'd*,
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*
He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no ſtone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.
Preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought *ſtone* jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakſpeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with ſtones.
Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Exodus.*
Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the *ſtoning* to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens.*
2. To harden.

Oh pardon me thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds now do I prophesy,
(Which like dumb mouths do ope their ruby lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue)
A curse shall light upon the limbs of men;
Domestick fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy;
Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
And dreadful objects so familiar,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd with the hands of war;
All pity chok'd with custom of fell deeds:
And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice
Cry havock, and let slip the dogs of war,
That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With carrion men, groaning for burial. *Shakesp.*

Sto'nebreak. *n. f.* [*saxifraga anglicana.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nechatter. *n. f.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird.

Sto'neray. *n. f.* A distemper in hawks.

Sto'necrop. *n. f.* A sort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

Sto'necutter. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter.*] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*

Sto'nefern. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nefly. *n. f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nefruit. *n. f.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit.* *Boyle.*

Sto'nehawk. *n. f.* [*lithofalco*, Lat.] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nehorse. *n. f.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer.*

Sto'nepit. *n. f.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *ston pit.* *Woodward.*

Sto'nepitch. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stone pitch.* *Bacon.*

Sto'neplover. *n. f.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nesmickle. *n. f.* [*mascinata.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nework. *n. f.* [*stone* and *work.*] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework.* *Mortimer.*

Sto'niness. *n. f.* [from *stony.*]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stoyniess* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

Sto'ny. *adj.* [from *stone.*]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakspeare.*

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields *Dryden.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*;
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own.
Dryden.

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every fold.
Spenser.

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakspeare.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony*-hearted villains know it. *Shakspeare.*

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stony.* *Shakspeare.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts,
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

Stood. The preterit of *To stand.*

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow *stood.*
Milton.

Stool. *n. f.* [*stol*, Gothick; ꝥeol, Sax. *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the fame fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that fame silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold?
Spenser.

Now which were wife, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools*;
The more she reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not at all, or little, into the meletery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the meletery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Stool of *Repentance*, or *Cutty Stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein, who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvass, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack, or sackcloth; and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things, brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance.* *L'Estrange.*

Sto'olball. *n. f.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*

To Stoop. *v. n.* [ꝥupian, Sax. *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the bough of this tree, he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for theft, was thought to make his adoration. *Stilling fl.*

He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop.*
Shakspeare.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.
Dryden.

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addis.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds; and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men, and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspence from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milt.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing.
Milton.

Stoop. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [ꝥeoppa, Sax. *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakspeare.*

There is nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragousts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

Sto'opingly. *adv.* [from *stooping.*] With inclination downward.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To Stop. *v. a.* [*estouper*, French; *stoppare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
Shall *stop* or spurn me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.
Can any dresse find a way
To *stop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shakspeare.*
As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting. *2 Corinthians.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.
Almon falls,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood.
Dryden.

6. To repress; to suspend.
Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.
He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.
In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*

9. To close an aperture.
Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar land with stones. *2 Kings.*
They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.*
A hawk's bell, the hole *stopped* up, hung by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*
His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*
Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*
They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth, or force my consent. *King Charles.*
Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.
Mountains of ice that *stop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*

1. To cease to go forward.
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shakf.*
When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*
If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.
Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.
Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a *stop*. *Shakspeare.*
The marigold, whose courtier's face
Eechoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*
A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden, at a hideous yelling noise which startled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.
In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*
These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*
My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou, great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden.*
Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton.*
Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*
Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation.
'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.
Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
Not to outsport discretion. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption.
Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more.
Shakspeare.

6. Prohibition of sale.
If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.
The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*
Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.
You would play upon me, you would seem to know my *stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*
Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger
To sound what *stop* she please. *Shakspeare.*
The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milton.*
The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton.
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibiæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*. *Addison.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.
The further a string is strained, the less hyperstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick.
Th' organ-sound a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. s.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'PGAP. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap*.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.
The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*
The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer.*

STO'PPLE or *Stopper*. *n. s.* [from *stop*.] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up.
Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*
There were no shuts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray.*

STO'RAX. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Latin.]
1. A plant.
2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

STORE. *n. s.* [*stór*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stor*, Danish; *stoor*, Islandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*
None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin,
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
Jove grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.
We liv'd supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryd.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores*!
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought! *Addison.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *stores*. *Thomson.*

3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard.
Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deuteronomy.*

4. Storehouſe; magazine.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd. *Milton.*

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.
What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the river is ſtill growing. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh; to repleniſh.
Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Denham.*
Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*;
Her power with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To ſtock againſt a future time.
Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and ſtore of victuals were come; but others find the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles.*
One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine
With water from the rocks, and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.
Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe*.]

1. Magazine; treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a time of uſe.
By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the ſcripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*
Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cramm'd with grain! *Shakſpeare.*
Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Geneſis.*
To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean blood can waſh away. *Davies.*
My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Milton.*
The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South.*
As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great maſs repoſited.
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *F. Qu.*

STO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *ſtory*.] Furniſhed with ſtories; adorned with hiſtorical pictures.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, maſſy proof;
And *ſtoried* windows, richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*
Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, *ſtoried* halls, invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. ſ.* [ſtonc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Lat.] A bird of paſſage, famous for the regularity of its departure.
Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs, and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs, black: it ſits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet.*
The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jeremiah.*
Who bid the *ſtork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, ſtates the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

STO'RKSBILL. *n. ſ.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Amſworth.*

STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ſtopm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer.*
We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm*. *Shakſpeare.*
Them ſhe upſtays, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far, and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milton.*
Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm*. *Milton.*
Then ſtay, my child! *ſtorms* beat, and rolls the main;
Oh beat thoſe *ſtorms*, and roll the ſeas, in vain! *Pope.*

2. Aſſault on a fortified place.
How by *ſtorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor ſack'd and burnt the town. *Dryd.*

3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle.
Whilſt I in Ireland nouriſh a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black *ſtorm*. *Shakſp.*
Her ſiſter
Began to ſcold and raiſe up ſuch a *ſtorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs.
A brave man ſtruggling in the *ſtorms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from thoſe either imminent or preſent calamities, againſt the *ſtorm* and tempeſt whereof we all inſtantly craved favour from above, let it be a queſtion what we ſhould render unto God for his bleſſings, univerſally, ſenſibly, and extraordinarily beſtowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows ſent to ſeek renown,
They fight in fields, and *ſtorm* the ſhaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *ſtorm'd* of old,
When Jove deſcended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raiſe tempeſts.
So now he *ſtorms* with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his bluſtering blaſt each coaſt doth ſcoure. *Spenſer.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarſe, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *ſtorm*. *Milton.*
When you return, the maſter *ſtorms*, the lady ſcolds. *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and ſcold, and *ſtorm*,
It paſſes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *ſtorm*.]

1. Tempeſtuous.
Bellowing clouds burſt with a *ſtormy* ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground. *Addiſon.*
The tender apples, from their parents rent
By *ſtormy* ſhocks, muſt not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; paſſionate.

STO'RY. *n. ſ.* [ſtœn, Saxon; *ſtorie*, Dut. *ſtoria*, Italian; *ιστορια*.]

1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Saturn, aroſe from the true *ſtory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the ſons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *ſtory*, which perhaps thou haſt not heard. *Milt.*
The four great monarchies make the ſubject of ancient *ſtory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Matters of fact, concerning times, places, perſons, actions, which depend upon *ſtory*, and the relation of others, theſe things are not capable of being proved by ſuch ſcientifical principles. *Wilkins.*
Governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, as founded upon the deepeſt counſels and the ſtrongeſt force, yet by ſome ſlight miſcarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now ſo utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the leaſt traces of them to be found, but only in *ſtory*. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident.
In the road between Berne and Soleure, a monument erected by the republick of Berne tells us the *ſtory* of an Engliſhman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addiſon.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
Theſe flaws and ſtarts would well become
A woman's *ſtory* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakſpeare.*
This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh bard
Beheld of old, what *ſtories* had we heard
Of fairies, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Then feats, their revels, and their am'rous flames! *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *ſtory* books, which I found full of ſtrange impertinence, of poor ſervants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ſtœn, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of ſeven *ſtories*, and the contrary fault of low diſtended fronts. *Wotton.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe about two *ſtories*;
A lyrick ode would ſtate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *ſtory* him in his own hearing. *Shakſp.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heavenly muſe,
Storied of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks whoſe entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*
It is *ſtoried* of the brazen Coloſſus, in the iſland of Rhodes, that it was ſeventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being ſo big, that no man could graſp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
Recite them, nor in erring pity ſpare
To wound with *ſtoried* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.
Becauſe all the parts of an undiſturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *ſtoried* according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally and mechanically made in ſuch a fluid, muſt have a like ſtructure of its ſeveral parts; that is, either be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell*.] One who relates tales in converſation; a hiſtorian, in contempt.
In ſuch a ſatire all would ſeek a ſhare,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *ſtorytellers* too muſt pine and die,
To ſee their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miſs'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herſelf decay'd ſo ſoon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer peſtered with dull, dry, tedious *ſtorytellers*. *Swift.*

STOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtof*, Iſlandick, a fire-place; ſtopa, Saxon; *eſtuve*, French; *ſtove*, Dutch.]

2. A hothouse; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make, Fountains in autumn to bring winter back. *Beaum.*

The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wiseman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoaking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stunned*.

STOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*,
If less than that I fear. *Spenser.*

The fox his copesmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Spenser.*

2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood, as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; steoran, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdued my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower;
And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakſp.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit,
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Psalms.*

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. *Buthuaſt.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. s.* [from *stout*.]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Aſcham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakſpeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [stop, Saxon; *stoc*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repossite in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shakſpeare.*

I' th' holsters of the saddle-bow
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Addiſon.*

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

STOWAGE. *n. s.* [from *stow*.]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addiſon.*

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form; their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, STOE, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon stop, a place. *Gibſon.*

STRABISM. *n. s.* [*strabiſm*, Fr. *strabiſmus*, Latin.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

To STRADDLE. *v. n.* [supposed to come from *straddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRAGGLE. *v. a.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end,
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. *Shakſpeare.*

They found in Rosebridge one of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*

Form *straggling* mountaineers, for public good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine.
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house.
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER. *n. s.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief. *Spenser.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakſpeare.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by *Ainſworth*, that for *not crooked* we ought to write *straight*, and for *narrow*, *strait*; but for *streight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakſpeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but there is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round. *Prior.*

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. [*estroit*, Fr. See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments *straight* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to *strait*, *close*, *narrow*; or to *straight*, *not crooked*. Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, *draw it till it has no flexure*; tie it *strait* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compass*. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *straks*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This

ſtate is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not ſend them. I will after *ſtraight*,
And tell him ſo. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe ſtinks which the noſtrils *ſtraight* abhor and expel, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon.*

With chalk I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where the aetherial ſpirits muſt appear:
Come in, come in: for here they will be *ſtrait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It *ſtraight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.
Addiſon.

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight.

A crooked ſtick is not *ſtraightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary ſide. *Hooker.*

Of ourſelves being ſo apt to err, the only way which we have to *ſtraighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whoſe footſteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.
2. Tightly; with tenſion.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight*.]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs.

Some are for maſts, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length and *ſtraightneſs*. *Bacon.*

2. Tenſion; tightneſs.

STRAI'GHTWAY. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way*. It is very often written *ſtraightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *ſtraightwiſe*.] Immediately; ſtraight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *ſtraightway* on that laſt long voyage fare.
Spenſer.

Soon as he enter'd was, the door *ſtraightway*
Did ſhut. *Spenſer.*

Like to a ſhip, that, having 'ſcap'd a tempeſt,
Is *ſtraightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.
Shakſpeare.

The Turks *ſtraightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As ſoon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ſtraightways*. *Bacon.*

The ſound of a bell is ſtrong; continueth ſome time after the percuſſion; but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the bell or ſtring be touched. *Bacon.*

The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething.

Their aliment ought to be light; rice boiled in whey, and *ſtrained*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo finely as ſand. *Bacon.*

3. To ſqueeze in an embrace.

I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a cloſe embrace
Strain'd his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden.*

4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſhman and the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink milk unſtrained. *Spenſer.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.

By this we ſee, in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſtrain* themſelves for their own part, having law and authority again them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been ragged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain*. *Spenſer.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he ſweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakſpeare.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton.*

The lark and linnet ſing with rival notes;
They ſtrain their warbling throats
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, ſhe *ſtrains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to thoſe contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worſt ſort of good huſbandry for a father not to *ſtrain* himſelf a little for his ſon's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a ſmooth continued ſtream, without thoſe *ſtrainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majeſty of the hand, which are ſo much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the ſtooping foreſt pours
A ruſtling ſhower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomſon.*

6. To make ſtraight or tenſe.

A bigger ſtring more *ſtrained*, and a leſſer ſtring leſs *ſtrained*, may fall into the ſame tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware,
To *ſtrain* his fetters with a ſtricter care. *Dryden.*

7. To puſh beyond the proper extent.

See they ſuffer death;
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addiſon.*

There can be no other meaning in this expreſſion, however ſome may pretend to *ſtrain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wreſt and *ſtrain* ſome principles, maintained both by them and me, to a ſenſe repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.

The lark ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing ſharps. *Shakſpeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *ſtrained*: in his looks appears
A wild diſtracted fierceneſs. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *ſtrain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakſpeare.*

They *ſtrain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain lot, but work to meet their end.
Daniel.

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epiſtles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compreſſion.

Cæſar thought that all ten ſands had natural ſprings of freſh water; but it is the ſea-water; becauſe the pit filled according to the meaſure of the tide; and the ſea-water, paſſing or *ſtraining* through the ſands, leaveth the ſaltneſs behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a *ſtrain*; but, if broken, is never well ſet again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a ſolution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to ſolution, as in convulſions or *ſtrains*. *Grew.*

2. [*reenge*, Saxon.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Spenſer.*

Thus far I can praiſe him; he is of a noble *ſtrain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakſpeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their nobleſt *ſtrains*,
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital ſpirits. *Chapman.*

Why doſt thou falſely feign
Thyſelf a Sidney; from which noble *ſtrain*
He ſprung, that could to tar exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallic *ſtrain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary diſpoſition.

Amongſt theſe ſweet knaves and all this courteſy!
The *ſtrain* of man 's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakſpeare.*

Intemperance and luſt breed diſeaſes, which propagated, ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking.

According to the genius and *ſtrain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wiſdom and right underſtanding are uſed to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*

In our liturgy are as great *ſtrains* of true ſublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *ſtrains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; ſound.

Wilt thou love ſuch a woman? what, to make thee an inſtrument, and play falſe *ſtrains* upon thee? *Shakſpeare.*

Orpheus' ſelf may heave his head
From golden ſlumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elyſian flowers, and hear
Such *ſtrains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite ſet free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton*

Their heavenly harps a lower *ſtrain* began,
And in ſoft muſick mourn the fall of man.
Dryden.

When the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope*

Some future *ſtrain*, in which the muſe ſhall tell
How ſcience dwindles, add how volumes ſwell.
Young

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *ſtrain*,
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave.
Dryden.

7. Turn; tendency; inborn diſpoſition.

Becauſe hereticks have a *ſtrain* of madneſs, he applied her with ſome corporal chaſtiſements, which with reſpite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of ſpeech or action.

Such take too high a *ſtrain* at the firſt, and are magnanimous more than ſtaid of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy ſaith, "ultima primis cedebant." *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrain*.] An inſtrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moiſture paſſeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *ſtrainer* than it doth in beaſts, for feathers paſs through quills, and hair through ſkin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goats' ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhouldſt ſeek a *ſtrainer* to depart
The hairy terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Philips.*

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the preſs, and the bacteal veſſels the *ſtrainers*, to ſeparate the pure emulſion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe, when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle ſhowers;
Th' inſinuating drops ſink through the ſand,
And paſs the porous *ſtrainers* of the land.
Blackmore

STRAIT. *adj.* [*eſtroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide.

Witneſſes, like watches, go
Juſt as they're ſet, too faſt or ſlow;
And, where in conſcience they're *ſtraight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that ſide is caſt. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have miſſed the church; but then they are more afraid to ſee her, if they are laced as *ſtrait* as they can poſſibly be. *Law.*

2. Cloſe; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Pluſhius into a *ſtraight* degree of

favour: his goodneſs being ſo apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *ſtrait* all thy commandments; and all falſe ways I utterly abhor. *Pſalms.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *ſtraighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*

He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and ſome *ſtrait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*

Proceed no *ſtraiter* 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Difficult, diſtreſsful.

5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight*, [See STRAIGHT.]

A ball or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body, and ſounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *ſtraight* ones. *Newton.*

STRAIT. *n. ſ.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith.

Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*

Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan *ſtraits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *ſtreights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood.*

2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were more afraid of *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*

It was impoſſible to have adminiſtered ſuch advice to the king, in the *ſtreight* he was in, which, being purſued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſart here, and hunger bit. *Milton.*

Thus Adam, fore beſet, replied:
O Heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my Judge. *Milton.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight* to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *ſtreights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predeceſſors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors, obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtreight* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which providence may diſpoſe of him. *South.*

Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſon.*

Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity, to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adverſity; and, if ſhe can diſcover that they are in great *ſtraights* or affliction, ſhe gives them ſpeedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If you laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *ſtreited*
For a reply; at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a ſecure haven; yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten'd* by a foe
Subtile or violent. *Milton.*

Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *ſtraitening* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The bonded man finds himſelf aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtraightening* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtraightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſon.*

The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtreighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and caſuiſtry in lawn,
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when Dulneſs gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of neceſſary room.

Waters when *ſtraitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon.*

He could not be *ſtreightened* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *ſtraiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtraitened*; and, if the mode increaſe I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addiſon.*

5. To diſtreſs; to perplex.

Men, by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſtrait* and *hand*.] Parſimonious; ſparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace*.]

1. Griped with ſtays.

Let nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt, we have few well-ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tampered with. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorouſly.

Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. Narrowneſs.

The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places. *2 Maccabees.*

It is a great error, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*

The *ſtraitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles*

2. Strictneſs; rigour.

If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakſpeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables, did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips, which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

4. Want; ſcarcity.

The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniencies of life among theſe had never reached ſo far as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. [the obſolete preterit of *ſtrike*.] Struck.

Didſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind,
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſteadfaſt arrow *ſtroke*? *Spenſer.*

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts.*

STRAKE. *n. ſ.*

1. A long mark; a ſtreak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ſtrand, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrend*, Iſlandick.]

1. The verge of the ſea, or of any water.

I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face,
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand*. *Shakſpeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twiſt of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* flood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden.*

I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtray'd from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward.*

Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the ſea;
Some, who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and divers tongues. *Aſchum.*

The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domeſtick.

As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſprites,
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole ſound is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air. *Bacon.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *ſtrange* cure to our ſpilt blood applied
Sympathy to the diſtant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

Strange to relate! from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakſpeare.*

A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was now and *ſtrange* to their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not strange to you. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Genesis.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakspeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller*

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakspeare.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Spratt.*

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spare he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and misseal,
Madness in one is liberty in all! *Hurte.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakspeare.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?
Shakspeare.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to look in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakspeare.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakspeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kin. *Shakspeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.
Shakspeare.

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man.
Shakspeare.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Tobit.*

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lioness, and filled his holes with prey. *Nahum.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame?
Shakspeare.

STRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.

The hand that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distention, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wiseman.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. s.* [στραγγυρία; *stranguric*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakspeare.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO. *n. s.* Chastisement by blows.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA. n. s. [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!
Blackmore.

STRA'TAGEM. *n. s.* [στρατήγημα; *stratagème*, Fr.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*.
Shakspeare.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.
Denham.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRA'TUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fiſſure of a *ſtratum* of ſtone in Langron iron mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the ſandy *ſtratum* ev'ry way
The waters with the ſandy *ſtratum* riſe. *Twanſon.*

STRAW. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛeop, Saxon; *ſtroo*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thraſhed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a *ſtraw*,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakſpeare.*

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *ſtraw* doth pierce it.
Shakſpeare.

Apples in hay and *ſtraw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *ſtraw* more. *Bacon.*

My new *ſtraw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay.*

More light he treads, more tall he ſeems to riſe,
And ſtruts a *ſtraw* breadth nearer to the ſkies.
Tickel.

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beſide
All that's on th' outſide of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *ſtraw*. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *ſtraw* matter whether the main cauſe be right or wrong. *L'Eſtrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bleſs'd,
On wildings and on *ſtrawberries* they feſt. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant ſmell, ſeem to be cordial: the ſeeds obtained by ſhaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy againſt the ſtone. The juice of *ſtrawberries* and lemons in ſpring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundiſh and ſerrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw.

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The ſuburb of their *ſtrawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

I will diſcharge it in your *ſtrawcolour'd* beard. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm*; *phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw.

There the *ſtrawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's ſwath
Shakſpeare.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the reſt; the wind, by depreſſing ſome of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *ſtrawy* parts than the reſt. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroe*, Daniſh, to ſcutter; *ſtravviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, deſcending from the hill, ſurveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *ſtrays*.
Denham.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *ſtray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her boſom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *ſtray*.
Spenſer.

No where can I *ſtray*,
Save back to England: all the world's my way.
Shakſpeare.

She doth *ſtray* about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakſpeare.*

Wand'reſt thou within this lucid orb,
And *ſtray'd* from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amidſt this new creation want'ſt a guide
To reconduct thy ſteps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *ſtrayed* *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To miſlead. Obſolete.

Hath not elſe his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakſpeare.*

STRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering.

She hath herſelf not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *ſtray*
The king of Scots. *Shakſpeare.*

Should I take you for a *ſtray*,
You muſt be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *ſtray*; not like the loſt ſheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence.
Government of the Tongue

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *ſtray*. *Dryden*

He cries out, neighbour haſt thou ſeen a *ſtray*
Of bullocks and of heifers paſs this way? *Addiſon*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make ſuch a *ſtray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakſpeare*

STREAK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛice, Saxon; *ſtreke*, Dutch; *ſtricia*, Italian.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *ſtrake*.

The weſt yet glimmers with ſome *ſtreaks* of day;
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakſpeare.*

What mean thoſe colour'd *ſtreaks* in heav'n,
Diſtended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to purſue
Till the laſt *ſtreaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryd*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
How ruddy, like your lips, their *ſtreaks* appear!
Dryden.

While the fantaſtick tulip ſtrives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *ſtreak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *ſtreak'd* and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakſpeare.*

A mule admirably *ſtreaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

To-morrow, ere freſh morning *ſtreak* the eaſt,
With firſt approach of light we muſt be riſ'n,
And at our pleaſant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure ſky;
Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now *ſtreak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To ſtretch. Obſolete.

She lurks in midſt of all her den, and *ſtreaks*
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls.
Chapman

STREA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in ſnow,
The life is in the leaf, and ſtill between
The fits of falling ſnows appears the *ſtreaky* green.
Dryden.

STREAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛeam, Saxon; *ſtraum*, Mandick; *ſtroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water. The courſe of running water; current.

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſy *ſtream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakſp.*

He brought *ſtreams* out of the rock, and caus'd waters to run down like rivers. *Pſalms.*

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *ſtream*; fierce Phlegeton,
Whoſe waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from theſe, a ſlow and ſilent *ſtream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watry labyrinth. *Milton.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *ſtream*
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.
Denham.

Thus from one common ſource our *ſtreams* divide,
Our's is the Trojan, your's th' Arcadian ſide *Dryd.*
Divided intereſts, while thou think'ſt to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy muddle *ſtream* away.
Dryden.

2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *ſtream* of brimſtone. *Iſaiah*

You, Dances, never want a *ſtream* of words.
Dryden.

The *ſtream* of beneficence hath, by ſeveral rivulets which have ſince fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have funk at an anchor in any *ſtream* of weather. *Raleigh*

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, againſt the curre *ſtream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Courſe; current.

The very *ſtream* of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bad the ground be dry,
All but between thoſe banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton.

On all ſides round
Streams the black blood, and ſmokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown.

Then grateful *Greece* with *ſtreaming* eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe. *Pope.*

3. To iſſue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god moſt high,
Do my ſighs *ſtream*. *Shakſpeare.*

From opening ſkies may *ſtreaming* glories flame,
And ſaints embrace thee. *Pope*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *ſtreamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.

His brave fleet
With ſilken *ſtreamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shakſpeare.

The roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her ſaffron *ſtreamer* through the ſkies.
Dryden.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whoſe waving *ſtreamers* the glad general knows.
Dryden.

The man of ſenſe his meat devours,
But only ſmells the peel and ſlow'rs:
And he muſt be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *ſtreamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream.*]

1. Abounding in running water.

Argolis
However *strong* now, polish'd and dry,
Denied the goddess water: where deep Melas
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smack'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.
Before him flaming, his enormous shield
Like the broad sun illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope*

STREET. *n. s.* [ſtpæt, Saxon; *ſtraz*, German; *ſtrada*, Spaniſh and Italian; *ſtræde*, Daniſh; *ſtract*, Dutch; *ſtratum*, Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houſes.
He led us through fair *ſtreets*, and all the way we went there were gathered people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon*
The *ſtreets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys*
When night
Darkens the *ſtreets*, then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, flown with inſolence and wine;
Witneſs the *ſtreets* of Sodom. *Milton*
The Italians, ſay the ancients, always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open ſquare, or in a narrow *ſtreet*, and more or leſs deviated from their rule of art. *Addiſon.*
When you ſtuttle with ſome crony ſervant in the ſame *ſtreet*, leave your own *ſtreet*-door open. *Swift*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.
That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *ſtreets*. *Pſalms*
Our publick ways would be ſo crowded, that we ſhould want *ſtreet*-room. *Spectator*
Let us reflect upon what we daily ſee practiſed in the world; and can we believe, if an apoſtle of Chriſt appeared in our *ſtreets* he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk*.] A common proſtitute, that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *n. ſ.* [ſtpenȝð, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.
But *ſtrength* in truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton.*
Thou muſt outlive
Thy youth, thy *ſtrength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*
Th' inſulting Troj'ans came,
And menace us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *ſtrength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that ſav'd you from the ſword?
Dryden.

2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs.
Not founded on the brittle *ſtrength* of bones. *Milton.*
Firm Doric pillars found the ſolid baſe,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher ſpace,
And all below is *ſtrength*, and all above is grace. *Dryden.*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.
Strength there muſt be either of love or war, even ſuch contrary ways leading to the ſame unity. *Holyday.*
God, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *ſtrength* entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*
This act
Shall cruſh the *ſtrength* of Satan. *Milton.*

4. Power of reſiſtance; ſureneſs; faſtneſs.
Our caſtle's *ſtrength*
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Support; ſecurity; that which ſupports.
Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs,
My only *ſtrength* and ſtay. *Milton.*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.
Ariſtotle's large views, acuteneſs and penetration of thought, and *ſtrength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*
He enjoyed the greateſt *ſtrength* of good ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. *Addiſon.*
We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *ſtrength* and light. *Pope.*

7. Spirit; animation.
Methinks I feel new *ſtrength* within me riſe,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton.*
Adam and firſt matron Eve
Had ended now their oriſons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair *Milton.*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, oppoſed to loftneſs, in writing or painting.
Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or languiſhingly flow;
And praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *ſtrength* and Waller's ſweetneſs join. *Pope.*
Carracci's *ſtrength*, Coreggio's ſoftor line,
Paulo's free ſtroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope.*

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortreſs.
The rudiments of talking ſhould not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *ſtrengths* placed in the mouth. *Ben Jonſon.*
He thought
This inacceſſible high *ſtrength* to have ſeiz'd. *Milt.*
Betray'd in all his *ſtrengths*, the wood beſet:
All inſtruments, all arts, of ruin met. *Denham.*

11. Support; maintenance of power.
What they boded would be a miſchief to us, you are providing, ſhall be one of our principal *ſtrengths*. *Spratt.*

12. Legal force; validity; ſecurity.

13. Confidence imparted.
Certain ſervices were due from the ſoldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince; and upon the *ſtrength* of ſuch tenures, in after times, the deſcendents of theſe people and their kings did ſubſiſt and make their wars. *Davenant.*
The allies, after a ſucceſsful ſummer, are too apt, upon the *ſtrength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the enſuing campaign. *Addiſon.*

14. Armament; force; power.
What is his *ſtrength* by land? *Shakſpeare.*
Nor was there any other *ſtrength* deſigned to attend about his highneſs than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

15. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force.
This preſuppoſed, it may then ſtand very well with *ſtrength* and ſoundneſs of reaſon, thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed.
Edward's happy order'd reign moſt fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty ſpirits, to *ſtrength* his ſtate. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength*.]

1. To make ſtrong.

2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.
Authority is by nothing ſo much *ſtrengthened* and confirmed as by cuſtom; for no man eaſily diſtruſts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*
Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inſpire,
And bleſs your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truſt,
With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;
Whoſe own example *ſtrengthens* all his laws,
And is himſelf that great ſublime he draws. *Pope.*
If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which ſeems contrived to *ſtrengthen* and increaſe this folly. *Law.*

3. To animate; to fix in reſolution.
Let us riſe up and build: ſo they *ſtrengthened* their hands for this work. *Nehemiah.*
Charge Joſhua, and encourage him, and *ſtrengthen* him. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the reſt,
With powerful policy *ſtrengthen* themſelves, *Shakſ.*
They fought the *ſtrengthening* of the heathen.
2 Maccabees.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.
Oh meh for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him;
Till, as your years increaſe, that *ſtrengthens* too,
To undo poor maids. *Otway.*
The diſeaſe, that ſhall deſtroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *ſtrengthens* with his ſtrength. *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*, STRE'NGTHNER. } by contraction *ſtrengthner*.]

1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong.
Garlick is a great *ſtrengthner* of the ſtomach, upon decays of appetite, or indigeſtion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids: cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength*.]

1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength.
Yet are theſe feet, whoſe *ſtrength leſs* ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay. *Shakſpeare.*
As the wretch, whoſe fever-weakened joints,
Like *ſtrengthleſs* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms *Shakſpeare.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Uſed of liquors.
This liquor muſt be inflammable or not, and yet ſubtile and pungent, which may be called ſpirit; or elſe *ſtrengthleſs* or inſipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerouſly laborious.
Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with eaſe than *ſtrenuous* liberty. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; vehement.
He reſolves to be *ſtrenuous* for taking off the teſt, againſt the maxims of all wiſe chriſtian governments, which always had ſome eſtabliſhed religion, leaving at beſt a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*
Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *ſtrenuous* againſt the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous*.]

1. Vigorouſly; actively.
Many can uſe both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *ſtrenuouſly* make uſe of neither. *Brown.*

2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.
Writers diſpute *ſtrenuouſly* for the liberty of conſcience, and inveigh largely againſt all eccleſiaſticks, under the name of high church. *Swift.*
There was no true catholick but *ſtrenuouſly* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo*, Lat.] Loud; noiſy.
Poſſa conceives, becauſe in a *ſtreperous* eruption it reſiſteth againſt fire, it doth therefore reſiſt lightning *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ſtpeꝛce, Saxon, violence; or from *diſtreſs*.]

1. Importance; important part.
The *ſtreſs* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous flock of children. *L'Eſtrange.*
This, on which the great *ſtreſs* of the buſineſs depends, would have been made out with reaſons ſufficient. *Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight aſcribed.
A body may as well lay too little as too much *ſtreſs* upon a dream, but the leſs we heed them the better. *L'Eſtrange.*
It ſhewed how very little *ſtreſs* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Lefley.*
Conſider how great a *ſtreſs* be laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earneſtly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.

By *ſtreſs* of weather driv'n,
At laſt they landed. *Dryden.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exerciſe, yet they muſt not be put to a *ſtreſs* beyond their ſtrength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [evidently from *diſtreſs.*] To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *ſtreſſed* plight
Of this ſad realm. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ſtrecan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend, to ſpread out to a diſtance.

The *ſtretching* out of his wings ſhall fill the breadth of thy land. *Iſaiah.*

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Take thy rod, and *ſtretch* out thine hand. *Exod.*

Eden *ſtretch'd* her line
From Auran eaſtward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth
And all the ſea, from one entire globoſe
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

3. To expand; to diſplay.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *ſtretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt.

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would *ſtretch* thy ſpirits up into the air. *Shakſp.*

5. To make tenſe.

So the *ſtretch'd* cord the ſhackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence further than is right; to ſtrain: as, to *ſtretch* a text; to *ſtretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or conſequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible ſin, yet doth repentance *ſtretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *ſtretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakſpeare.*

This to rich Ophir's riſing morn is known,
And *ſtretch'd* out far to the burnt ſwarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *ſtretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extenſion without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, becauſe it would *ſtretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To ſally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the moſt probable event that is reported by one who uſes to *ſtretch*. *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace.

At all her *ſtretch* her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs. *Dryden.*

Diſruption, as ſtrong as they are, the bones would be in ſome danger of, upon a great and ſudden *ſtretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to ſwim the ſtormy main,
By *ſtretch* of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden.*

3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running.

Thoſe put a lawful authority upon the *ſtretch*, to the abuſe of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Eſtrange.*

[illegible] towards the ſouth, to gain the [illegible]. *Addiſon.*

4. Utmoſt extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmoſt *ſtretch*, can ſignify no more than that Luther lay under ſevere agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmoſt reach of power.

This is the utmoſt *ſtretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulſome, falſe and vain. *Granv.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*]

1. Any thing uſed for extenſion.

His hopes entitl'd
His ſtrength, the *ſtretcher* of Ulyſſes' ſtring,
And his ſteele's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the *ſtretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery ſpeech inflames his fearful friends;
They tug at ev'ry oar, and every *ſtretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful. It is ſometimes written *ſtrew*, and ſometimes *ſtrow*; I have taken both: *Skinner* propoſes *ſtrow*, and *Junius* writes *ſtraw*. Their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ſtreapian, Saxon; *ſtrauen*, German; *ſtröer*, Daniſh. Perhaps *ſtrow* is beſt, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.

The ſnow which does the top of Pindus *ſtrew*,
Did never whiter ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Is thine alone the ſeed that *ſtrews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n ſhall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To ſpread by ſcattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, ſweet maid!
And not have *ſtrew'd* thy grave. *Shakſpeare.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And ſome flowers and ſome bays,
For thy herſe, to *ſtrew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To ſcatter looſely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *ſtrawed* it upon the water, and made Iſrael drink of it. *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom e'en the ſavage beaſts had ſpar'd, they kill'd,
And *ſtrew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *ſtrewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakſpeare.*

STRIÆ. n. ſ. [Latin.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

The ſalt, leiſurely permitted to ſhoot of itſelf in the liquor, expoſed to the open air, did ſhoot into more fair chryſtalline *ſtriæ* than thoſe that were gained out of the remaining part of the ſame liquor by a more haſty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ*, Lat. *ſtrié*,
STRI'ATED. } Fr.] Formed in ſtriæ.

Theſe effluviums fly by *ſtriated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by ſtreams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a ſun, and ſo the centre of a leſſer vortex, whoſe axis ſtill kept the ſame poſture, by reaſon of the *ſtriate* particles finding no fit pores for their paſſages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Cryſtal, when [illegible] with the [illegible], ſhews, if broke, a *ſtriated* or [illegible] texture, like thoſe talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrieur*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatites ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſt, *ſtriature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. ſ.* [στρὶγξ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *ſtrick*, ſtill waiting on the bier. *Spenſ.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike*; but it has in the antiquated phraſe *ſtricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *ſtrike*.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, as they thought it beſt with *ſtricken* ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That ſhall I ſhew, as ſure as hound
The *ſtricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenſer.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *ſtricken* in age. *Geneſis.*

With blindneſs were thoſe *ſtricken*. *Wiſdom.*

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controverſy touching certain arms, were appointed to run ſome courſes, when Parker was *ſtricken* into the mouth at the firſt courſe. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulſter was of greater power than any other ſubject in Ireland, yet was he ſo far *ſtricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickleſs*, or *Stritchel. n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn, to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *ſtricteſt* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front diſplay,
To try the fortune of ſome doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with ſober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider ſpace. *Dryd.*

He checks the bold deſign;
And rules as *ſtrict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that ſhe make friends
To the *ſtrict* deputy. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *ſtrict* neceſſity. *Milton.*

If a *ſtrict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deſerve it, gently relaxed, former reſtraints will increaſe their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *ſtrict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incenſe due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extenſive.

As they took the compaſs of their commiſſion *ſtricter* or larger, ſo their dealings were more or leſs moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Cloſe; tight.

The god, with ſpeedy pace,
Juſt thought to ſtrain her in a *ſtrict* embrace. *Dryd.*

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt *ſtrict* ligature ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tenſe; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *ſtrict* or lax according to the ſtate of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrict.*]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horſe-troupes, that the vantgard had, he *ſtrictly* did command
To ride their horſes temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts, being groſſer, compoſed not only water, *ſtrictly* ſo called, but the whole maſs of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *ſtrictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleaſure. *Dryd.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and, without any inconsistency with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I passed through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃæðe, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakspeare.*

The monster mov'd on with horrid *strides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preterit *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cried, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. s.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judges.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Timothy.*

These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all,
How hast thou disturb'd heav'n's blessed peace! *Milton.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She, granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryd.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*!
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*

4. Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preterit *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [aꞅꞇꞃucan, Sax. *streichen*, Germ. *adstrykia*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar, when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakspeare.*

I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakspeare.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryd.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Proverbs.*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Exodus.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakspeare.*

The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shaksp.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They strike sail where they think they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Shakspeare.*

The rest *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addis.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*fœdus ferire*.] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either look,
Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

Take my caduceus!
With this th' infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shaksp.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with *up* only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'rest, and our being here. *Shaksp.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years*.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair, and not jealous. *Shaksp.*

14. *To* STRIKE *off*. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off*. *Shakspeare.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been preſt;
But I ſhall in a more convenient time
Strike off this ſcore of abſence. *Shakſpeare.*

When any wilful ſin ſtands charged on our account, it will not be *ſtruck off* till we forſake and turn away from it. *Kettlewell.*

Aſk men's opinions; Scoto now ſhall tell
How trade increaſes, and the world goes well:
Strike off his penſion by the ſetting ſun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate by a blow, or any ſudden action.

Germany had *ſtricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but ſeemed nevertheleſs in diſcipline ſtill to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed ſo faſt that they overtook him, and without further delay *ſtruck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken priſoner by Surenas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *ſtroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A maſs of water would be *ſtruck off* and ſeparate from the reſt, and toſſed through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion.

My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires,
My manhood, long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and, when their glimpſe was gone,
My pride *ſtruck out* new ſparkles of her own. *Dryd.*

17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadverſions, we might *ſtrike out* great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded liſt, with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as neceſſary as to *ſtrike out.* *Pope.*

18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.

19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *ſtrike out* ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvaſs call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he *ſtruck.* *Shakſpeare.*

It pleas'd the king
To *ſtrike* at me upon his miſconſtruction,
When he tript me behind. *Shakſpeare.*

He wither'd all their ſtrength before he *ſtrook.* *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to claſh.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glaſs, tell him that holdeth it, it ſhall *ſtrike* ſo many times againſt the ſide of the glaſs, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percuſſion.

Bid thy miſtreſs, when my drink is ready,
She *ſtrike* upon the bell. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe antique minſtrels, ſure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and ſubjects hearts their ſtrings;
On which with ſo divine a hand they *ſtrook,*
Conſent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer.

Cæſar, 'tis *ſtrucken* eight. *Shakſpeare.*

Deep thoughts will often ſuſpend the ſenſes ſo far, that about a man clocks may *ſtrike,* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny ſubject *ſtrikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakſpeare.*

When, by their deſigning leaders taught
To *ſtrike* at power which for themſelves they ſought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Conſider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *ſtriking* on it, and its colours vaniſh. *Locke.*

7. To ſound with blows.

Whilſt any trump did ſound, or drum *ſtruck up,*
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakſpeare.*

8. To be daſhed; to be ſtranded.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *ſtruck* upon a ſand, and there ſtuck faſt. *Knolles.*

9. To paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or paſſion *ſtrikes* through the obſcurity of the poem: any of theſe effect a preſent liking, but not a laſting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail.

We ſee the wind ſit ſore upon our ſails;
And yet we *ſtrike* not, but ſecurely periſh. *Shakſp.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear ſo low a ſail, to *ſtrike* to thee. *Shakſp.*

The intereſt of our kingdom is ready to *ſtrike* to that of your pooreſt fiſhing towns: it is hard you will not accept our ſervices. *Swift.*

11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth.

It *ſtruck* on a ſudden into ſuch reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to ſculk, but owns itſelf publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once.

Thoſe who, by the prerogative of their age, ſhould frown youth into ſobriety, imitate and *ſtrike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every ſhadow of relief, *ſtrike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and, ſo the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleaſures of the world *ſtrike in with* every thought. *Addiſon.*

He immediately *ſtruck in with* them; but deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horrour, that he ſhivered every joint. *Addiſon.*

13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion.

In this plain was the laſt general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies, and diſperſed; the ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, like the waves of the ſea, over-reaching one another, and *ſtriking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet.*

When a great man *ſtrikes out* into a ſudden irregularity, he needs not queſtion the reſpect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE. *n. ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, *ſtrike,* ready at hand. *Tuſſer.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* A plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its ſole made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] Perſon or thing that ſtrikes.

A biſhop then muſt be blameleſs, not given to wine, no *ſtriker.* *1 Timothy.*

He thought with his ſtaff to have ſtruck the *ſtriker.* *Sandys.*

The *ſtriker* muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *n. ſ.* [ſtrenꝫ, Saxon; *ſtreng,* German and Daniſh; *ſtringhe,* Dutch; *ſtringo,* Latin.]

1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, muſt be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *ſtring* touches the upper. *Wilkins.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tieſt the myſtick *ſtring,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their prieſts pray by their beads, having a *ſtring* with a hundred of nutſhells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any ſet of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of theſe dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *ſtring* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

5. The chord of a muſical inſtrument.

Thus when two brethren *ſtrings* are ſet alike,
To move them both, but one of them we ſtrike. *Cowley.*

The *ſtring* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the ſenſe,
With pleaſure feels the maſter's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *ſtring*-inſtrument that ſeems comparable to our violins. *Addiſon.*

6. A ſmall fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *ſtring* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the leaſt *ſtrings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The moſt piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puiſſant, and the *ſtrings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakſpeare.*

The *ſtring* of his tongue looſed. *Mark.*

8. The nerve or line of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *ſtring.* *Pſalms.*

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *ſtring.* *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or ſeries: as, a ſtring *of propoſitions.*

10. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double ſecurity.

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a deſperate amour,
As he that has *two ſtrings to 's bow,*
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterit *ſtrung*; part. paſſ. *ſtrung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with ſtrings.

As not wiſe nature *ſtrung* the legs and feet
With firmeſt nerves, deſign'd to walk the ſtreet? *Gay.*

2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune.

Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has *ſtrung,*
That not a mountain rears its head unſung. *Addiſon.*

3. To file on a ſtring.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact: and therefore chuſe to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *ſtringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tenſe.

Toil *ſtrung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *ſtring.*] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings.

Praiſe him with *ſtringed* inſtruments and organs. *Pſalms.*

Divinely warbled voice
Anſwering the *ſtringed* noiſe,
As all their ſouls in bliſsful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſtringens,* Lat.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt.*]

Stringhalt is a ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulſive motion of the muſcles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtring.*] Having no ſtrings.

Nothing; all is ſaid;
His tongue is now a *ſtringleſs* inſtrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaſter hath ſpent. *Shakſpeare.*

STRINGY, adj. [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of fmall threads; filamentous.
A plain Indian fan, made of the fmall ſtringy parts of roots ſpread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

By melting, expenſive ſweats, and an obſtinate ſtar of the belly, the *ſtringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtreopen*, Dut. berippte, ſtripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.
They began to *ſtrip* her *of* her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*
They *ſtript* Joſeph out *of* his coat. *Genſis.*
Scarce credible it is how ſoon they were *ſtript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*
Hadſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſkelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *ſtripp'dſt* them *of* their robes. *Milton.*
You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *ſtrip* your maſter that gives you food. *L'Eſtrange.*
A ruſſling tempeſt through the branches went,
That *ſtript* them bare. *Dryden.*
He ſaw a beauteous maid,
With hair diſhevell'd, iſſuing through the ſhade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*
He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *ſtrip* and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*
The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *ſtript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to diveſt.
The apoſtle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to underſtand that thoſe are even the loweſt of things neceſſary; that, if we ſhould be *ſtript of* all theſe things, without which we might poſſibly be, yet theſe muſt be left. *Hooker.*
Now this curious built Phœnician ſhip,
Returning from her convoy, I will *ſtrip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*
We *ſtrip* and diveſt ourſelves *of* our own will, and give ourſelves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*
It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *ſtripped of* thoſe ſpecifick differences we give them. *Locke.*
One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe and affluence, not of one juſt *ſtript of* all thoſe advantages, and plunged in the deepeſt miſeries, and now ſitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *ſtripped* the houſe.
That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *ſtrips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all thoſe intereſts that are capable of being weakened by the one, and ſupported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.
If the leaves or dried ſtocks be *ſtripped* into ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electres, no other ways than thoſe of wheat or rye. *Brown.*

5. To deprive of all.
When ſome fond eaſy fathers *ſtrip* themſelves before they lie down to their long ſleep, and ſettle their whole eſtates upon their ſons, has it not been ſeen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.
He *ſtript off* his cloaths. 1 *Samuel.*
Logic helps us to *ſtrip off* the outward diſguiſe, of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To caſt off. Not in uſe.
His unkindneſs,
That *ſtript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters: theſe things ſting him. *Shakſpeare.*

8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected. Not accurately uſed.
Amongſt men who examine not ſcrupulouſly their own ideas, and *ſtrip* them not from the marks men uſe for them, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. ſ.* [probably for *ſtripe*.] A narrow ſhred.
Theſe two apartments were hung in cloſe mourning, and only a *ſtrip* of bays round the other rooms *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dutch.]
1. To variegate with lines of different colours.
2. To beat; to laſh.

STRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrepe*, Dutch.]
1. A linear variation of colour. This ſeems to be the original notion of the word.
Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation of ſeveral *ſtripes*. *Bacon.*
2. A ſhred of a different colour.
One of the moſt valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *ſtripe* ſowed upon the garment called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A weal, or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow.
Cruelty marked him with inglorious *ſtripes*. *Thomſon.*
4. A blow; a laſh.
A body cannot be ſo torn with *ſtripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*
To thoſe that are yet within the reach of the *ſtripes* and reproofs of their own conſcience, I would addreſs that they would not ſeek to remove themſelves from that wholeſome diſcipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtripe*.] Diſtinguiſhed by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.
Thwart the lane,
He, with two *ſtriplings*, lads, more like to run
The country baſe than to commit ſuch ſlaughter,
Made good the paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*
Now a *ſtripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet ſuch as in his face
Youth ſmil'd celeſtial. *Milton.*
Compoſitions on any important ſubjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *ſtriplings*, like blood out of the noſe, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*
As when young *ſtriplings* whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden.*
As every particular member of the body is nouriſhed with a ſeveral qualified juice, ſo children and *ſtriplings*, old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrip*.] One that ſtrips.

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterit *I ſtrove*, anciently *I ſtrived*; part. paſſ. *ſtriven*. [*ſtreven*, Dutch; *eſtriver*, *Fr.*]
1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort.
The immutability of God they *ſtrive* unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*
Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praiſes and eulogies of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations, and ſo *ſtrive* to the like deſerts. *Spenſer.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans.*
So have *I ſtrived* to preach the goſpel. *Romans.*
Was it for this that Rome's beſt blood he ſpilt,
With ſo much falſehood, ſo much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *ſtrove*
To equal Cæſar's fall, and after ſave?
Our bleſſed Lord commands you to *ſtrive* to enter in; becauſe many will fail, who only ſeek to enter. *Luke.*
Theſe thoughts he *ſtrove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another: with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon oppoſed.
Do as adverſaries do in law;
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakſpeare.*
Strive for the truth unto death. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
Why doſt thou *ſtrive* againſt him? *Job.*
Charge them that they *ſtrive* not about words, to no profit. 2 *Timothy.*
Avoid contentions and *ſtrivings* about the law. *Titus.*
This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; ſo that theſe *ſtrivings* are not a contending with ſuperior powers. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can ſave or deſtroy him who *ſtrives* with his Maker? *Tillotſon.*
If inteſtine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *ſtrive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar,
And murm'ring ſtounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppoſe by contrariety of qualities.
Now private pity *ſtrives* with publick hate,
Reaſon with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.
Nor that ſweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inſpir'd
Caſtalian ſpring, might with this paradiſe
Of Eden *ſtrive*. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook*. The old preterit of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck*.
He, hoodwinked with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who *ſtroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the preterit of *ſtrike*.]
1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another.
The oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *ſtroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faſter,
As amorous of their *ſtrokes*. *Shakſpeare.*
His white man'd ſteeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *ſtroke*;
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And riding ſhook his lance in act to throw. *Dryd.*

2. A hoſtile blow.
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *ſtrokes* upon the foe. *Shakſpeare.*
He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without ſtriking a *ſtroke*. *Bacon.*
Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the *ſtrokes* of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*
I had a long deſign upon [he ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a fair *ſtroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction.
Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *ſtrokes*. *Shakſpeare.*
At this one *ſtroke* the man look'd dead in law;
His flatterers ſcamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The ſound of the clock.
What is 't o'clock?
—Upon the *ſtroke* of four. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

Theis having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Haywood.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous retract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtile effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꝑnacan, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of when aught it doth ail,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dried the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death;
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flowers, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [for *strand*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

STRONG. *adj.* [ꝑpang, Sax.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakspeare.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psalms.*

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Cries the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* inmures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men, on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Samuel.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are strong at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, *a thousand strong*; as we say, *twenty years old*, or *ten yards long.*

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong* *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tickel.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin.*

But her own king the likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclesiasticus.*

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours; an interior and brighter by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambuy's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras*

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebrews.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as a law. *Wisdom.*

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Hebrews.*

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakspeare.*

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Donne.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! *Decay of Piety.*

The *strongest* and most important texts are those which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakspeare.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone *Pope*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Sandys.*

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strong fisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *strong.*]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the attention is strongly fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunstanre he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakspeare.*

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakspeare.*

The rumous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWA'TER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desart flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then, whirling round, the quoins together *strook*. *Sandys.*

That conq'ring look,
When next beheld, like lightning *strook*
My slasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. s.* [*strophe*, Fr. στροφη.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of noblenes, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW, *v. n.* [See *To* STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton.*

Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With oiler floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strowed* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Sysnah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]

'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterit and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies, whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*

High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom sceptr'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *structus*, Lat.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them; but, for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE or *Strode*. *n. s.* A flock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be perswaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'MA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the kingsevil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the kingsevil.

How to treat them when *strumous*, fistulous, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET. *n. s.* [of doubtful original. *Stropo* vieux mot *palliardise*: *Ruprum*, Lat.] A whore; a prostitute. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind! *Shakspeare.*

No'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakspeare.*

If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakspeare.*

Common fame is as talle and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were tied;
So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakspeare.*

STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *string*.

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with flatelines.

Adore our errours, laugh at's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakspeare.*

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shakspeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *Ben Jonson.*

The false syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds sufficl'd the sail,
The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of flatelines in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. s.* [ſtreb, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Lat.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
More to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*

Prickly ſtubs inſtead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold.
Dryden.

2. A log; a block.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt and laziest youth, our ſtocks and *ſtubs*, from the infinite deſire of ſuch a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choiceſt wits to that aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tuſks ſerve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *ſtubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew ſcrubby, dried a-top, was ſtunted;
So the next parſon *ſtubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Truncated; ſhort and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Againſt a *ſtubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To ſpight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *ſtubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poeſies. *Ben Jonſon.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubbed.*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtouble*, French; *ſtoppel*, Dutch; *ſtipula*, Lat.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This ſuggeſted
At ſome time, when his ſoaring inſolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *ſtubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
You, by thus much ſeene,
Know by the *ſtubble* what the corne hath bene.
Chapman.

If a ſmall red flower in the *ſtubble* fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be ſure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His ſucceeding years afford him little more than the *ſtubble* of his own harveſt. *Dryden.*

Thrice-happy Duck, employ'd in threſhing *ſtubble*,
Thy toil is leſſen'd, and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the firſt crop is off, they plow in the wheat *ſtubble*. *Mortimer.*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minſhew* from *ſtout-born*; referred by *Junius* to ϛιϐαρὸς; and deduced better by *Lye*, from *ſtub*, perhaps from *ſtub-horn.*]

1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious.

Strifeful Atin in their *ſtubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd.
Spenſer.

Then ſtood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *ſtubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakſpeare.*

He believed he had ſo humbled the garriſon, that they would be no longer ſo *ſtubborn*. *Clarendon.*

I'll not flatter this tempeſtuous king,
But work his *ſtubborn* ſoul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady.

All this is to be had only from the epiſtles themſelves, with *ſtubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion.

Love ſoftens me, and blows up fires which paſs
Through my tough heart, and melt the *ſtubborn* maſs. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *ſtubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a ſturdy ſtroke. *Dryd.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *ſtubborn* ſtoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harſh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppoſe any thing that is hard and *ſtubborn*, but by a ſoft anſwer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uſes it commonly implies ſomething of a bad quality, though *Locke* has catachreſtically uſed it in a ſenſe of praiſe.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain queſtion in the law. *Shakſpeare.*

He wilfully neglects his book, and *ſtubbornly* refuſes any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So cloſe they cling, ſo *ſtubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymiſt's fire.
Garth.

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinacy; vitious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has uſed it in commendation.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the *ſtubbornneſs* of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtile. *Shakſpeare.*

He choſe a courſe leaſt ſubject to envy, between ſtiff *ſtubbornneſs* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, aſſert the people's right,
With noble *ſtubbornneſs* reſiſting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornneſs, and an obſtinate diſobedience, muſt be maſtered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accident of a ſtorm, and partly by the *ſtubbornneſs* or treachery of that colony for whoſe relief it was deſigned. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong.

The bate is ſurrounded with a garland of black and *ſtubby* briſtles. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. n. ſ. [Ital. *ſtuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and *ſtucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſtick.*

What more infamous brands have records *ſtuck* upon any, than thoſe who uſed the beſt parts for the worſt ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and ſee their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and black'ning in the ſun.
Addiſon.

When the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *ſtuck* with ſtones and ſands.
Pope.

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with ſtrings,
That thou may'ſt be by kings, or whores of kings.
Pope.

STUCK. *n. ſ.* A thruſt.

I had a paſs with rapier, ſcabbard and all; and he gives me the *ſtuck* in with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakſpeare.*

STU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtook*, Scottiſh.] A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

STUD. *n. ſ.* [ſtuðu, Saxon.]

1. A poſt; a ſtake. In ſome ſuch meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following paſſage, which I do not underſtand.

A barn in the country, that hath one ſingle *ſtud*, or one height of *ſtuds* to the roof, is two ſhillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *ſtuds.* *Chapman.*
A belt of ſtraw, and ivy buds,
With coral claſps and amber *ſtuds.* *Raleigh.*
Cryſtal and myrrhine cups, emboſs'd with gems
And *ſtuds* of pearl. *Milton.*

Upon a plane are ſeveral ſmall oblong *ſtuds*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward.*

A deſk he had of curious work,
With glittering *ſtuds* about. *Swift.*

3. [ſtoðe, Saxon; *ſtod*, Iſlandick, is a ſtallion.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares.

In the *ſtuds* of Ireland, where care is taken, we ſee horſes bred of excellent ſhape, vigour, and ſize.
Temple.

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds or ſhining knobs.

Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their harneſs *ſtudded* all with gold and pearl.
Shakſpeare.
A ſilver *ſtudded* ax, alike beſtow'd. *Dryden.*

STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man.

Keep a gameſter from dice, and a good *ſtudent* from his book. *Shakſpeare.*

This grave advice ſome ſober *ſtudent* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden.*

A *ſtudent* ſhall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any ſpecial ſtudy, than in four at a dull ſeaſon. *Watts.*

I ſlightly touch the ſubject, and recommend it to ſome *ſtudent* of the profeſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *ſtudy.*]

1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy.

He died
As one that had been *ſtudied* in his death,
To throw away the deareſt thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careleſs trifle. *Shakſpeare.*

I am well *ſtudied* for a liberal thanks
Which I do owe you. *Shakſpeare.*

It will be fit that ſome man, reaſonably *ſtudied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of uſe.

A prince ſhould not be ſo looſely *ſtudied* as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

STU'DIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies.

Lipſius was a great *ſtudier* of the ſtoical philoſophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not uſe arguments to perſuade him to patience; the philoſophy which he had ſtudied would furniſh him: he anſwers him, Lord Jeſus, give me chriſtian patience. *Tillotſon.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *ſtudier* of that law, as the poſitive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the *ſtudious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; buſy.

Studious to find new friends and new allies.
Tickel.

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of.*

Divines muſt become *ſtudious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *ſtudious of* their trade.
Dryden.

There are who, fondly *ſtudious of* increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *ſtudious* cloiſters pale. *Milton.*
Him for the *ſtudious* ſhade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomſon.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtudious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a ſhort pruning hook his head reclines,
And *ſtudiouſly* ſurveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden.*

All of them *ſtudiouſly* cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

STUDY. *n. s.* [*étude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.
During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakspeare.*
The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this. *Shakspeare.*
Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Heyday.*
Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.
Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business. *Bacon.*

5. Subject of attention.
The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakspeare.*
Knock at the *study*, where they say he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakspeare.*
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the secluded members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat. *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Thessalonians*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakspeare.*
Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shakspeare.*

STUFF. *n. s.* [*étoffe*, Dut. *estoffe*, Fr.]

1. Any matter or body.
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve; though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth shew,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Please us holy near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Bacon.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakspeare.*
Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp.*
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakspeare.*
Degenerate prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakspeare.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley.*

4. That which fills any thing.
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakspeare.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which being ta'en would seize
The present power of life. *Shakspeare.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *stuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakspeare.*
Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakspeare.*
At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear;
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden.*
Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*
The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have supple joints. *Shakspeare.*
Each thing beheld did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *stuft* with lambs and goats, distinctly kept. *Chapman.*
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these figs? *L'Estrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneasiness.
With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakspeare.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*
Officious Bauds lays
Two cushions, *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*
A bed,
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of beasts o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.
I will be the man that shall make you great.——
I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shakspeare.*
The gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.——I am *stuff'd*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakspeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.
She went for parsly to *stuff* a rabbet. *Shakspeare.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing.
An emperor put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.
Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *n. s.* [from *stuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Bale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

STUFF or STUCK. *n. s.* [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STUCCO. *Bailey.*

STUM. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STUPE'FACTIVE. *n. s.* [*stupefactus* and *facientia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STUM. *n. s.* [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull needle. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champagne become *Hudibras.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Yolks of eggs are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them ſpirit, and we ſtum our wines to renew their ſpirits. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike*, or *trip, againſt a ſtump.* I rather think it comes from *tumble.*]

1. To trip in walking.

When ſhe will take the rein, I let her run;
But ſhe'll not *ſtumble.* *Shakſpeare.*

A headſtall being reſtrained to keep him from *ſtumbling*, hath been often burſt. *Shakſpeare.*

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Gloſter *ſtumbled*; and in falling
Struck me, that ſought to ſtay him, overboard. *Shakſpeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkneſs; they know not at what they *ſtumble.* *Proverbs.*

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breaſt in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his ſteed no longer bears the rein,
But *ſtumbles* o'er the heap his hand had ſlain. *Prior.*

2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occaſion of *ſtumbling* in him. *1 John.*

This my day of grace
They who neglect and ſcorn, ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *ſtumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon.*

This extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady of that country, by which occaſion ſhe had *ſtumbled upon* ſuch miſchances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*

What man art thou, that thus beſcreen'd in night
So *ſtumbleſt* on my counſel? *Shakſpeare.*

A mouſe, bred in a cheſt, dropped out over the ſide, and *ſtumbled upon* a delicious morſel. *L'Eſtr.*

Ovid *ſtumbled*, by ſome inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greateſt inventions have been accidentally *ſtumbled upon* by men buſy and inquiſitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make ſigns to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *ſtumble upon* one of them. *Holder.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Such terms amus'd them all,
And *ſtumbled* many. *Milton.*

If one illiterate man was *ſtumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be ſo too. *Fell.*

One thing more *ſtumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

One *ſtumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles.

Be ſweet to all: is thy complexion ſour?
Then keep ſuch company, make them thy allay;
Get a ſharp wife, a ſervant that will low'r:
A *ſtumbler* ſtumbles leaſt in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] Cauſe of
STU'MBLINGSTONE } ſtumbling; cauſe of errour; cauſe of offence.

We preach Chriſt crucified, unto the Jews a *ſtumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks fooliſhneſs. *1 Corinthians.*

Shakeſpeare is a *ſtumblingblock* to thoſe rigid criticks. *Spectator.*

This *ſtumblingſtone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch; *ſtompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

He ſtruck ſo ſtrongly, that the knotty ſting
Of his huge tail he quite in ſunder cleft:
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *ſtump* him left. *Spenſer.*

Your colt's tooth is not caſt yet.—Not while I have a *ſtump.* *Shakſpeare.*

He through the buſhes ſcrambles;
A *ſtump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor Hob upon his face
Amongſt the briers and brambles. *Drayton.*

Who, 'cauſe they're waſted to the *ſtumps*,
Are repreſented beſt by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach-horſe ſnapt off the end of his finger, and I dreſſed the *ſtump* with common digeſtive. *Wiſem.*

A poor aſs, now wore out to the *ſtumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Eſtrange.*

Againſt a *ſtump* his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

A tongue might have ſome reſemblance to the *ſtump* of a feather. *Grew.*

Worn to the *ſtump* in the ſervice of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff; ſtrong. A bad word.

They burn the ſtubble, which, being ſo *ſtumpy*, they ſeldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ſtunan, Saxon; geſtun, noiſe.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe.

An univerſal hubbub wild
Of *ſtunning* ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still ſhall I hear, and never quit the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Too ſtrong a noiſe *ſtuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of ſtate,
Stunn'd and worn out with endleſs chat
Of Will did this, and Nan ſaid that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *ſtun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a ſavage kind,
Deſcendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robuſt, and voice that *ſtuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And ſpeak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his ſaddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *ſtun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſting.*

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *ſtung*
Are of the adder. *Shakſpeare.*

With envy *ſtung*, they view each other's deeds;
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryd.*

STUNK. The preterit of *ſtink.*

To STUNT. *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this uſage *ſtunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy conſtitution; ſhe had life and ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he ſtopt ſhort, nor ſince has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the moſt of little;
Like *ſtunted* hide-bound trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree
Grew ſcrubby, dried a-top, and *ſtunted*;
And the next parſon ſtubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

A fomentation was by ſome pretender to ſurgery applied with coarſe woollen *ſtupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiſeman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes.

The eſcar divide, and *ſtupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*, Fr. *ſtupefactus*, Latin.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity; ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

All reſiſtance of the dictates of conſcience brings a hardneſs and *ſtupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She ſent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *ſtupefaction* mild;
And ſtraight ſucceeded, leaving ſhame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Latin; *ſtupefactif*, French.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of ſome *ſtupefactive.* *Bacon.*

Opium hath a *ſtupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving ſleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

All thoſe *ſtupendous* acts deſervedly are the ſubject of a hiſtory excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at ſight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd,
But moſt when this *ſtupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race;
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops, live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, French; *ſtupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding.

O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys, and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where'er ſhe paſſes fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryd.*

If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryd.*

With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid*, motionleſs, he ſtood. *Thomſon.*

2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends;
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, French; *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confirm'd in full *ſtupidity.* *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid.*]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.

That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

On the ſhield there were engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the lion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.]

1. To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility; to dull.

Thoſe
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe a while. *Shakſpeare.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupify* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcom-

pid and ftupid. [illegible] *South.*
with it.

[illegible] *Collier.*
in defpair.

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but ftupified. *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quickfilver, and fo proceed to the ftupifying. *Bacon.*

STU'POR. *n. f.* [Latin; *ftupeur*, French.] Sufpenfion or diminution of fenfibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ftupor* or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are fymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ftupro*, Latin.] To ravifh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. f.* [*ftupratio*, from *ftupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation.

Stupration muft not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *fturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obftinately; refolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurfe: and, as the reft,
Here toughly chew and *fturdily* digeft
Th' immenfe vaft volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. f.* [from *fturdy*.]

1. Stoutnefs; hardinefs.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining fome little fkill of buftling for himfelf, by his converfation with vitious boys, when the chief ufe of that *fturdinefs*, and ftanding upon his own legs, is only for the prefervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal ftrength.

STU'RDY. *adj.* [*eftourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; ftout; brutal; obftinate. It is always ufed of men, with fome difagreeable idea of coarfenefs or rudenefs.

This muft be done, and I would fain fee
Mortal fo *fturdy* as to gainfay. *Hudibras.*

Aw'd by that houfe, accuftom'd to command,
The *fturdy* kerns in due fubjection ftand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

A *fturdy* hardened finner fhall advance to the utmoft pitch of impiety with lefs reluctance than he took the firft fteps, whilft his confcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of fome *fturdy* lout, he had fo well defended himfelf. *Sidney.*

Ne aught his *fturdy* ftrokes might ftand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenfer.*

3. Stiff; Stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *fturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdieft oaks
Bow'd their ftiff necks, loaden with ftormy blafts,
Or torn up fheer. *Milton.*

STU'RGEON. *n. f.* [*fturio*, *turfio*, Latin.] A fea fifh.

It is part of the fcutellated bone of a *fturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conftitution on one fide, the cells being worn down and fmooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. f.* [ſtyrc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are ftill called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ftutten*, to hinder,
To STUTTER. } Dutch.] To fpeak with hefitation; to ftammer.

Divers *ftut*: the caufe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is lefs apt to move; and therefore naturals *ftut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *n. f.* [from *ftut*.] One that
STU'TTERER. } fpeaks with hefitation; a ftammerer.

Many *ftutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a drynefs in the tongue. *Bacon.*

STY. *n. f.* [ſtige, Saxon.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *fty* of this moft bloody boar
My fon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shak.*

When her hogs had mifs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *fty* I drove,
And whiftled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *fty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of beftial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleafure in a fenfual *fty*. *Milton.*

With what eafe
Mighteft thou expel this monfter from his throne,
Now made a *fty*. *Milton.*

3. [I know not how derived.] A humour in the eyelid.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fhut up in a fty.

Here you *fty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reft of th' ifland. *Shakfpeare*

To STY. *v. n.* To foar; to afcend. *Spenfer.*

STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*ftygius*, Latin.] Hellifh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that fo fudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their afpect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [*ftylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can tranflate the ftubbornnefs of fortune
Into fo quiet and fo fweet a *ftyle*. *Shakfpeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon fo tender and nice a fubject with my feverer *ftyle*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *ftyle*. *Swift.*

Let fome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the *ftyle* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of fpeaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *ftyle* is held for bafe, where love well named is. *Sidney*

There was never yet philofopher
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ftyle* of gods,
And make a pifh at chance and fufferance. *Shakfp.*

3. Mode of painting.

The great *ftyle* ftands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *ftyle* alfo poffeffes its own peculiar merit; however, though the union of the two may make a fort of compofite *ftile*, yet that *ftile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of thofe which go to its compofition. *Reynolds*

4. It is likewife applied to mufick.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *ftile*: thou fhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakf*

The king gave them in his commiffion the *ftyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ftyle*, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble fuppliant fue in vain. *Dryden*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *ftyle* of Titan pleafe thee more,
Whofe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope*

6. Courfe of writing. Unufual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ftyle*. *Dryden.*

7. STYLE *of Court*; is properly the practice obferved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Aylifte.*

8. A pointed iron ufed anciently in writing on tables of wax.

9. Any thing with a fharp point; as a graver, the pin of a dial.

Placing two *ftiles* or needles [illegible] touched with the fame loadftone, [illegible] removed but half a fpan, the other [illegible] like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The ftalk which rifes from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or feed: 'tis ufually flender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, ftamina, apices, *ftile*, and feed veffel. *Ray.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind fhould be *ftyled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that fo fhall end
The ftrife which thou call'ft evil, but we *ftyle*
The ftrife of glory. *Milton.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *ftile* their own rewards. *Denham.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the caufe, and is ready to *ftile* it impudence in any one who fhall ftand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *ftil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK. } *adj.* [στυπτικός; *ftyptique*,
STY'PTICAL. } French. This is ufually though erroneoufly, written *ftiptick*.] The fame as aftringent; but generally expreffes the moft efficacious fort of aftringents, or thofe which are applied to ftop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and fhrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an effential falt, by which they are fharp, fweet, four, or *ftyptick*. *Arbuthnot.*

There is a four *ftiptick* falt diffufed through the earth, which paffing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From fpirit of falt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glaffes, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *ftiptical* fubftance, moftly of a yellowifh colour. *Boyle.*

In an effufion of blood, having doffils ready dipt in the royal *ftiptick*, we applied them. *Wifeman.*

STYPTI'CITY. *n. f.* The power of ftanching blood.

Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the vifcidities by their *ftypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *ftythied* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakfpeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuadeo*, Lat.] Eafy to be perfuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *fuadeo*, Latin.] Having power to perfuade.

It had the paffions in perfect fubjection; and though its command over them was but *fuafive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and defpotical. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*fuaforius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perfuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [*fuavité*, French; *fuavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetnefs to the fenfes.

She defired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *fuavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetnefs to the mind.

SUB, in compofition, fignifies a fubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*fub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a fmall degree.

The juice of the ftem is like the chyle in the animal body, not fufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *fubacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*fub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a fmall degree.

[illegible] of a [illegible] sugar, [illegible], *subdue[illegible]* or a little pungent, and [illegible] syrup of violet [illegible]. *Floyer.*

To **SUBA'CT.** *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation: whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'LTERN. *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*; as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shaksp.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To **SUBDIVE'RSIFY.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and those variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To **SUBDIVI'DE.** *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, French, *sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. s.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*, as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*subdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To **SUBDU'CE.**
To **SUBDU'CT.** } *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subductus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*; if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subduct*.]

1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the divine beneficence subducting that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical substraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To **SUBDU'E.** *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Them that rose up against me hast thou *subdued* under me. *2 Samuel.*

It aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Genesis.*

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Spratt.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Nor is 't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise, and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subdue*.] Conquest. Not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements*. *Shaks.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subdue*.] Conqueror; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lion and fell tiger tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer*'s awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDUPLE.
SUBDU'PLICATE. } *adj.* [*subduple*, French; *sub* and *duplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins.*

The motion, generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To **SUBJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]

1. To put under.

The angel
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*

The mufes' [illegible] and names:
In one fhort view, fubjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, fages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to fubmiffion; to make fubordinate; to make fubmiffive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminifh'd name
Shall lofe of luftre, by fubjecting rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enflave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Tafte grief, need friends, like you; *fubjected* thus,
How can you fay to me I am a king? *Shakfpeare.*

I fee thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a flave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by thofe that fee, or fall into the ditch; and he is the moft *fubjected*, the moft enflaved, who is fo in his underftanding. *Locke.*

4. To expofe; to make liable.

If the veffels yield, it *fubjects* the perfon to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To fubmit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *fubject* his ways of operation to the fcrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himfelf to do nothing but what we muft comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make fubfervient.

He *fubjected* to man's fervice angel wings. *Milt.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*fubjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or fituate under.

Th' eaftern tower,
Whofe height commands, as *fubject*, all the vale
To fee the fight. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Efau was never *fubject* to Jacob, but founded a diftinct people and government, and was himfelf prince over them. *Locke.*

Chrift, fince his incarnation, has been *fubject* to the Father; and will be fo alfo in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Expofed; liable; obnoxious.

Moft *fubject* is the fatteft foil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overfpread with them. *Shakfpeare.*

All human things are *fubject* to decay,
And when fate fummons monarchs muft obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *fubject* matter of my difcourfe. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. f.* [*fujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: oppofed to *governour*.

Every *fubject*'s duty is the king's,
But every *fubject*'s foul is his own. *Shakfpeare.*

Never *fubject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wifh to be a *fubject*. *Shakfpeare*

Thofe I call *fubjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magiftrates of the fovereign. *Davies.*

We muft underftand and confefs a king to be a father, a *fubject* to be a fon; and therefore honour to be by nature moft due from the natural *fubject* to the natural king. *Holiday.*

The *fubject* muft obey his prince, becaufe God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *fubjects* fo but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

Heroick kings, whofe high perfections have made them awful to their *fubjects*, can ftruggle with and fubdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now fpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *fubject* of our watch. *Shakfpeare.*

This *fubject* for heroick fong pleafed me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *fubject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on fo nice a *fubject* with my feverer ftyle. *More.*

Make choice of a *fubject* beautiful and noble, which, being capable of all the graces that colours and elegance of defign can give, fhall afford a perfect art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

3. The *fubject* of a propofition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

My real defign is, that of publifhing your praifes to the world; not upon the *fubject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exifts.

Anger is certainly a kind of bafenefs, as it appears well in the weaknefs of thofe *fubjects*, in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, fick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative cafe to a verb is called by grammarians the *fubject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *fubject*.]

1. The act of fubduing.

After the conqueft of the kingdom, and *fubjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that, fighting againft the king, had faved themfelves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*foujettion*, French.] The ftate of being under government.

Becaufe the *fubjection* of the body to the will is by natural neceffity, the *fubjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we therefore ftand in need of direction after what fort our wills and defires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himfelf to *fubjection*, that, having once fet before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenfer.*

Both in *fubjection* now to fenfual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *fubject*.] Relating not to the object, but the fubject.

Certainty, according to the fchools, is diftinguifhed into objective and *fubjective*: objective is when the propofition is certainly true in itfelf; and *fubjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*fub* and *ingreffus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The preffure of the ambient air is ftrengthened upon the acceffion of the air fucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *fubingreffion* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*fub* and *joindre*, Fr. *fubjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterward.

He makes an excufe from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-prieft, and *fubjoins* a reafon. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*fubitaneus*, Lat.] Sudden; hafty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*fubjuguer*, Fr. *fubjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to fubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that haft warm'd the breaft
Whofe fov'reign dictates *fubjugate* the eaft! *Prior.*

He *fubjugated* a king, and called him his vaffal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fubjugate*.] The act of fubduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *fubjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *fubjungo*, Latin.] The ftate of being fubjoined; the act of fubjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *fubjunction* to, fome other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*fubjunctivus*, Lat. *fubjonctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to fomething elfe.

2. In grammar.

The verb undergoes a different formation to fignify the fame intentions as the indicative, yet not abfolutely, but relatively to fome other verb, which is called the *fubjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*fub* and *lapfus*,
SUBLA'PSARY. } Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *fublapfarian* doctrine, being nothing elfe but a mere preterition or non-election of fome perfons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the firft Adam's tranfgreffion, without any actual perfonal fin of their own, when he withdrew fome others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *n. f.* [*fublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. f.* [*fublevo*, Latin.] The act of raifing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *fublime*.] Poffible to be fublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fublimable*.] Quality of admitting fublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to tafte and fmell, and eafy *fublimablenefs*, as common falt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* from *fublime*.

1. To raife by the force of chymical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rofe, fo raife they ftill their vein
In words, whofe weight beft fuits a *fublimated* ftrain. *Drayton.*

Not only the grofs and illiterate fouls, but the moft aërial and *fublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of chriftianity are fo excellent and refined, and fo apt to cleanfe and *fublimate* the more grofs and corrupt, as fhews flefh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *fublime*.]

1. Any thing raifed by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of fubliming, and what metals endure fubliming, and what body the *fublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quickfilver raifed in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *adj.* Raifed by fire in the veffel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of fpirit of falt, compofe mercury *fublimate*; and, with the particles of fulphur, cinnabar. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*fublimation*, Fr. from *fublimate*.]

1. A chymical operation which raifes bodies in the veffel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from diftillation, excepting that in diftillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raifed, but in this the folid and dry; and that the matter to be diftilled may be either folid or fluid, but *fublimation* is only concerned about folid fubftances. There is alfo another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great ufe in diftillation, has hardly any room in *fublimation*; for the fubftances which are to be fublimed, being folid, are incapable of rarefaction; and fo it is only impulfe that can raife them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the fettlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *fublimation*; that is, a calling of the feveral parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

Since oil of fulphur per campanum is of the fame nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that fulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, fo ftrongly cohering by attraction, as to afcend together by *fublimation*? *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to fpirits, by *fublimation* ftrange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and fhort in moral, which are but the rudiments and firft draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *fublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy to file thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. *The sublime* is a gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, French: from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chymical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me;
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature, and that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Who not alone the southern vines *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

Fustian's so *sublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MINESS. *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

SUBLI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *sublime*; *sublimité*, French; *sublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*sublunaire*, French;
SU'BLUNARY. } *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discov'ries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance,
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scal'd snakes. *Shakespeare.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. s.* [*submersion*, French; from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion*. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*subministro*,
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } Lat.] To supply; to afford. Not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him. *Bacon.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*soumission*, French; *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of errour.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*submissus*, Latin.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakespeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *submissive* step I hasted down,
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause:
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Dryden.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory.
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*;
But he that boasts shuts that out of his story:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes, and going loftily and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*soumettre*, French; *submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself awhile
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Bring it thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hands. *Genesis.*

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable obeisance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend the supple knee? *Milton.*

To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift*

To SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*,
SUBO'CTUPLE. } Latin; and *octuple*.]
Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion; so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple*. *Wilkins.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *solecture*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm; this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the quarter its *suboctave*. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. f.* [from *subordi-*
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *nate*. *Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagances, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unfriendliness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

SUBORDINATE. *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding, not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty. *South.*

Whether dark prefages of the night proceed from any latent power of the foul during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather counters than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake *Milton.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of all, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. f.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council rational decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred. *Holiday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift*

To SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakspeare.*

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*,
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs,
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold
Those who by sing'ring sickness lose their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. f.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredah most unjustly. *Spenser.*

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murd'rous *subornation*. *Shakspeare.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. f.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. f.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, to two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. f.* [*subreption*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptice*, Fr. *surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a superiour, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Ayliffe.*

To SU'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

To SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*souscrire*, Fr. *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be the same that had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his majesty himself had *subscribed* it, by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better examined, than if one other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gone to-night! *subscribed* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhalation! all is gone. *Shakspeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Ossius, with whole hand
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakspeare.*

It wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruelty I will *subscribe*. *Shakspeare.*

So spoke much humbled Eve; but fate
Subscribe not: nature first gave signs, impress'd
On land, beast, air. *Milton.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he plied;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on every side. *Pope.*
South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
I have my lottery. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakspeare.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a letter; a section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSE'QUENTIVE. *adj.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto the lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SUBSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this tacitly ascertain notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they did pass. *Gibbon.*

SUBSEQUENT. *adj.* [*Subsequent. Fr. subsequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakspeare.*] Following in train; not preceding.

To such indeed, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent.*] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and so strike in with things as they fall out, by pertinacious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

To **SUBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command.
Milton.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Watts.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *subserve.*]
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agil *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things were referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stilling fleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made on the disposal of the corporeal principle *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pullies abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple.* *Wilkins.*

To **SUBSI'DE.** *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill'd.
Dryden.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair:
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside.*
Pope.

SUBSI'DENCE. } *n. f.* [from *subside.*] The
SUBSI'DENCY. } act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This mistellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy.*] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. f.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy.* *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise.
Dryden.

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To **SUBSI'GN.** *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

To **SUBSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE *or* **SUBSI'STENCY.** *n. f.* [*subsistence*, Fr. from *subsist.*]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act: so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is, the chain of these differing *subsistences* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Beattie.*

SUBSTANCE. *n. f.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agree:
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Dryden.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance*, cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold
And *substance*? *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*, or it is considered as existing in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance* without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond.
Shakspeare.

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:
To refine one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes.
Dryden.

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foreshowing and alluring by types, but as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Norris.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities, as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part space void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.* *Arbuthnot.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge or flegmatick matter, a while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his: but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*substantiel*, Fr. from *substance*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shakspeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodw.*

A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days? *Prior.*

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milt.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trial of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser.*

The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the north, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Doric, (retaining the third, and adorning the second) is the Ionic. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. f.* [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever adveneth to the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *n. f.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSTA'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantive*.] As a substantive.

To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SUBSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *substitutes*. *Shakspeare.*

You 've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. f.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakspeare.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtraho*, Lat. *soustraction*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole.

2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*soustraire*, *soustraction*, French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the placing of the style, but by addition and *substraction*. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SUBTER. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *under*.

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *n. f.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *souterraine*, Fr. *Subterranean* or *subterraneous* is the word now used.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.
SUBTERRA'NEAN.
SUBTERRA'NEOUS.
SU'BTERRANY.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon.*

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, and the winds *Milton.*

Arthritis proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterraneous* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown
Norris

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry.
Addison.

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unrefisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air.
Dryden.

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature and her pow'rs,
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frames is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton* seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in deserts, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakspeare*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by lure,
To win a maiden's heart. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart.
Proverbs

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure, and *subtile*
Milton.

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilely* by worms in oak apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By framing this, and the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotf.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, Fr. from *subtiliate*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining, can alter their resistances. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTI'LIZE. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the fresh orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless nicetics.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confuted, but its magnitude not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nor but thus the soul, her *subtilty* is such. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew.*

Bodies, the more of km they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion is little enquired. *Bacon*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* cudgell'd,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackm.*

They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs stuffed *subtilty*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty*. *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtilty*. *Milton.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French
Conjurers and forcerers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?
Shakspeare.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *adv* [from *subtle*.]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew?
Pope.

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *soubstraict*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray*

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. s.* [*subtrahо*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Jos. Scaliger.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversio*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin, destruction.

Their seek *subversion* of thy harmless life
Shakspeare.

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting of the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn; with *of*.

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milton*

No propoſition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; becauſe this would *ſubvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *ſubverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpoſe, but to the *ſubverting* of the hearers. *2 Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer.

O traitor! worſe than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *ſubverter* of the Gallick reign,
More falſe than Gano was to Charlemagne! *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *ſubverters* of ſouls. *Waterland.*

SU'BURB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuburbium*, Lat.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all theſe your faithful friends o' th' *ſuburbs?* *Shakſpeare.*

What can be more to the diſvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched ſeven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *ſuburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *ſuburbs* of my jacket are ſo gone,
I have not left one ſkirt to ſit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The *ſuburb* of their ſtraw-built citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are unchanged, if they always ſtood in the *ſuburbs* and expectation of ſorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*ſuburbanus*, Lat. from *ſuburb.*] Inhabiting the ſuburb.

Poor cliches the *ſuburban* muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

Then weds an heireſs of *ſuburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *ſubworker* to grace, in freeing it from ſome of the inconveniences of original ſin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

Nor is Lemnius ſtrictly to be believed when he preſcribeth the ſtone of the otter as a *ſuccedaneous* unto caſtor eum. *Brown.*

I have not diſcovered the menſtruum. I will propoſe a *ſuccedaneous* experiment made with a [illegible] or liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder*, Fr. *ſuccedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be now moſt happy; for I fear
My ſoul hath her content ſo abſolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe of all ages to *ſucceed* will curſe my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of fire, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent *ſucceeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleaſures, for long woes are to *ſucceed.* *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *ſucceeded* to him in copartnerſhip, without prelation or preference of the eldeſt to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *ſucceeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While theſe limbs the vital ſpirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *ſucceeds*,
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe dull harmleſs makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: ſome witty men may *ſucceed* to their deſigns, and, mixing ſenſe with malice, blaſt the reputation of the moſt innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretenſions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the ſame title, *ſucceeded* in his throne, to the excluſion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible for poets to *ſucceed* without ambition: imagination muſt be raiſed by a deſire of fame to a deſire of pleaſing. *Dryden.*

This addreſs I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *ſucceeded.* *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry ſtate;
Alike my ſcorn, if he *ſucceed* or fail,
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wiſh; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings ſhall proſperouſly *ſucceed* to thee. *Tobit.*

This was impoſſible for Virgil to imitate, becauſe of the ſeverity of the Roman language: Spenſer endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar, but neither will it *ſucceed* in Engliſh. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Pleaſe that ſilvan ſcene to take,
Where whiſtling winds uncertain ſhadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *ſucceed,*
Whoſe mouth the curling vines have overſpread? *Dryden.*

To SUCCE'ED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man; and thoſe deſtructive effects they now diſcover *ſucceeded* the curſe, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown.*

2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will glorioufly the new laid works *ſucceed.* *Dryden.*
Succeed my wiſh, and ſecond my deſign,
The faireſt Deiopeia ſhall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *ſucceeder* all repairs,
He builds up ſtrength and greatneſs for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorned his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has ſo far imprinted it in us, that ſhould the envy of predeceſſors deny the ſecret to *ſucceeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *ſucceeders*, who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs as preſumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccès*, French; *ſucceſſus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succeſs* without any epithet is commonly taken for good ſucceſs.

For good *ſucceſs* of his hands, he aſketh ability, to do of him that is moſt unable. *Wiſdom.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *ſucceſs*
The tempter ſtood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counſel or inſtruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *ſucceſs*, her ſon
The vices of the time to ſhun. *Waller.*

Every reaſonable man cannot but wiſh me *ſucceſs* in this attempt, becauſe I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's intereſt that it ſhould be true. *Tillotſon.*

Whilſt malice and ingratitude confeſs,
They've ſtrove for ruin long without *ſucceſs.* *Garth.*

Oxs ſulphuris may be given with *ſucceſs* in puy diſeaſe of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

Military *ſucceſſes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succeſſion. Obſolete.

All the ſons of theſe five brethren reigned
By due *ſucceſs*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents, the crown retained. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*ſucceſs* and *full.*] Proſperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to perſons grown wealthy by a long and *ſucceſsful* impoſture, by perſuading the world that men might be honeſt and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

He cheer'd the illuſtrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful ſenates and *ſucceſsful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the moſt proper and moſt *ſucceſsful* ſeaſon to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Bleſſes Diana's hand, who leads him ſafe
O'er hanging cliffs; who ſpreads his net *ſucceſsful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *ſucceſsfully.* *Shakſpeare.*

They would want a competent inſtrument to collect and convey their rays *ſucceſsfully*, or ſo as to imprint the ſpecies with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *ſucceſsfully* propoſed but upon chriſtian principles; ſuch as that this world is a place not of reſt, but of diſcipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *ſucceſsfully* carried on in this great town, would in time ſpread itſelf over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *ſucceſsfully*, ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune.

An opinion of the *ſucceſsfulneſs* of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion*, Fr. *ſucceſſio*, Latin.]

1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another.

St. Auguſtine having reckoned up a great number of the biſhops of Rome, ſaith, in all this order of *ſucceſſion* of biſhops there is not one found a Donatiſt. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of ſeveral ideas, one after another, in our minds, furniſhes us with the idea of *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

Let a cannon bullet paſs through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room, touch one part of the fleſh firſt, and another after, and ſo in *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another.

The ſe decays in Spain have been occaſioned by ſo long a war with Holland, but moſt by two *ſucceſſions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The ſmalleſt particles of matter may cohere by the ſtrongeſt attractions, and compoſe bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of theſe may cohere and compoſe bigger particles, whoſe virtue is ſtill weaker, and ſo on for divers *ſucceſſions*, until the progreſſion end in the biggeſt particles, on which the operations in chymiſtry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton.*

3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants.

Cumbelan,
And his *ſucceſſion*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakſpeare.*

A long *ſucceſſion* muſt enſue;
And his next ſon the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enſhrine. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common ſenſe,
To vote *ſucceſſion* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif*, Fr.]

1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he aſſails,
And each *ſucceſſive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe *Daniel.*

God hath ſet
Labour and reſt, as day and night, to men
Succeſſive. *Milton.*

God, by reaſon of his eternal indiviſible nature, is by one ſingle act of duration preſent to all the *ſucceſſive* portions of time, and all ſucceſſively exiſting in them. *South.*

Send the *ſucceſſive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his ſon. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

Countrymen,
Plead my *ſucceſſive* title with your ſwords.
Shakſpeare.

The empire being elective, and not *ſucceſſive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive*.] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three ſons he left,
All which *ſucceſſively* by turns did reign.
Fairy Queen.

Is it upon record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively from age to age? *Shakſpeare.*

That king left only by his ſix wives three children, who reigned *ſucceſſively*, and died childleſs. *Bacon.*

We that meaſure times by firſt and laſt,
The ſight of things *ſucceſſively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth caſt,
And of all times doth but one inſtant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the moſt refrangible rays might be more copiouſly reflected than the reſt, and the whiteneſs at length changed *ſucceſſively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton.*

No ſuch motion of the ſame atom can be all of it exiſtent at once: it muſt needs be made gradually and *ſucceſſively*, both as to place and time; ſeeing that body cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more places than one. *Bentley.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *ſucceſſively* conveyed to us by the primitive ſaints from the apoſtles themſelves. *Waterland.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive*.] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *ſucceſſiveneſs* of its own operations, and partly by thoſe external meaſures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs*.] Unluckỳ; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

A ſecond colony ſent hither, but as *ſucceſſleſs* as the firſt. *Heylin.*

The hopes of thy *ſucceſſleſs* love reſign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandiſhing his Noric blade,
Beſt temper'd ſteel, *ſucceſſleſs* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Pain'd with pity'd, and *ſucceſſleſs* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addiſon.*

Succeſſleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Lat.] This is ſometimes pronounced *ſucceſſour*, with the accent in the middle. One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predeceſſour*.

This king by this queen had a ſon of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themſelves, and a ready acceptation of the inconſtant people, as *ſucceſſor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *ſucceſſor* of Moſes in prophecies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *ſucceſſour* to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity then, which now ſhines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, the *ſucceſſour* of the apoſtles in this office. *Hammond.*

The ſurly ſavage offſpring diſappear,
And curſe the bright *ſucceſſor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *ſucceſſor*, or the ſame. *Tate.*

The deſcendants of Alexander's *ſucceſſors* cultivated navigation in ſome leſſer degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, Fr. *ſuccinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to diſengage the legs.

His habit fit for ſpeed *ſuccinct.* *Milton.*
His veſt *ſuccinct* then girding round his waiſt,
Forth ruſh'd the ſwain. *Pope.*
Four knaves in garbs *ſuccinct.* *Pope.*

2. Short; conciſe; brief.

A ſtrict and *ſuccinct* ſtyle is that where you can take nothing away without loſs, and that loſs manifeſt *Ben Jonſon.*

Let all your precepts be *ſuccinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them ſoon. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuccinct*.] Briefly; conciſely; without ſuperfluity of diction.

I ſhall preſent you very *ſuccinctly* with a few reflections that moſt readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can ſhew me wit
As ſtrong as ours, and as *ſuccinctly* writ. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccinct*.] Brevity; conciſeneſs.

SU'CCORY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

A garden-ſallad
Of endive, radiſhes, and *ſuccory.* *Dryden.*

The mediaments to diminiſh the milk are lettuce, purſlane, endive, and *ſuccory.* *Wiſeman.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, French; *ſuccurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

As that famous queen
of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did deſtroy,
Did ſhew herſelf in great triumphant joy,
To *ſuccour* the weak ſtate of ſad afflicted Troy. *Spenſer.*

A grateful beaſt will ſtand upon record, againſt thoſe that in their proſperity forget their friends, that to their loſs and hazard ſtood by and *ſuccoured* them in their adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, French.]

1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs.

My father,
Flying for *ſuccour* to his ſervant Baniſter,
Being diſtreſs'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppreſs'd,
And faints for *ſuccour.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. The perſon or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing elſe but a betraying of *ſuccours* which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom.*

Our watchful general hath diſcern'd from far
The mighty *ſuccour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccour*.] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever.

She hath been a *ſuccourer* of many. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourleſs and ſad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent*.]
SU'CCULENCY. } Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, Fr. *ſucculentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moiſt.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong, denſe, and *ſucculent* moiſture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where, not with a juiceleſs green carpet, but with *ſucculent* herbage and nouriſhing graſs, upon which moſt beaſts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands ſome *ſucculent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpleſs man might ſlack
His preſent thirſt. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*ſuccumbo*, Lat. *ſuccomber*, Fr.] To yield; to ſink under any difficulty. Not in uſe, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we muſt *ſuccumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one ſide together, which is tolutation or ambling; or lift one foot before, and the croſs foot behind, which is *ſucceſſation* or trotting. *Brown.*

They rode, but authors do not ſay
Whether tolutation or *ſucceſſation.* *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſhaking.

2. [In phyſick.] Is ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli, like ſternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly uſed in apoplectick affections.

When any of that riſible ſpecies were brought to the doctor, and when he conſidered the ſpaſms of the diaphragm, and all the muſcles of reſpiration, with the tremulous *ſuccuſſion* of the whole human body, he gave ſuch patients over. *Mar. Scribonius.*

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulleiks*, Gothick; *ſull*, Dutch; *ꝑile*, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *ſuch* a power *as* a king's; *ſuch* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *ſuch* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakſpeare.*

Can we find *ſuch* a one *as* this, in whom the ſpirit of God is? *Geneſis.*

The works of the fleſh are manifeſt; *ſuch* are drunkenneſs, revelings, and *ſuch* like. *Galatians.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *ſuch* from preaching of the goſpel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worſhipped between Mecca and Medinah, which was called a rock or ſtone. *Stilling fleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, duly conſidered, may be diſtributed into *ſuch as* expreſs piety towards God, or *ſuch as* require the good government of ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

If my ſong be *ſuch*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive liſten. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *ſuch*
The ſavage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly juſt is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be ſo to the utmoſt of our abilities is the glory of a man: *ſuch* an one, who has the publick adminiſtration, acts like the repreſentative of his Maker. *Addiſon.*

You love a verſe, take *ſuch as* I can ſend. *Pope.*

2. The ſame that: with *as*.

This was the ſtate of the kingdom of Tunis at *ſuch* time *as* Barbaroſſa, with Soliman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premiſed, like what has been ſaid.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'ſt *ſuch*, owe to thyſelf. *Milton.*

To aſſert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it as *ſuch*, when, without any antecedent ſin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impoſſible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the eſſential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promiſe can oblige a prince ſo much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *ſuch*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

I ſaw him yeſterday
With *ſuch* and *ſuch*. *Shakſpeare.*

If you repay me not on *ſuch* a day,
In *ſuch* a place, *ſuch* ſum or ſums as are
Expreſs'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fleſh. *Shakſpeare.*

I have appointed my ſervants to *ſuch* and *ſuch* place. *1 Samuel.*

Scarce this word death from ſorrow did proceed,
When in ruſh'd one, and tells him *ſuch* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel.*

Himſelf overtook a party of the army, conſiſting of three thouſand horſe and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *ſuch* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth conſtitute any thing in its being, and diſtinguiſh it from all other things, is called, the form or eſſence of *ſuch* a thing. *Watts.*

The ſame ſovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *ſuch* or *ſuch* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the ſame to-morrow. *South.*

Thoſe artiſts who propoſe only the imitation of *ſuch* or *ſuch* a particular perſon, without election of thoſe ideas before-mentioned, have been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ſucan, Sax. *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Lat. *ſuccer*, Fr.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of aſtoniſhment thou ſhalt drink, and ſuck it out. *Ezekiel.*

We'll hand in hand to the dark manſions go,
Where, *ſucking* in each other's lateſt breath,
We may tranſfuſe our ſouls. *Dryden.*

Still ſhe drew
The ſweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *ſuck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Caſtalia's ſtreams he hung,
He *ſuck'd* new poiſons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Pelre, the more he *ſuck'd*, more ſought the breaſt,
Like dropſy folk ſtill drink to be a thirſt. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurſe young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *ſuck* her ſo long, that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *ſuck* every day a new nurſe, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at ſix months old than at ſixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantneſs was mine, thou *ſuck'dſt* it from me,
But own thy pride thyſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To empty by ſucking.

A fox lay with whole ſwarms of flies *ſucking* and galling of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *ſuck* the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *ſuck* melancholy out of a ſong, as a weazel ſucks eggs. *Shakſpeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into ſeas thrown, we *ſuck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical veſſel of braſs is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but becauſe it *ſucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under paſſions,
As waters are by whirlpools *ſuck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vaſt gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old Ocean, *ſuck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forſook his horrid bed. *Thomſon.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the leaſt defects in *ſucking* pumps are conſtantly requiring. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breaſt.

Such as are nouriſhed with milk find the paps, and *ſuck* at them, whereas none of thoſe that are not deſigned for that nouriſhment ever offer to *ſuck*. *Ray.*

I would
Pluck the young *ſucking* cubs from the ſhe bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakſpeare.*

A nurſing father beareth the *ſucking* child. *Numbers.*

3. To draw; to imbibe.

The crown had *ſucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw leſs. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſucking.

I hoped, from the deſcent of the quickſilver in the tube, upon the firſt *ſuck*, that I ſhould be able to give a nearer gueſs at the proportion of force betwixt the preſſure of the air and the gravity of quickſilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *ſuck* the diſpoſition of nurſes. *Spenſer.*

I have given *ſuck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe firſt unpoliſh'd matrons
Gave *ſuck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *ſuck*. *Ray.*

SU'CKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuceur*, Fr. from *ſuck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil muſt be poured into the cylinder, that the *ſucker* may ſlip up and down in it more ſmoothly. *Boyle.*

The aſcent of waters is by *ſuckers* or forcers, or ſomething equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *ſuckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well ſoaked in water, will ſtick and pluck a ſtone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unfatigu'd, ſtill move
The draining *ſucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. This word was perhaps originally *ſurcle*, [*ſurculus*, Lat.]

The cutting away of *ſuckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon.*

Out of this old root a *ſucker* may ſpring, that with a little ſhelter and good ſeaſons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A ſweetmeat, to be diſſolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe *ſuckets* are moiſt alchimy,
The ſtill of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

He that will ſay, children join theſe general abſtract ſpeculations with their *ſuckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but leſs ſincerity. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck*.] To nurſe at the breaſt.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did *ſuckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakſpeare.*

She nurſes me up and *ſuckles* me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two thriving calves ſhe *ſuckles* twice a day. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſoldiers bare on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *ſuckled* by a wolf. *Addiſon.*

SU'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *ſuckling*,
That ne'er had nouriſhment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *ſucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, Fr.] The act of ſucking.

Sounds extenuation and intention may be made by *ſuction*, as by emiſſion of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *ſuction*, or ſupported by the air, and what was caſt out of it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *ſuction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Lat.] Hothouſe, ſweating-bath.

SUDDEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, Fr. ſoden, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet ſet down this day of triumph,
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *ſudden*. *Shakſpeare.*

There was never any thing ſo *ſudden*, but Cæſar's thraſonical brag of I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakſpeare.*

Herbs *ſudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be *ſudden* to him, though it comes by never ſo ſlow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. ſ.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe.

Parents ſhould mark the witty excuſes of their children at *ſuddains* and ſurpriſals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On* or *of a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the ſudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakſpeare.*

How art thou loſt, how *on a ſudden* loſt! *Milton.*

They keep their patients ſo warm as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all *on a ſudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your maſter, grow rude and ſaucy *of a ſudden*, and beyond your uſual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *ſudden*.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation, haſtily.

You ſhall find three of your Argoſies
Are richly come to harbour *ſuddenly*. *Shakſpeare.*

If children were not made to the ſound, the touch of the bellow ſtring could not extinguiſh ſo *ſuddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *ſuddenly* draw near,
And ſummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground,
Which ſprouting leaves did *ſuddenly* encloſe,
And peaceful olives ſhaded as they roſe. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canſt accuſe,
Do it without invention *ſuddenly*. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden*.] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wond'red at his breathless hasty mood.
Spenser.

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English. *Speyer.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs to hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. s.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the fragments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown.*

SUDS. *n. s.* [from *seoden*, to seeth; whence *sodden*, Sax.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*suivre*, Fr.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *Matthew.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.
3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Spenser.*
If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command, lo! all these mountains be.
Spenser.

When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*

We were not born to *sue*, but to command.
Shakspeare.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace.
Knolles.

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not: but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r.
Dryden.

'Twill never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison.*

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave.
Blackmore.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

To SUE. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty: with *out*. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing out* a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SUET. *n. s.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner*.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks.
Wiseman.

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Proverbs.

A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all she had. *Mark.*

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here,
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice, since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer* as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton.*

Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home.
Shakspeare.

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd.
Shakspeare.

My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands.
Shakspeare.

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Leviticus.*

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by *suffering*.
Milton.

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus
Was fore'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryd.*

3. To be injured.

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakness by the diseases or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable*. *Chapman.*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The unbrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SU'FFERANCE. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, Fr.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakspeare.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew.
Locke.

2. Patience; moderation.

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the fullerers, arming them with courage
Taylor.

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hinderance.

In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, and sometimes by special leave and favour, they came to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous and stately manner. *Hooker.*

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end
Spenser.

Some villains of my court
Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakspeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the tyrant Rome
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Milton.*

SU'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here
From other hands we need not much to fear
Milton.

He, when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *suff'rer* in his subjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not for the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as even of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Colossians.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*!
Addison.

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts
Addison.

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness.
Atterbury.

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified. *Norris.*

To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr. *sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakspeare.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable, and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. v. a.
2. To afford; to supply.
A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*
Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The power appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail, The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

3. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.
Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezekiel.*

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*
When the herd, *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. n. s. [*suffisance*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]
1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*
His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*
This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell.*
2. Qualification for any purpose.
I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*
The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser.*
Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*
3. Competence; enough.
An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*
4. Supply equal to want.
The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind, but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts.*
5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.
Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT. adj. [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matthew.*

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*
Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*
It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*
Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality, and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe.*
Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*
2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakspeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. adv. [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.
If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*
Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*
All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them, *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else? *Law.*

SUFFI'SANCE. n. s. [Fr.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.
There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SU'FFOCATE. v. a. [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.
Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakspeare.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakspeare.*
Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart; which being once performed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown.*
A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*
All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCA'TION. n. s. [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.
Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*
White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*
Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar: some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. adj. [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.
From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN. n. s. [*suffragant*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.
The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Domingo, have under them twenty five *suffragan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylin.*
Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe.*
Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, violently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. v. n. [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.
No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. n. s. [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.
Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben Jonson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles.*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law,
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place, and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

SUFFRAGI'NOUS. adj. [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.
In elephants the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward, but the hough, or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. n. s. [*suffumigation*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.
If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseman.*

SUFFU'MIGE. n. s. [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.
For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. v. a. [*suffusus*, Latin.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.
Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd*, with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair. *Pope.*
Instead of love enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION. n. s. [*suffusion*, Fr. from *suffuse*.]
1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
2. That which is suffused or spread.
A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*
The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye,
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*
To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. n. s. [*sugo*, Lat. to suck.]
Many fish are kill'd by *sugs*, or trout lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. n. s. [*sucre*, Fr. *saccharum*, Latin.]
1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*
All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat stone. *Peacham.*
Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew.*

If the child muſt have *ſugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, muſt he not be ſatisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *ſugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a ſparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot.*

A piece of ſome geniculated plant, reſembling in part of a *ſugar*-cane. *Woodward.*

2. Any thing proverbially ſweet.

Your fair diſcourſe has been as *ſugar*,
Making the hard way ſweet and delectable
Shakſpeare.

3. A chymical dry cryſtallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that unwholeſome metal, and four ſalt of vinegar, has in it a ſweetneſs reſembling that of common *ſugar*. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar.

Short thick tobs
In panting murmurs ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring, the *ſugar'd* neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Paſſing in ſtreams of liquid melody. *Craſhaw.*

2. To ſweeten.

Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of reſpect, but followed
The *ſugar'd* game before thee. *Shakſpeare.*

His gloſing ſire his errand daily ſaid,
And *ſugar'd* ſpeeches whiſper'd in mine ear
Fairfax.

Who caſts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry ſtill in *ſugar'd* words betrays,
And poiſon in high-taſted meats conveys.
Denham.

SU'GARCANDY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or cryſtallized.

SU'GGARY. *adj.* [from *ſugar*.] Sweet; taſting of ſugar.

With the *ſugg'ry* ſweet thereof allure,
Chaſte ladies ears to phantaſies impure. *Spenſer.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ſuggero, ſuggeſtum*, Lat. *ſuggerer*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not aſham'd?
What ſpirit *ſuggeſts* this imagination? *Shakſpeare.*

I could never have ſuffered greater calamities, by denying to ſign that juſtice my conſcience *ſuggeſted* to me. *King Charles.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by *ſuggeſting* ſomething to them, which muſt ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their ſins. *South.*

Some ideas make themſelves way, and are *ſuggeſted* to the mind by all the ways of ſenſation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different ſtate of the mind in thinking, which in the inſtances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *ſuggeſt*. *Locke.*

Search for ſome thoughts thy own *ſuggeſting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r
Shall riſe ſpontaneous. *Pope.*

2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. Out of uſe.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do *ſuggeſt* at firſt with heav'nly ſhows.
Shakſpeare.

Knowing that tender youth is ſoon *ſuggeſted*,
I highly lodge her in an upper tow'r. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To inform ſecretly. Out of uſe.

We muſt *ſuggeſt* the people, in what hatred
He ſtill hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakſpeare.*

SUGGE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuggeſt*.] One that reminds another.

SUGGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuggeſtion*, Fr. from *ſuggeſt*.]

1. Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification.

It allayeth all baſe and earthly cogitations, baniſheth and driveth away thoſe evil ſecret *ſuggeſtions* which our inviſible enemy is always apt to miniſter. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes; one that by *ſuggeſtion*
Tied all the kingdom *Shakſpeare.*

Native and untaught *ſuggeſtions* of inquiſitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *ſuggeſtion* of any new notion, run after himſelf. *Locke.*

2. Secret inciteraent.

Arthur, they ſay, is kill'd to night
On your *ſuggeſtion*. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'GGILLATE. *v. a.* [*ſuggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe.

The head of the os humeri was bruiſed, and remained *ſuggillated* long after. *Wiſeman.*

SUICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.]

1. Self murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

Child of deſpair, am I *ſuicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the ſword of injured friendſhip is the moſt dreadful of all deaths, next to *ſuicide*. *Clariſſa.*

2. A ſelf-murderer.

It fate forbears us, fancies ſtrikes the blow;
We make misfortunes, *ſuicides* in woe. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obſolete.

When they have choſen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, ſome Italians dig wells and ciſterns, and other conveyances for the *ſuillage* of the houſe. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to come from *ſuer*, to ſweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of ſoaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *ſuing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itſelf would never have paſſed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.]

1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other.

Whoſe vertes they deduc'd from thoſe firſt golden times,
Of ſundry ſorts of feet, and ſundry *ſuits* of rhimes.
Dreyton.

We, ere the day, two *ſuits* of armour fought,
Which borne before him on his ſteed he brought.
Dryden.

2. Clothes made one part to anſwer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *ſuit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakſpeare.*

Him all repute
For his device in handſoming a *ſuit*,
To judge of lace, pink, pinks, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Dorset.*

Three or four *ſuits* one winter there does waſte,
One *ſuit* does there three or four winters laſt.
Cowley.

His majeſty was ſupplied with three thouſand *ſuits* of cloaths, with good proportions of ſhoes and ſtockings *Clarendon.*

3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the ſame kind and *ſuite* of weather comes about again; as great froſt, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, ſummers with little heat, and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from cards.

Wear this for me; one *out of ſuits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakſpeare.*

5. [*ſuite*, Fr.] Retinue; company. Obſolete.

Plexirtus's ill led life, and worſe-gotten honour, ſhould have tumbled together to deſtruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *ſuite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [from *To ſue*.] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty.

Mine ears againſt your *ſuits* are ſtronger than
Your gates againſt my force. *Shakſpeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's noſe;
And then dreams he of ſmelling out a *ſuit*. *Shakſp.*

Had I a *ſuit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

Mary ſhall make *ſuit* unto thee. *Job.*

My mind, neither with pride's itch, not yet hath been
Poiſon'd with love to ſee or to be ſeen,
I had no *ſuit* there, nor new *ſuit* to new,
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreaſonable to expect that God ſhould attend and grant thoſe *ſuits* of ours, which we do not at all conſider ourſelves *Decay of Piety.*

7. Courtſhip.

He that hath the ſteerage of my courſe,
Direct my ſuit. *Shakſpeare.*

Then determinations are, to return to the home, and to trouble you with no more *ſuit*, and you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's impoſition. *Shakſp.*

8. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify purſuit, proſecution.

High amongſt all knights haſt hung thy ſhield
Thenceforth the *ſuit* of earthly conqueſt ſhonne,
And waſh thy hands from guilt of bloody field.
Spenſer.

9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment *Aylife.*

All that had any *ſuits* in law came unto them
Sandys.

Wars are *ſuits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's juſtice, where there are no ſuperiors on earth to determine the cauſe. *Bacon.*

Involve not thyſelf in the *ſuits* and parties of great perſonages. *Taylor.*

To Ahbech alone refer your *ſuit*,
And let his ſentence finiſh your diſpute *Dryden.*

A *ſuit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itſelf, but may be innocent, if nothing elſe comes in to make a ſin thereof; but then it is our ſin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjuſtifiable ground, or carried on by a ſinful management. *Kettlewell.*

John Lull was flattered by the lawyers that his *ſuit* would not laſt above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet poſſeſſion of his boſoms. *Arbuthnot.*

SUIT *Covenant*. [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court*. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to the lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service*. [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord *Bailey.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this ſpecial obſervance, that you o'erſtep not the modeſty of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are to *ſuited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *ſuits* his cloth the praiſe of ruling well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit ſits with ſuch a grace
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo *ſuits* her face
Dryden.

If different ſects ſhould give us a liſt of their innate practical principles, they would ſet down only ſuch as *ſuited* their diſtinct hypotheſes. *Locke.*

Raiſe her notes to that ſublime degree,
Which *ſuits* a ſong of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dreſs; to clothe.

Such a Sebaſtian was my brother too,
So went he *ſuited* to his watry tomb:

If fpirits can affume both form and fuit,
You come to fright us. *Shakfpeare.*

Be better *fuited*;
Thefe weeds are memories o. thofe misfortunes;
I pr'ythee put them off to worfer hours. *Shakfp.*

I'll difrobe me
Of thefe Italian weeds, and *fuit* myfelf,
As does a Briton peafant. *Shakfpeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden* ufes it both with *to* and *with*.

The one intenfe, the other ftill remifs,
Cannot well *fuit* with either; but foon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itfelf was *fuiting to* his care,
Uncouth and favage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *fuit.* *Dryden.*

Conftraint does ill *with* love and beauty *fuit.* *Dryden.*

This he fays, becaufe it *fuits with* his hypothefis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *fuits with* me fo ill; thou know'ft my temper. *Addifon.*

SUI'TABLE. *adj.* [from *fuit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to.*

Through all thofe miferies, in both there appeared a kind of noblenefs not *fuitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpofe, it was the pleafure of God that Solomon his fon fhould perform, in manner *fuitable to* their prefent and ancient ftate. *Hooker.*

To folemn acts of royalty and juftice, their *fuitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a ftain? *Hooker.*

It is very *fuitable to* the principles of the Roman church; for why fhould not their fcience as well as fervice be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotfon.*

As the bleffings of God upon his honeft induftry had been great, fo he was not without intentions of making *fuitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterb.*

Expreffion is the drefs of thought, and ftill
Appears more decent, as more *fuitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words exprefs'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple drefs'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an abfurdity to fuppofe holy prayers and divine petitions without an holinefs of life *fuitable to* them, as to fuppofe an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fuitable.*] Fitnefs; agreeablenefs.

In words and ftyles, *fuitablenefs* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *fuitablenefs*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to, and it is feldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not pleafe him firft. *South.*

He creates thofe fympathies and *fuitablenefſes* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendfhip, and by his providence brings perfons fo affected together. *South.*

Confider the laws themfelves, and their *fuitablenefs* or unfuitablenefs to thofe to whom they are given. *Tillotfon.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *fuitable.*] Agreeably; according to.

Whofoever fpeaks upon an occafion may take any text fuitable thereto; and ought to fpeak *fuitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whofe filthy face
We *fuitably* o'er ftinking ftables place. *Dryden.*

SUI'TER. } *n. f.* [from *fuit.*]
SUI'TOR. }

1. One that fues; a petitioner; a fupplicant.

As humility is in *fuiters* a decent virtue, fo the teftification thereof, by fuch effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a found apprehenfion of his fupereminent glory and majefty before whom we ftand, but putteth alfo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for fecurity againft our unthankfulnefs. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *fuitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by courfe of juftice. *Shakfpeare.*

My piteous foul began the wretchednefs
Of *fuiters* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hands of *fuitors* alfo from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *fuitors*; nor important lefs
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chafte Pyrrha, to reftore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the fhrine
Of Themis ftood devout. *Milton.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *fuitor* for thefe prifoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *fuitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a miftrefs.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none. *Shakf.*

——A dear happinefs to women! they would elfe have been troubled with a pernicious *fuitor.* *Shakf.*

He paffed a year under the counfels of his mother, and then became a *fuitor* to fir Roger Afton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *fuitors* fought, fhe mocks their pains,
And ftill her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his feat, familiar, to her fide,
Far from the *fuitor* train, a brutal croud. *Pope.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *fuiter.*] A female fupplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refufe a boon to fuch a *fuitrefs*;
Y'have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*fulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *fulcated* by having lain expofed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the erofion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongft the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. f.* A plough. *Ainfw.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obfcure.]

1. Gloomily angry; fluggifhly difcontented.

Wilmot continued full *fullen* and perverfe, and every day grew more infolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *fullen* and out of humour at his firft coming in. *L'Eftrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern fuppefs'd,
Pretended drowfinefs, and with of reft,
And *fullen* I forfook th' imperfect feaft. *Prior.*

If we fit down *fullen* and inactive, in expectation that God fhould do all, we fhall find ourfelves miferably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Mifchievous; malignant.

Such *fullen* planets at my birth did fhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *fullen* fiend her founding wings difplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and fought the nether fhade. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obftinate.

Things are as *fullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotfon.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; difmal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *fullen* earth,
Gazing at that which feems to dim thy fight? *Shakfpeare.*

Night with her *fullen* wings to double fhade,
The defart fowls in their clay nefts were couch'd,
And now wild beafts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

A glimpfe of moon-fhine, freak'd with red;
A fhuffled, *fullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and fhuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *fullen* region knows,
The dreaded eaft is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; forrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *fullen* prefage of your own decay. *Shakfpeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *fullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To fay they are framed without the affiftance of fome principle that has wifdom in it, and come to pafs from chance, is *fullenly* to affert a thing becaufe we will affert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *fullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Thefe offers now. *Dryden.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *fullenly* to his revenge he fails;
So glides fome trodden ferpent on the grafs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryd.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. f.* [from *fullen.*] Gloominefs; morofenefs; fluggifh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her filence without *fullennefs*, her modefty without affectation, and her fhamefacednefs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fet my *fullennefs*,
He to another key his ftyle doth drefs. *Donne.*

In thofe vernal feafons, when the air is calm and pleafant, it were an injury and *fullennefs* againft nature, not to go out and fee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of my hypocrify, *fullennefs*, or fuperftition, but out of a fincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With these comforts about me, and *fullennefs* enough to ufe no remedy, I fubchon came to fee me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. f.* [without fingular.] Morofe temper; gloominefs of mind. A burlefque word.

Let them die that age and *fullens* have. *Shakfp.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. f.* [*fouillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; ftain of dirt; foulnefs. Not in ufe.

Require it to make fome refutation to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *fulliage* it has caft upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ftoutly; for though we wipe away with never fo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left fome *fulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*fouiller*, Fr.] To foil; to tarnifh; to dirt; to fpot.

Silvering will *fully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And ftatues *fully'd* yet with facrilegious fmoke. *Rofcommon.*

He's dead, whofe love had *fully'd* all your reign,
And made you emprefs of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years fhall weep their deftin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *fully'd* with difgrace. *Prior.*

Publick juftice may be done to thofe virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *fullied* by the calumnies and flanders of malicious men. *Nelfon.*

Let there be no fpots to *fully* the brightnefs of this folemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *fullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney fweeper fkulks along,
And marks with footy ftains the heedlefs throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnifh; fpot.

You laying thefe light *fullies* on my fon,
As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shakfpeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little fpots and *fullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Brimftone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *fulphur.* *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foffil falt. *Woodward.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*fulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brimftone; having the qualities of brimftone; containing fulphur; impregnated with fulphur.
SU'LPHUROUS. }

My hour is almoft come,
When I to *fulphureous* and tormenting flames
Muft render up myfelf. *Shakfpeare.*

Dart and javelin, ftones and *fulphureous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ftrength and vigour of the action between light and *fulphureous* bodies, obferved above, one reafon why *fulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently, than other bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her fnakes unty'd *fulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *sulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and lent the lightning forth.
Thomson.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sulphureous*] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. f.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The same with HOGSFENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solyman. *Shakſp.*

SU'LTANA. } *n. f.* [from *ſultan*.] The
SU'LTANESS. } queen of an eaſtern emperour.

Turn the *ſultana's* chamber-maid. *Cleaveland*
Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide *Dryden.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. f.* [from *ſultan*.] An eaſtern empire.

I affirm the lame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *ſultry*] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſaltry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakſpeare.*
The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death *Sandys*
Such as, born beneath the burning ſky
And *ſultry* ſun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden.*
Our foe advances on us,
And envies us ev'n Lybia's *ſultry* deſarts *Addiſon*
Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Latin; *ſomme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them! *Pſalms.*
Th' almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, foreſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*
Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*
Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe foreſight,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me.
Shakſpeare.
They who conſtantly ſet down their daily expences, have yet ſome ſet time of caſting up the whole *ſum*. *Duty of Man.*
Britain, once deſpis'd, can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome in Ceſar's days.
C. Tibullus.

3. [*ſomme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted.

Thus, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*
They replenished the hearts of the meaneſt unto them with words of immovable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholeſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*
This having learn'd, thou haſt attain'd the *ſum*
Of wiſdom. *Milton.*
In *ſum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myſelf. *Dryden.*
Thy *ſum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be juſt. *Prior.*
In *ſum*, the goſpel, conſidered as a law, preſcribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every ſin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *ſum* of what I have ſaid be not this. *Tillotſon.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my ſtate, and brought
My ſtory to the *ſum* of earthly bliſs,
Which I enjoy. *Milton.*
In ſaying my or no, the very ſafety of our country, and the *ſum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical.

You caſt th' event of war,
And *ſumm'd* th' account of chance. *Shakſpeare.*
The high prieſt may *ſum* the ſilver brought in.
2 Kings.
In ſickneſs, time will ſeem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *ſum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*
He that would reckon up all the accidents preterments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the ſands, or *ſum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs.

So lovely fair!
That what ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her *ſumm'd up*, in her contain'd.
Milton.
To conclude, by *ſumming up* what I would ſay concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I ſhall not deny, that I pretended not to write an accurate treatiſe of colours, but an occaſional eſſay. *Boyle.*
"Go to the ant, thou ſluggard," in few words, *ſums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*
This Atlas muſt our ſinking ſtate uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold.
He *ſums* their virtues in himſelf alone,
And adds the greateſt, of a loyal ſon. *Dryden.*
A fine evidence *ſumm'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With proſperous wing full *ſumm'd*. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſumach*, French.] A plant. The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *ſum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and *ſumleſs* treaſuries. *Shakſp.*
A *ſumleſs* journey of incorporeal ſpeed. *Milton.*
Above, beneath, around the palace ſhines
The *ſumleſs* treaſure of exhauſted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *ſummary*.] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

The decalogue of Moſes declareth *ſummarily* thoſe things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatſoever we ſhould requeſt or deſire. *Hooker.*
While we labour for theſe demonſtrations out of ſcripture, and do *ſummarily* declare the things which many ways have been ſpoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my ſpeech tedious. *Hooker.*
When the parties proceed *ſummarily*, and they chuſe the ordinary way of proceeding, the cauſe is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, Fr. from *ſum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor ſpend their time to ſhew their reading;
She'd have a *ſummary* proceeding. *Swift*

SU'MMARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abſtract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our moſt quiet ſphere
By the rough torrent of occaſion;
And have the *ſummary* of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve, to ſhew in articles. *Shakſp.*
In that comprehenſive *ſummary* of our duty to God, there is no expreſs mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [ſumep, Saxon; *ſomer*, Dutch.]

1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the higher ſolſtice.

Sometimes hath the brighteſt day a cloud,
And, after *ſummer*, evermore ſucceeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakſp.*
Can't ſuch things be,
And overcome us like a *ſummer's* cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakſpeare.*
An hundred of *ſummer* fruits *2 Samuel.*
He was ſitting in a *ſummer* parlour. *Judges.*
In all the liveries deckt of *ſummer's* pride *Milton.*
They mark and ſow it with wheat, giving it a *ſummer* tallowing firſt, and next year ſow it with peaſe. *Mortimer.*
Dry weather is beſt for moſt *ſummer* corn. *Mortimer.*
The dazzling roofs,
Reſplendent as the blaze of *ſummer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*
Child of the ſun,
See ſultry *ſummer* comes. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Trabs ſummaria.*] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe works for *ſummers*, or girders, or binding beams *Wotton.*
Then enter'd ſin, and with that ſycamore,
Whoſe leaves firſt ſhelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding ſtily evermore,
The inward walls and *ſummers* cleft and tore,
But grace ſhor'd theſe, and cut that as it grew.
Herbert.

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the ſummer.

The fowls ſhall *ſummer* upon them, and all the beaſts ſhall winter upon them. *Iſaiah.*

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *ſummer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummer* and *houſe*.] An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.

I'd rather live
With cheeſe and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *ſummerhouſe* in chriſtendom *Shakſpeare.*
With here a fountain never to be play'd,
And there a *ſummerhouſe* that knows no ſhade. *Pope.*
There is ſo much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, ſuch a reverence of things ſacred, ſo many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *ſummerhouſes* to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leiſure. *Rogers.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr.
SU'MMERSET. } *Somerſet* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *ſummerſault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*
Frogs are obſerved to uſe divers *ſummerſaults*.
Walton.
And if at firſt he fail, his ſecond *ſummerſaut*
He inſtantly aſſays. *Drayton.*
The treaſurer cuts a caper on the ſtrait rope: I have ſeen him do the *ſummerſet* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

SU'MMIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmoſt height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *ſummit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a height, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakſpeare.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear: to cite.

Cateſby, ſound lord Haſtings,
And *ſummon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shakſp.*

He counſe of method *ſummoneth* me to diſcourſe of the inhabitants *Carew.*

The tarbin is aſſiſted by the governor of the city where the feaſt is celebrated, and all the perſons of both ſexes are *ſummoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou haſt of virtue, *ſummon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *ſummon* him to war,
Nor drums diſturb his morning ſleep. *Dryden.*

We are *ſummoned* in to profeſs repentance and amendment of all our ſins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, ſafety, *ſummon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe: with *up* emphatical.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Suſpend the ſinews, *ſummon up* the blood. *Shakſ.*

SU'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon*.] One who cites; one who ſummons.

Cloſe pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful *ſummoners* grace. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'MMONS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you anſwer
This preſent *ſummons?* *Shakſpeare.*

He ſent to *ſummon* the ſeditious, and to offer pardon, but neither *ſummons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the *ſummons* high,
And took their ſeats. *Milton.*

This *ſummons*, as he reſolved unfit either to diſpute or diſobey, ſo could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, ſubmit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your tails at *ſummons*, or prepare
To prove the laſt extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſommier*, French; *ſomaro*, Italian.] A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakſpeare.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent *Dryden.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer.*

SU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. Not in uſe.

The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expenſe; regulating the coſt of life.

To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the eſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of uſeleſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws *Bacon.*

SU'MPTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs. Not uſed.

He added *ſumptuoſity*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Latin.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

We ſee how moſt chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtateline ſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous*.]

1. Expenſively; with great coſt.

This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified. *Shakſpeare.*

Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread, and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living temples ſuffer penury. *Bacon.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *ſumptuouſly* here *Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity. *Bacon.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Gothick; *runna*, *runne*, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep what it never *gan* burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the *ſun* to enter *Shakſpeare.*

Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſiſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *ſuns* as there are ſtars *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the ſetting ſeek the riſing *ſun*. *Harte.*

2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.

This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently ſplendid.

I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

There is no new thing *under the ſun*. *Eccles.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.

The cry to ſhady delve him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon cauſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Spenſer.*

What aim'ſt thou at? delicious face,
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam*.] Ray of the ſun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy ſouth to this part of the weſt,
Vanith'd in the *ſunbeams*. *Shakſpeare.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam*. *Milton.*

There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world, and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat*.] Shone on fiercely by the ſun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright*.] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

Gathering up hraſh'd out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Spenſer.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,
How and which way I may bellow my faith,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye *Shakſpeare.*

High in the midſt, exalted as a god,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,
Idol of majeſty divine! enclos'd
With flaming cherubims and golden ſhields *Milton.*

SUNBU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning*.] The effect of the ſun upon the face.

If thou can'ſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakſpeare.*

The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt*.]

1. Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun.

Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, obſerved more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addiſon.*

2. Scorched by the ſun.

How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſoil
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſon* and *day*.] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the chriſtian ſabbath.

If thou will needs thruſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away Sundays. *Shakſpeare.*

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday *Shakſpeare.*

At prime they enter'd on the Sunday morn;
Rich tap'ſtry ſpreads the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the ſtate we ſeek,
Join night to day, and Sunday to the week. *Young.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſyndrian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakſpeare.*

It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain *Carew.*

She that ſhould all parts to re-union bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *ſun-dial* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king reſtore his right. *Dryden.*

Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Cantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryd.*

Beaſts, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He with by *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In forefts. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but never ſhall *ſunder*. *Granville.*

SU'NDER. *n. ſ* [*ſundep*, Saxon.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in *ſunder*. *Pſalms.*

SU'NDEW *n. ſ.* [*ros ſolis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *dial*.] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [*ſundep*, Saxon.] Several; more than one.

That law, which as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are ſubject unto it, different and *ſundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *ſundry* people of different manners. *Spenſer.*

But, dallying in this place ſo long why do'ſt thou dwell,
So many *ſundry* things to be having yet to tell? *Drayton.*

He cauſed him to be arreſted upon complaint of *ſundry* grievous oppreſſions. *Davies.*

How can the ſeveral bodies know,
If in herſelf a body's form the bear?
How can a mirrour *ſundry* faces ſhow,
If from all ſhapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*

I have compoſed *ſundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadrageſimal, Paſchal or Pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

Sundry foes the rural realm ſurround. *Dryden.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Su'nflower, Little. *n. f.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Sung. The pret. and part. paff. of *fing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *fung* acrofs the main. *Pope*
From joining ftones the city fprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *fung*. *Pope.*

Sunk. The pret. and part. paff. of *fink*.

We have large caves: the deepeft are *funk* fix hundred fathom, and fome digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act, and thus we are,
Or tofs'd by hope, or *funk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thaleftris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His fpirit quite *funk* with thofe reflections that folitude and difappointments bring, he is utterly undiftinguifhed and forgotten. *Swift.*

Su'nless. *adj.* [from *fun*.] Wanting fun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *funlefs* fide,
Beneath the whole collected fhade reclines. *Thomf.*

Su'nlike. *adj.* [*fun* and *like*.] Refembling the fun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *funlike* fixt ftars, muft be continually decreafing. *Cheyne.*

Su'nny. *adj.* [from *fun*.]

1. Refembling the fun; bright.

She faw Duefla *funny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels fhining clear. *Spenf.*
The eldeft, that Fidelia hight,
Like *funny* beams threw from her cryftal face. *Spenfer.*

My decay'd fair
A *funny* look of his would foon repair *Shakfpeare.*
The chymift feeds
Perpetual flames, whofe unrefifted force
O'er fand and afhes, and the ftubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fufile fea,
That in his furnace bubbles *funny* red. *Philips*

2. Expofed to the fun; bright with the fun.

About me round I faw
Hill, dale, and fhady woods, and *funny* plains,
And liquid lapfe of murm'ring ftreams. *Milton.*
Him walking on a *funny* hill he found. *Milton.*
The filmy goffamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bafk on the fhort *funny* fhore. *Dryd.*
But what avail her unexhaufted ftores,
Her blooming mountains, and her *funny* fhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The fmiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppreffion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny ufurps her happy plains? *Addifon*

3. Coloured by the fun.

Her *funny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakfp*

Su'nrise.
Sunri'sing. } *n. f.* [*fun* and *rifing*.]

1. Morning; the appearance of the fun.

Send out a purfuivant
To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before *funrifing* *Shakfpeare*
They intend to prevent the *funrifing* *Walton*
We now believe the Copernican fyftem, yet, upon ordinary occafions, we fhall ftill ufe the popular terms of *funrife* and *funfet* *Bentley.*

2. Eaft.

In thofe days the coafts of Eden, [illegible] nations, from the *funrifing* to the [illegible] *Raleigh*

Su'nset. *n. f.* [*fun* and *fet*.]

1. Clofe of the day; evening.

When the fun fets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *funfet* of my brother's fon
It rains downright. *Shakfpeare.*
The ftars are of greater ufe than for men to gaze on after *funfet*. *Raleigh*
At *funfet* to their fhip they make return,
And fnore fecure on deck till rofy morn. *Dryden.*
He now, obfervant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *funfet* of thy various day. *Pope.*

2. Weft.

Su'nshine. *n. f.* [*fun* and *fhine*. Milton feems to accent it *funfhine*.] Action of the fun; place where the heat and luftre of the fun are powerful.

That man that fits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *funfhine* of his favour,
Would he abufe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what mifchiefs might be fet abroach,
In fhadow of fuch greatnefs! *Shakfpeare.*

He had been many years in that *funfhine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obftacle found here, nor fhade,
But all *funfhine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
[illegible] in his abfence
Blaz'd like a ftar of the firft magnitude,
Now in his brighter *funfhine* am not feen. *Denham.*
Nor can we this weak fhower a tempeft call,
But drops of heat that in the *funfhine* fall. *Dryden.*

The more favourable you are to me, the more diftinctly I fee my faults: fpots and blemifhes are never fo plainly difcovered as in the brighteft *funfhine*. *Pope.*

Su'nshine.
Su'nshiny. } *adj.* [from *funfhine*. It was anciently accented on the fecond fyllable.

1. Bright with the fun.

About ten in the morning, in *funfhiny* weather, we took feveral forts of paper ftained. *Boyle.*

The cates prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *funfhine* day *Mortimer.*

2. Bright like the fun.

The fruitful-headed beaft, amaz'd
At flafhing beams of that *funfhiny* fhield,
Became ftark blind, and all his fenfes daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenfer.*

To **Sup.** *v. a.* [*fuper*, Norman French; ſupan, Sax. *foepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to fip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which ftill fhe bore replete with magick arts,
Death and defpair did many thereof *fup*. *Spenfer.*
There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with: there I'll *fup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crafhaw.*

We faw it fmelling to every thing fet in the room, and when it had fmelt to them all, it *fupped* up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you faw him *fup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To **Sup.** *v. n.* [*fouper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *fup* with me?
— Anger's my meat, I *fup* upon myfelf,
And fo fhall ftarve with feeding. *Shakfpeare.*
When they had *fupped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit.*

There's none obferves, much lefs repines,
How often this man *fups* or dines *Carew*

I feemed the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as diftinctly as if I had *fupped* with them. *Dryden.*

Late returning home, he *fupp'd* at eafe. *Dryden.*

To **Sup.** *v. a.* To treat with fupper.

He's almoft *fupp'd*, why have you left the chamber? *Shakfpeare.*

Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakfp.*

Let what you have within be brought abroad, To *fup* the ftranger. *Chapman.*

Sup. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fmall draught; a mouthful of liquor.

[illegible] *fup*,
And fomething [illegible] kift the cup *Drayton.*

A pigeon faw the picture of a glafs with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *fup* to quench her thirft. *L'Eftrange.*

The leaft tranfgreffion of yours, if it be only two bits and one *fup* more than your ftint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

Su'per, in compofition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

Su'perable. *adj.* [*fuperabilis*, Latin, *fuperable*, French.] Conquerable; fuch as may be overcome.

Su'perableness. *n. f.* [from *fuperable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To **Superabo'und.** *v. n.* [*fuper* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be ftored with more than enough.

This cafe returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majefty *fuperabound*. *Bacon.*

She *fuperabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

Superabu'ndance. *n. f.* [*fuper* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terreftrial matter at the deluge amongft the fand, was to retrench the luxury and *fuperabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

Superabu'ndant. *adj.* [*fuper* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *fuperabundant* zeal could have no other defign than to damp that fpirit raifed againft W[illegible] *Swift.*

Superabu'ndantly. *adv.* [from *fuperabundant*.] More than fufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *fuperabundantly* fatisfy the defire *Cheyne*

To **Supera'dd.** *v. a.* [*fuperaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinfick.

The peacock had it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *fuperadded* to the beauty of plumes *L'Eftrange*

The fchools difpute, whether in morals the external action *fuperadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial *South.*

The ftrength of any living creature, in thofe external motions, is fomething diftinct from and *fuperadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins*

Superaddi'tion. *n. f.* [*fuper* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to fomething elfe.

The fabrick of the eye, its fafe and ufeful fituation, and the *fuperaddition* of mufcles, are a certain pledge of the exiftence of God. *More*

2. That which is added.

Of thefe, much more than of the Nicene *fuperadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole univerfal council, they were not neceffary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond*

An animal, in the courfe of hard labour, feems to be nothing but veffels: let the fame animal continue long in reft, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *fuperaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

Superadve'nient. *adj.* [*fuperadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increafe or affiftance of fomething.

The foul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *fuperadvenient* affiftance of his God

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To **Supera'nnuate.** *v. a.* [*fuper* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or difqualify by age or length of life.

If each depravities be yet alive, de[illegible] need not defpair, nor will the eldeft hopes be ever *fuperannuated*. *Bacon*

When the facramental teft was put in execution, the juftices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commiffions, appointed only to a dor[illegible] and thofe of the loweft fortune, and fome of them *fuperannuated*. *Swift.*

To **Supera'nnuate.** *v. n.* To laft beyond the year. Not in ufe.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the fap into ftalks and leaves; which being prevented, they will *fuperannuate*.

Superannua'tion. *n. f.* [from *fuperannuate*.] The ftate of being difqualified by years.

SUPERB. *adj.* [*superbe*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. s.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *adv.* [from *superb.*] In a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. s.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

Lordly we rot it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament.

I do not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward.*

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. s.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*super* and
SUPERE'MINENCY. } *emineo*, Latin.]
Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England, and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *supereminent.*] In the most eminent manner.

To **SUPERE'ROGATE.** *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Latin.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an echo *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle ... of his own ... and his ... *supererogated* in obedience. *Glanville.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than he needs, and is bound to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

SUPERERO'GATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogate.*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse, suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To **SUPERFE'TATE.** *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. s.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate.*] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive, for the first being confirmed engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*superficiel*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial.*]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired, but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon.*

His eye ... *superficial* surveys
These things, ... to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well,
But on the cause and question now in hand
Have gloz'd but *superficially*. *Shakspeare.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFI'CIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone; to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine*. *Mortimer.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Latin.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom; out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the best ... are made; out of the residence, the coarser. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. Not in use.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean; *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakspeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat. *superflu*, French.] Exuberant; more

than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject I am poſſeſſed in myſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous*. *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakſpeare.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchaſ'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakſpeare.*

As touching the miniſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. *2 Corinthians.*

Horace will cut off *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and tune our harps in tune. *Reformation.*

If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His conſcience, chear'd him with a life well ſpent,
His prudence a *ſuperfluous* ſomething lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous*.] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp,
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them.
Shakſpeare.

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtr.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance of man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce*.] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good diſpoſition is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of all habits quickly defaces it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection*.] An injection ſucceeding another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution*. In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *intend*.] To overſee, to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon.*

His angues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Greece of old, or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper*
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } and *intend*.] Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, French; from *ſuperintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the eye of a Supreme Being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour*.] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Both name makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it: whereas, mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*ſupérieur*, French; *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour: if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon them behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more readily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperior* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not increaſed; but its *ſuperior* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his fortune. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours*. *Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overpraiſe is amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, preſently to deſine it to be the greateſt of all. *Bacon.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative*. *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative*. *Bacon.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human nature; and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert, and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt; which ſhews the *ſuperlative* enormity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuperlative*.]

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.

I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them, but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly to in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellent, glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative*.] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna*, Lat.] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs;
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Poiz'd with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher poſition; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above, celeſtial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that sees good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shakſp.*
He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton*
Both glorying to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſufferance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilſt the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could make it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a ſtrict as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on water; for cryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater proportion of gravity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy, and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Bacon*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or, if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily, for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon*

No man can give any rational account how it is poſſible that ſuch a general flood ſhould come, by any natural means. And if it be *ſupernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, ſuch a ſupreme being as can alter the courſe of nature *Wilkins*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, as he ſeem'd to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Will it thrown out, as *ſupernumerary*
To my juſt number found? *Milton*

In forty-three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours ſupernumerary. *Brown*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Beſides occaſional and *ſupernumerary* addreſſes, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's ſeven times a day. *Fell.*

The produce or this tax is adequate to the ſervice for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence of each year. *Addiſon.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman ſenate ordered his *ſupernumerary* veſſels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERPLANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſletoe *Bacon*

SUPERPLUSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *ſuperplusage* for the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring parishes *Bacon*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions*, till the ſpecies ſpecici at laſt die. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Lat. This were better written *ſuperſaliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their motion is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of hortes. *Brown*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two Fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or affections, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed.* *Addiſon*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will *Shakſpeare*
Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters, I know not which is which. *Shakſpeare*
No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*
I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head
Milton.

It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the fole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper and ſedeo*, Lat.] To make void or ineffectual by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore muſt pretend workings not controllable by reaſon, for ſo much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSEDEAS. n. ſ. [In law.]

A writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes, in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him, yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he ought not deny. *Cowell.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from tokers and purveyors. *Carew.*

SUPERSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſuperabile.*] Overcome; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs gaping *ſuperabile* fungal rogue. *Noel peace.*

SUPERSTITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices, religion without morality.

A reverent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n there poſſeſs'd the ſwains
Prior

2. Rite or practice proceeding from ſcrupulous or timorous religion. In this ſenſe it is plural.

They the ſaith
With *ſuperſtitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

If we had a religion that conſiſted in all kind of *ſuperſtitions*, that had no reward to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have ſome part of their life exacted from it *Law*

3. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip.

They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition.* *Acts.*

4. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they ſay certain prayers, and uſe ſome other *ſuperſtitious* rites, which ſhew that they honour the fire and the light *Spenſer.*

Have I
Been out of kindneſs *ſuperſtitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakſpeare.*

Nature's own work it ſeem'd, nature taught art,
And, to a *ſuperſtitious* eye, the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs *Milton*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whoſe holy hair
Was kept and cut with *ſuperſtitious* care. *Dryden*

2. Over-accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperſtitious.*]

1. In a ſuperſtitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this iſland a king, whoſe memory of all others we moſt adore, not *ſuperſtitiouſly* but as a divine inſtrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of theſe methods ſhould be too ſcrupulouſly, and *ſuperſtitiouſly* purſued. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRAIN. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain.*] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

In the ſtraining of a thing, the further it is ſtrained, the leſs *ſuperſtraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtruo*, *ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundaments may be conceived, one ſignifying that whereon our eternal bliſs is immediately *ſuperſtructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Chriſt is founded. *Hammond.*

If the habit of ſin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious chriſtian may think it reaſonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *ſuperſtruct* good life upon ſuch a foundation. *Hammond.*

This is the only proper baſis on which to *ſuperſtruct* firſt innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profeſſion hath taught me not to erect new *ſuperſtructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe.

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, muſt necessarily reſolve, that what were drunkenneſs in another, is not ſo in him; and nothing but the removing this fundamental error can reſcue him from the *ſuperſtructive* ſins, be it never ſo groſs. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

He who builds upon the preſent, builds upon the narrow compaſs of a point, and where the foundation is ſo narrow, the *ſuperſtructure* cannot be high and ſtrong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *ſuperſtructure* upon the chriſtian religion. *Tillotſon.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *ſuperſtructures* of ſtudy. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial.*] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needleſsly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Needleſſneſs. *Bailey.*

To **SUPERVE'NE.** *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was ſo fixed and rooted, that even *ſupervening* vice, to which he had the greateſt deteſtation imaginable, could not eaſily remove it. *Fell.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *ſupervene* to matter, unleſs impreſſed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional.

If it were unjuſt to murder John, the *ſupervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *ſupervenient* to chriſtian practice, and not all chriſtian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To **SUPERVI'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Lat.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend.

M. Bayle ſpeaks of the vexation of the *ſupervising* of the preſs, in terms ſo feeling that they move compaſſion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperviſe.*] An overſeer; an inſpector; a ſuperintendant.

A *ſuperviſor* may ſignify an overſeer of the poor, an inſpector of the cuſtoms, a ſurveyor of the highways, a *ſuperviſor* of the exciſe. *Watts.*

How ſatisfy'd, my lord?
Would you be *ſuperviſor*, groſsly gape on? *Shakſ.*

I am informed of the author and *ſuperviſors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To **SUPERVI'VE.** *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the ſoul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to reſiſt and *ſupervive*? *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupination*, Fr. from *ſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or ſtate of being laid, with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*ſupinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: oppoſed to *prone.*

Upon theſe divers poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe remarkable poſtures, prone, *ſupine*, and erect. *Brown.*

At him he lanc'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *ſupine*; and forth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of moſt of them being more *ſupine* than ours? *Ray.*

2. Leaning backward with expoſure to the ſun.

If the vine
On riſing ground be plac'd, or hills *ſupine*,
Extend thy looſe battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drowſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive.

Theſe men ſuffer by their abſence, ſilence, negligence, or *ſupine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidſt our flowing ſtore
We ſlept ſecurely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's ſnowy arms he lies,
And all the buſy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became puſillanimous and *ſupine*, and openly expoſed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupin*, Fr. *ſupinum*, Lat.] In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowſily; thoughtleſsly; indolently.

Who on the beds of ſin *ſupinely* lie,
They in the ſummer of their age ſhall die. *Sandys.*

The old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe lenity firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *ſupinely* good,
Like Eſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

He panting on thy breaſt *ſupinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famiſh'd eyes. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyſelf? and rather chuſe
To lie *ſupinely*, hoping heaven will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's ſhade,
Horace, immortal bard! *ſupinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture with the face upward.

2. Drowſineſs; careleſneſs; indolence.

When this door is open to let diſſenters in, conſidering their induſtry and our *ſupineneſs*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the houſe of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture of lying with the face upward.

2. Careleſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs.

The fourth cauſe of error is a *ſupinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to ſee. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet.

He had ſlender legs, but encreaſed by riding after meals, that is, the humour deſcended upon their pendulosity, they having no ſupport or *ſuppedaneous* ſtability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſouper*, Fr. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt.

To-night we hold a ſolemn *ſupper*. *Shakſpeare.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *ſupper* time muſt I perform
Much buſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

The hour of *ſupper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

His phyſicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *ſuppers*. *Fell.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſupper.*] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night.

Suppoſe a man's going *ſupperleſs* to bed, ſhould introduce him to the table of ſome great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *ſupperleſs* he ſat,
And pin'd unconſcious of his riſing fate. *Pope.*

To **SUPPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*ſupplanter*, Fr. *ſub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *ſupplanted* down he fell;
A monſtrous ſerpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with haſty ſtrides
Obſtruct the eaſy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is ſet upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *ſupplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a juſt ſurvey, take Titus' part,
And to *ſupplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To diſplace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear,
Which fear, if better reaſons can *ſupplant*,
I will ſubſcribe, and ſay, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakſpeare.*

Suſpecting that the courtier had *ſupplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

4. The ſenſe in this paſſage ſeems to be miſtaken.

For ſuch doctrines as depend merely upon inſtitution and the inſtruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themſelves and from one another about them; becauſe that which can plant, can *ſupplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplant.*] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SU'PPLE. *adj.* [*ſouple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *ſupple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye ſubmit your necks, and chuſe to bend
The *ſupple* knee. *Milton.*

And ſometimes went, and ſometimes ran,
With *ſupple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to ſpin linen well than the Iriſh, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *ſupple* and ſoft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate.

When we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *ſuppler* ſouls
Than in our prieſtlike faſts. *Shakſpeare.*

Ev'n ſofter than thy own, of *ſuppler* kind,
More exquiſite of taſte, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If puniſhment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *ſupple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is ſomething ſo *ſupple* and inſinuating in this abſurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addiſon.*

4. That makes ſupple.

Each part depriv'd of *ſupple* government,
Shall ſtiff, and ſtark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakſpeare.*

To **SU'PPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *ſuppled* the parts, thereby making the paſſages wider. *Temple.*

To *ſupple* a carcaſe, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinc'd or *ſuppled* them, they cannot chuſe,
But they muſt blab. *Shakſpeare.*

A mother perſiſting till ſhe had bent her daughter's mind, and *ſuppled* her will, the only end of correction, ſhe eſtabliſhed her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke.*

To **SU'PPLE.** *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant.

The ſtones
Did firſt the rigour of their kind expel,
And *ſuppled* into ſoftneſs as they fell. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplement*, Fr. *ſupplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

Unto the word of God, being in reſpect of that

end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any want or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers*

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
How shining *supplement* of publick laws! *Young.*

2. Sore; supply. Not in use.

We had not spent
Our saddle wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large loss each man to his vessel drew. *Chapman.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *supplement.*]
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of law, and to tonnage and poundage were directed. *Clarendon*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and inn, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SUPPLENESS. *n. f.* [*souplesse*, French, from *supple.*]
Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon.*

Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace, the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness.* *Temple*

Compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a ready hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling *Locke.*

SUPPLETORY. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLETORY. *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hammond.*

SUPPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant.* *Shakspeare.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee *Milton*

The rich grow *suppliant* and the poor grow proud.
Those once mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dryden.*

Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SUPPLIANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A person from a Florentine I undertook,
Who pass'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant.* *Shakspeare.*

Hourly suitors come
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer *Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *n. f.* [from *supplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wife *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Latin, from *supplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds, to learn their doom.
Addison

SUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate.*]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakspeare*

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakspeare*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a supplant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Ephesians.*

Bend thine ear
To *supplication*, hear his sighs though mute. *Milton*

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications.* *Duty of Man*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens *Stilling fleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*supplco*, Lat. *suppléer*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these wakehell hoist boys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did the slumber 'till that hour deny *Dryden.*

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom *Shakspeare.*

4. To serve instead of.

Burning flaps the banish'd sun *supplies*,
And no light shines but that by which men die. *Dryden.*

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and furrows to my eyes. *Prior*

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to supply our vacant room *Milton.*

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mount on tops with shades *supply*,
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die *Dryden.*

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Holton.*

My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Swift.*

SUPPLY'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiences.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. *2 Corinthians.*

Art from that fund each just *supply* provides,
Works without show, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Italian.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to *support* each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God; the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to labour and *support* our pains. *Milton.*
Could it thus *support* that burden? *Milton.*
His fierce disdain, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not *support.* *Dryden.*

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce as she her eyes could keep,
Unable to *support* the tunes of sleep. *Dryden.*

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft *supported.* *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *n. f.* [*support*, French, from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support.* *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support.*] Tolerable; to be endured.

It may be observed that *Shakspeare* accents the first syllable.

As great to me, as late, and, *supportable*
To make the dear lots, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you *Shakspeare Tempest.*

Alterations in the project of uniting churches might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them. *Pope*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *supportable.*] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *support.*]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs *Shakspeare*

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow. *Shakspeare.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *support.*]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good *supporters* are you *Shakspeare.*

Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is born up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters.* *Camden.*

The buckets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load, but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters.* *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. *Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakspeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect; the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *suppositions* and offers. *Clarissa*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some to negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king,
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers. *Shakspeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Ammon only is slain.
2 *Samuel*

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That, after sev'n years siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakspeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That he is honest. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*suppositio*, Fr. from *suppose*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakspeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakspeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a deity, nor is it pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *supposititius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *suppositious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe send rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supposititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, French; *suppositorium*, Latin.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince. *Shakspeare.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not revealed, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*

Still the *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Broome.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice
For, had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spight, more furious raging broils *Shakspeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppressus*.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurate*, the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered the wound, and he must launce the imposthume, to let out the ill with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French, from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*supputation*, French, *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account, calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures *Holder.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah further removed from them; that the promises of the doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were to that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered in obscurity, that all the *supputations* of time were terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without period. *Rogers.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
SUPRALA'PSARY. }

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is *homo lapsus*, man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgus*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Government of the Tongue.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. s.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, but a ritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes, or several congregations. *Hooker.*

As under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakspeare.*

I am asham'd that women
Should seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakspeare.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton.

Henry VIII had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You're form'd by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From the wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began.
Dryden.

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness! *Shakspeare.*

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakspeare.*

His strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*.
Milton.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden.

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we can most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend,
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Dryden.

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakspeare.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

SU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Shakspeare.

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them: however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.
Mortimer.

SURBE'T. The participle passive of *surbeat*, which *Spenser* seems to have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight, on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide.
Spenser.

To SURCE'ASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end, to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all:
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

To SURCE'ASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. Obsolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*.
Spenser.

SURCEA'SE. *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburden.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city. *Knolles.*

More remov'd,
Lest heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears.
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.
Dryden.

SURCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burden added to burden; overburden; more than can be well born.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another.
L'Estrange.

SURCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *surcharge*.] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]

1. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown.
Marvel.

SU'RCLE. *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old Fr. *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat* and mantle.
Camden.

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins.
Camden.

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dryden.*

SURD. *adj.* [*surdus*, Lat.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

SU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *surd*.] Deafness.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *surd* and *number*.] That is incommensurate with unity.

SURE. *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psalms.*

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful, that he never will, is *sure*. *Milton.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she:
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shakspeare.

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure.
Denham.

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the style. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense,
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope.

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *To make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.
Daniel.

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction. *Dryden.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee.
Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed.
Atterbury.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively;
Yet though thou ſtand'ſt more *ſure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakſpeare.*

I with your horſes ſwift and *ſure* of foot,
And ſo I do commend you to their backs.
Shakſpeare.

I wrapt in *ſure* bands both their hands and feet,
And caſt them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *ſureſt* guard is innocence. *Roſcommon.*

Partition firm and *ſure* the waters to divide.
Milton.

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I perſuade myſelf that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations *ſurer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth aſſenting faith relies:
Thus manifeſt of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded, on a fair maternal fame. *Pope.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vitious expreſſion: more properly *be ſure*.

Objects of ſenſe would then determine the views of all ſuch, *to be ſure*, who converſed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymiſt could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed ſalt, *to be ſure* it muſt have ſome. *Arbuthnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*ſurement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and, notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſertion.

Something, *ſure*, of ſtate
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakſpeare.*

Her looks were fluſh'd, and ſullen was her mien,
That *ſure* the virgin goddeſs, had ſhe been
Aught but a virgin, muſt the guilt have ſeen.
Addiſon.

Sure the queen would wiſh him ſtill unknown;
She loaths, deteſts him, flies his hated preſence.
Smith.

Sure upon the whole, a bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

True earneſt ſorrows, rooted miſeries,
Anguiſh in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, ſolid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſure*.]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eateſt thereof thou ſhalt *ſurely* die. *Geneſis.*

Thou *ſurely* hadſt not come ſole fugitive.
Milton.

He that created ſomething out of nothing, *ſurely* can raiſe great things out of ſmall. *South.*

The curious have thought the moſt minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *ſurely* the conſideration of their wealth is at leaſt of as great importance as grammatical criticiſms. *Arbuthnot.*

Surely we may preſume, without affecting to ſit in the ſeat of God, to think ſome very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteouſly, walketh *ſurely*.
Proverbs.

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Certainty.

The ſubtle ague, that for *ſureneſs* ſake
Takes its own time th' aſſault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himſelf with the ſpeculation of the ſeed of coral: and for more *ſureneſs* he repeats it.
Woodward.

SU'RETISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety*.] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like priſoners which whole months will ſwear
That only *ſuretiſhip* hath brought them there.
Donne.

If here not clear'd no *ſuretiſhip* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol.
Denham.

Hath not the greateſt ſlaughter of armies been effected by ſtratagem? And have not the faireſt eſtates been deſtroyed by *ſuretiſhip*? *South.*

SU'RETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableneſs.

Know of a *ſurety* that thy ſeed ſhall be a ſtranger.
Geneſis.

2. Security; ſafety.

There the princeſſes determining to bathe, thought it was ſo privileged a place as no body durſt preſume to come thither; yet, for the more *ſurety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport.

We our ſtate
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *ſurety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the ſaints to *ſurety*,
That ſhe would never put it from her finger,
Unleſs ſhe gave it to yourſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thouſand more, in *ſurety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greateſt in the chriſtian world
Shall be my *ſurety*. *Shakſpeare.*

I will be *ſurety* for him; of my hand ſhalt thou require him. *Geneſis.*

Yet be not *ſurety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a perſonal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it.
Herbert.

All, in infancy, are by others preſented with the deſires of the parents, and interceſſion of *ſureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptiſm into the ſchool of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, Fr.] Superficies; outſide; ſuperfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the laſt ſyllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *ſurface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we ſtand.
Milton.

Errours like ſtraws upon the *ſurface* flow;
He who would ſearch for pearls muſt dive below.
Dryden.

All their *ſurfaces* ſhall be truly plain, or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even *ſurface*. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, Fr. *to do more than enough, to overdo*.] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs; to cram overmuch.

The *ſurfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with ſnores. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

They are as ſick that *ſurfeit* with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

Take heed left your hearts be overcharged with *ſurfeiting* and drunkenneſs. *Luke.*

Though ſome had ſo *ſurfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home.
Clarendon.

They muſt be let looſe to the childiſh play they fancy, which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made to *ſurfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs.

When we are ſick in fortune, often the *ſurfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars. *Shakſpeare.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter!
I have long dream'd of ſuch a kind of man,
So *ſurfeit*-ſwell'd, ſo old, and ſo profane.
Shakſpeare.

Now comes the ſick hour that his *ſurfeit* made;
Now ſhall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Shakſpeare.

Why, diſeaſe, doſt thou moleſt
Ladies, and of them the beſt?
Do not men grow ſick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *ſurfeits*? *Ben Jonſon.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the ſcore,
No *ſurfeits* were to reckon for. *Craſhaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himſelf a *ſurfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not ſafe that we ſhould taſte it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *ſurfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For ſuch a petty war. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures ſurfeits.

A little cold-diſtilled poppywater, which is the true *ſurfeitwater*, with eaſe and abſtinence, often ends diſtempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging *ſurges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenſer.*

The wind ſhak'd *ſurge*, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole:
I never did like moleſtation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakſpeare.*

He trod the water,
Whoſe enmity he flung aſide, and breaſted
The *ſurge* moſt ſwoln that met him. *Shakſpeare.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompaſſionate *ſurges*. *Sandys.*

The ſulph'rous hail
Shot after us in ſtorm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *ſurge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton.*

He ſweeps the ſkies, and clears the cloudy north:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming *ſurges* to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Iſmena's ſwelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *ſurges* ſweep
In heaps his ſlaughter'd ſons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] To ſwell; to riſe high.

From midſt of all the main
The *ſurging* waters like a mountain riſe. *Spenſer.*

He, all in rage, his ſea-god ſire beſought,
Some curſed vengeance on his ſon to caſt,
From *ſurging* gulfs two monſters ſtraight were brought. *Spenſer.*

The ſerpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince, but on his rear,
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *ſurging* maze! *Milton.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon*.] One who cures by manual operation; one whoſe duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the phyſician.

The wound was paſt the cure of a better ſurgeon than myſelf, ſo as I could but receive ſome few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal I am a *ſurgeon* to old ſhoes. *Shakſpeare.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *ſurgeon*, and other medicines.
Taylor.

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain:
The *ſurgeons* ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with ſalves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGERY. } *n.f.* [*for chirurgery.*] The SU'RGERY. } act of curing by manual operation.

It would ſeem very evil *ſurgery* to cut off every unſound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good ſervice. *Spenſer.*

Strangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of *ſurgery*, he cures. *Shakſpeare.*

They are often turned over with the *ſurgery* of our ſheep, and would you have us kiſs tar?
Shakſpeare.

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows.

Do publick or domeſtick cares conſtrain
This toilſome voyage o'er the *ſurgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *ſurlineſs*, each arm'd with care
His foe profeſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n.ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow. Not uſed.

Theſe four *ſurlings* are to be commended to ſieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from *ſur*, four, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *ſurly* groom,
That take it on you at the firſt to roundly.
Shakſpeare.

That *ſurly* ſpirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which elſe runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And ſtrain their cheeks to idle merriment.
Shakſpeare.

Againſt the capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *ſurly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakſpeare.*

Repuls'd by *ſurly* grooms, who wait before
The ſleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You loſt a place, and fav'd a bribe?
And then in *ſurly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce againſt the whigs harangu'd?
Swift.

The zephyrs floating looſe, the timely rains,
Now ſoften'd into joy the *ſurly* ſtorms. *Thomſon.*

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] To ſuſpect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of ſenſe, yea ſomewhat above capacity of reaſon, ſomewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *ſurmiſeth* than conceiveth: to me what it ſeeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive deſire thereof doth ſo incite it, that all other known delights and pleaſures are laid aſide, and they give place to the ſearch of this but only ſuſpected deſire.
Hooker.

Of queſtions and ſtrifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *ſurmiſings.* 1 *Timothy.*

Surmiſe not
His preſence to theſe narrow bounds confin'd.
Milton.

It wafted nearer yet, and then ſhe knew
That what before ſhe but *ſurmis'd*, was true.
Dryden.

If change was not wrought by altering the form or poſition of the earth, as was *ſurmiſed* by a very learned man, but by diſſolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMI'SE. *n.ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion; imagination not ſupported by knowledge.

To let grow private *ſurmiſes*, whereby the thing itſelf is not made better or worſe; if juſt and allowable reaſons might lead them to do as they did, there are theſe cenſures fruſtrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranneſs,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's falſe *ſurmiſe*,
Condemn'd to that dungeon mercileſs,
Where they ſhould live in woe, and die in wretchedneſs. *Spenſer.*

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *ſurmiſe*. *Shakſp.*

My thought, whoſe murtherin, yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes to my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in *ſurmiſe*. *Shakſpeare.*

No ſooner did they eſpy the Engliſh turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their ſhipping: this *ſurmiſe* was confirmed, for that the Engliſh ſhips removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *ſurmiſe* prov'd falſe. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, *ſurmiſes*,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, diſguiſes. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually diſowns, unleſs his practices contradict his profeſſion; not upon mere *ſurmiſes*. *Swift.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atlo, and Athos, over-reach and *ſurmount* all winds and clouds.
Raleigh.

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no reſiſtance was made, the Engliſh had much ado to *ſurmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greateſt part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly eſcaped to the Perſian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *ſurmounted* its hate ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Perſian fleet, but he rather choſe a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

What *ſurmounts* the reach
Of human ſenſe, I ſhall delineate ſo,
By lik'ning ſpiritual to corporeal forms,
As may expreſs them beſt. *Milton.*

SURMOU'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurmount.*] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SURMOU'NTER. *n.ſ.* [from *ſurmount.*] One that riſes above another.

SURMOU'NTING. *n.ſ.* The act of getting uppermoſt.

SU'RMULLET. *n.ſ.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SU'RNAME. *n.ſ.* [*ſurnom*, Fr.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the chriſtian name.

Many which were mere Engliſh joined with the Iriſh againſt the king, taking on them Iriſh habits and cuſtoms, which could never ſince be clean wiped away; of which ſort be moſt of the *ſurnames* that end in *an*, as Herman, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themſelves natural Iriſh.
Spenſer.

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *ſurname* alſo of Barbaroſſa, began to aſpire to the empire. *Knolles.*

The epithets of great men, monſieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *ſurnames*, and repeated as ſuch. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witneſs may
My *ſurname* Coriolanus: the painful ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that *ſurname*. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, French, from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another ſhall ſubſcribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *ſurname* himſelf by the name of Iſrael.
Iſaiah.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, was *ſirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham.*

How he, *ſurnam'd* of Africa, diſmiſs'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.
Milton.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *ſurnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*ſurpaſſer*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the iſle, the temple much *ſurpaſſing*
The common prate it bears. *Shakſpeare.*

O, by what name, for thou above all theſe,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpaſſ'ſt far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this univerſe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in ſtrength and courage *ſurpaſſed* the reſt of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whoſe heav'nly form her fellows did *ſurpaſs*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains.
Dryden.

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bignels and number, *ſurpaſs* thoſe of colder countries, as much as the heat there *ſurpaſſes* that of thoſe countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurpaſs* and *able.*] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpaſs.*] Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that, with *ſurpaſſing* glory crown'd,
Look'ſt from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be ſent from God, not more by that infinite power that was ſeen in them, than by that *ſurpaſſing* goodneſs they demonſtrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpaſſing.*] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

SU'RPLICE. *n.ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Latin.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

It will wear the *ſurplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakſpeare.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *ſurplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung looſe, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.]
SU'RPLUSAGE. } A ſuperumerary part; overplus, what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

If then thee lift my offered grace to uſe,
Take what thou pleaſe of all this *ſurplusage*;
If thee lift not, leave have thou to refuſe. *Spenſer.*

That you have vouchſaf'd my poor houſe to viſit,
It is a *ſurplus* of your grace *Shakſpeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *ſurplus* tillage, and break no more ground.
Carew.

We made a ſubſtance ſo diſpoſed to fluidity, that by ſo ſmall an agitation as only the *ſurpluſage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day, above what it hath in the firſt part. *Boyle.*

The officers ſpent all, ſo as there was no *ſurpluſage* of treaſure; and yet that all was not ſufficient.
Davies.

Whatſoever degrees of aſſent one affords a propoſition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *ſurpluſage* of aſſurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n.ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French, from
SURPRI'SE. } the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the ſtate of being taken unaware.

Parents ſhould mark heedfully the witty eſcapes of their children, eſpecially at ſudden *ſurpriſals*; but rather mark than pamper them.
Wotton.

This let him know,
Leſt wilfully tranſgreſſing, he pretend
Surpriſal, unarmed, unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I fet afide the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hifpaniola, as *furprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This ftrange *furprifal* put the knight
And wrathful fquire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vaft difference between them, as vaft as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *furprise* and fet purpofe. *South.*

He whofe thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not prefumed to infpect minuter things fo carefully as private perfons, the laws therefore relieve him againft the *furprifes* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A difh, I fuppofe, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in difguife,
Or that fantaftick difh fome call *furprife*.
King's Cookery.

3. Sudden confufion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*furpris*, Fr. from *furprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The caftle of Macduff I will *furprife*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' fword
His wife, his babes. *Shakfpeare.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mifts,
Difcover who 'd the ftate *furprize*,
And who refifts. *Ben Jonfon.*

Bid her well beware,
Left, by fome fair appearing good *furpris'd*,
She dictate falfe, and mifinform the will. *Milton.*

How fhall he keep, what fleeping or awake,
A weaker may *furprife*, a ftronger take? *Pope.*

Who can fpeak
The mingled paffions that *furpris'd* his heart!
Thomfon.

2. To aftonifh by fomething wonderful.

People were not fo much frighted as *furprized* at the bignefs of the camel. *L'Eftrange.*

3. To confufe or perplex by fomething fudden.

Up he ftarts, difcover'd and *furpris'd*. *Milton*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *furprife*.] Wonderful; raifing fudden wonder or concern.

The greateft actions of a celebrated perfon, however *furprifing* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Spectator*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *furprifing*.] To a degree that raifes wonder; in a manner that raifes wonder.

If out of thefe ten thoufand we fhould take the men that are employed in publick bufinefs, the number of thofe who remain will be *furprizingly* little. *Addifon.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. f.* [*fur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening pride; infolence. Obfolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fifh for their bold *furquedry*. *Spenf.*

Late born modefty
Hath got fuch ro t in eafy waxen hearts,
That men may not themfelves their own good parts
Extol, without fufpect of *furquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. f.* [In law.] A fecond rebutter; anfwer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. f.* [*furrejoindre*, Fr. In law.] A fecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppofite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*furrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches ferves not only to make them publick, but further alfo to *furrender* up that right which otherwife their founders might have in them, and to make God himfelf their owner. *Hooker.*

Recall thofe grants, and we are ready to *furrender* ours, refume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up to an enemy: fometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *furrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Fairfax.

He, willing to *furrender up* the caftle, forbade his foldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath,
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is death.
Harte.

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's felf up.

This mighty Archimedes too *furrenders* now.
Glanville.

SURRE'NDER. }
SURRE'NDRY. } *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *furrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our firft father. *Milton.*

Having muftered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below he prepares for a *furrender*; afferting, from a miftaken computation, that all thefe will not come up to near the quantity requifite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *furrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæfar's hands.
Addifon.

2. The act of refigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with fuch difpofition as he bears, this laft *furrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakfpeare.*

That hope quickly vanifhed upon the undoubted intelligence of that *furrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppreffed ftates made themfelves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, fo we fhould have made an entire *furrendry* of ourfelves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In paffing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *furrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing facred, this *furrender* by its right owner is neceffary. *South.*

SURRE'PTION. *n. f.* [*furreptus*, Latin.] Sudden and unperceived invafion or intrufion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate eftate, are fins of a fudden *furreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*furreptitius*, Lat.] Done by ftealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not tranflated the firft; perhaps fuppofing it *furreptitious*, or unworthy fo great an affertion. *Brown.*

The Mafforites numbered not only the fections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teftament, the better to fecure it from *furreptitious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *furreptitious* ones have rendered neceffary.
Letter to Publifher of Pope's Dunciad.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furreptitious*.] By ftealth; fraudulently.

Thou haft got it more *furreptitioufly* than he did, and with lefs effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*furrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. f.* [*furrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclefiaftical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*furrogatio*, Latin.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*furronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompafs; to enclofe on all fides.

Yelling monfters that with ceafelefs cry
Surround me, as thou faweft. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels feen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *furrounding* fires.
Milton.

As the bodies that *furround* us diverfely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impreffions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. *n. f.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem*. *n. f.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be refolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick fection. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. *n. f.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the reft.

The *furtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger fhe mortally hated, and ufed to hire fellows to fquirt kennel-water upon him, fo that he was forced to wear a *furtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *furtout* was a little fcanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*furvenir*, Fr.] To fupervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a fuppuration that *furvenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a confumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*furveoir*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *furveys*, and well might where he ftood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with thofe ftreams he no refemblance hold,
Whofe foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and lefs guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *furvey* his fhore.
Denham.

2. To overfee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The hufbandman's felf came that way,
Of cuftom to *furvey* his ground. *Spenfer.*

Early abroad he did the world *furvey*,
As if he knew he had not long to ftay. *Waller.*

With alter'd looks
All pale and fpeechlefs, he *furvey'd* me round.
Dryden.

4. To meafure and eftimate land or buildings.

SURVE'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. View; profpect.

Her ftars in all their vaft *furvey*
Ufelefs befides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *furvey* the city lies,
And like a mift beneath a hill doth rife. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd defire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *furvey*,
And nods at ev'ry houfe his threat'ning fire.
Dryden.

2. Superintendence.

3. Menfuration.

SURVE'YOR. *n. f.* [from *furvey*.]

1. An overfeer; one placed to fuperintend others.

Wer't not madnefs then,
To make the fox *furveyor* of the fold? *Shakfpeare.*

Bifhop Fox was not only a grave counfellor for war or peace, but alfo a good *furveyor* of works.
Bacon.

2. A meafurer of land.

Should we furvey
The plot of fituation, and the model;
Queftion *furveyors*, know our own eftate,
How able fuch a work to undergo,
To weigh againft his oppofite. *Shakfpeare.*

Decempeda, was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVE'YORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *surveyor.*] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was
Like highest heaven compassed around,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground.
Spenser.

To SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I 'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*
Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love.
Shakspeare.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people.
Spenser.

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive*. *Dryden.*
The rhapsodies, called the characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity.
Watts.

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER. *n. f.* [from *survive.*] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *surviver* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denh.*

Her majesty is heir to the *surviver* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *surviver.*] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivership*. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *susceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting, disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form.
Wotton.

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of various impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame
Prior.

SUSCE'PTION. *n. f.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Latin. This word is more analogical, though less used, than *susceptible.*] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errours on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. f.* [from *suscipient.*] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*suscito*, Fr. *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate.*] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*
From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which changes the signification of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest.
Shakspeare.

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or punctual. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect.
Sidney.

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head.
Shakspeare.

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shakspeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the warning time and *suspect* of falsety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend.
Daniel.

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory,
Our souls, which, to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chair, or *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The gnard nor lights nor flies; their fate so new,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear.
Denham.

The British dame, fam'd for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair;
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here.
Granville.

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him.
Fairfax.

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. f.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable, but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy is *suspense*
Waller.

What dream can I pretend to recompense?
Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce, at last construm'd
By Ithacus, he for manly deign'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though deep, *ſuſpenſe* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The ſelf-ſame orders allowed, but yet eſtabliſhed in more wary and *ſuſpenſe* manner, as being to ſtand in force till God ſhould give the opportunity of ſome general conference what might be beſt for every of them afterwards to do, had both prevented all occaſion of juſt diſlike which others might take, and reſerved a greater liberty unto the authors themſelves, of entering unto further conſultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

Thus ſaid, he ſat; and expectation held
His looks *ſuſpenſe*, awaiting who appear'd
To ſecond or oppoſe. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſion*, Fr. from *ſuſpend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thouſand vows and tears we ſhould have fought,
That ſad decree's *ſuſpenſion* to have wrought.
Waller.

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is likely to be read with *ſuſpenſion*; theſe are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is ſeldom mentioned without derogatory parentheſes. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to dubitation, may be called *ſuſpenſion*; and that which in the fantaſtick will is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary ceſſation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjuſting things in the time of that *ſuſpenſion*, but every thing left in the ſame ſtate of unconcernedneſs as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office; as, *the clerk incurred* ſuſpenſion.

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which any thing hangs.

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the ſeventh or *ſuſpenſory* muſcles of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPICION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

Thus *ſuſpicion* Moſo for the hoggiſh threwdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa for a very unlikely envy, fumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repreſſed, or at the leaſt well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suſpicion all our lives ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes;
For treaſon is but trailed like a fox.
Who, ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his anceſtors. *Shakſpeare.*

Though wiſdom wake, *ſuſpicion* ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate; and ſimplicity
Ne'glects her charge, while goodneſs thinks no ill
Where no ill ſeems. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuſpiciouſus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itſelf, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *ſuſpicious*, and no man can love the perſon he ſuſpects. *South.*

2. Indicating ſuſpicion or fear.

A wiſe man will find us to be rogues by our faces: we have a *ſuſpicious*, fearful, confuſed countenance, often turning and ſhrinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill.

They, becauſe the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on ſo colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *ſuſpicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I ſpy a black *ſuſpicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun
Authors are *ſuſpicious*, nor greedily to be followed, who pretend to deliver unſtruck truths, and the occult abſtruſities of things
His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *ſuſpicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many miſchievous inſects are daily at work, to make people of merit *ſuſpicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious*.]

1. With ſuſpicion.
2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his ſword in his hand, but not naked, but ſtanding *ſuſpiciouſly* enough, to one already ſuſpicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] Tendency to ſuſpicion.

To make my eſtate known ſeemed impoſſible, by reaſon of the *ſuſpiciouſneſs* of Miſo, and my young miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, from *ſuſpiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
Nor windy *ſuſpiration* of forc'd breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakſpeare.*

In deep *ſuſpirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or ſorrow. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the firſt male child,
To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*,
There was not ſuch a gracious creature born.
Shakſpeare.

To SUSTAI'N. *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, French; *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail *ſuſtain* her without laſſitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars that the pile *ſuſtain*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil.

The admirable curioſity and ſingular excellency of this deſign will *ſuſtain* the patience, and animate the induſtry, of him who ſhall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *ſuſtain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the moſt miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *ſuſtain*
Himſelf and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not ſhe on it depends;
For the the body doth *ſuſtain* and cheriſh. *Davies*
My Labour will *ſuſtain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt.

They charged, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *ſuſtain* him. *Shakſpeare.*

His ſons, who ſeek the tyrant to *ſuſtain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, aſſerting publick right. *Dryd.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *ſuſtain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the ſweets of life? *Dryd.*
Shall Turnus then ſuch endleſs toil *ſuſtain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain?
Dryden.

The mind ſtands collected within herſelf, and *ſuſtains* the ſhock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations ſapped. *Addiſon.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sa. hariſſa's beauty's wine
Which to madneſs doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *ſuſtain*. *Waller.*

7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promiſe,
But that you ſhall *ſuſtain* more new diſgraces,
With theſe you bear already. *Shakſpeare.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ceaſe
This my attempt, I would *ſuſtain* alone
The worſt and not perſuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, French, from *ſuſtain*.] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain*.]

1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer.

Thy felt haſt a *ſuſtainer* been
Of much affliction in my caſe. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himſelf ſit *ſuſtenance* of life, rather than he would ſpend thoſe goods for whoſe ſake only he ſeemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are to one end ſundry means, as for the *ſuſtenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many ſorts of raiment to clothe our nakedneſs. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whole *ſuſtenance* it was? *Addiſon.*

2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals.

The experiment coſt him his life for want of *ſuſtenance*. *Wiſeman.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts neceſſary to life and *ſuſtenance*, as plowing and ſowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preſervation from falling.

Theſe ſteams once raiſed above the earth, have their aſcent and *ſuſtentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Uſe of victuals.

A very abſtemious animal, by reaſon of its ſtupidity and latitancy in the winter, will long ſubſiſt without a viſible *ſuſtentation*. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; ſupport of life.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of life and *ſuſtentation*; it is of neceſſity that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Lat.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SUTE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſuite*.] Sort. I believe only miſprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Chriſt, thus we conceive, that they are not of one *ſute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoetelen*, Dutch; *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp.

I ſhall *ſutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakſpeare.*
Send to the *ſutler's*, there you're ſure to find
The bully match'd with raſcals of his kind. *Dryd.*

SU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in cloſe con act for ſome time, reunite by moſculation: to maintain this fituation, ſeveral ſorts of *ſutures* have been invented; the now chiefly deſcribed are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilted, the twiſted and the dry ſutures; but the interrupted and twiſted are almoſt the only uſeful ones. *Sharp.*

2. A particular articulation. the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our veſſels degenerate into ligaments, and the *ſutures* of the ſkull are abolliſhed in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ſpebban, Sax.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

He made him swab the deck. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER. n. f. [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakspeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE. v. a. [ꞅpeꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way,
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*. *Hudib.*

SWA'DDLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they, and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. } n. f. [from *swaddle*.] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. }
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. }

From thence a fairy thee unweeting rest,
There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddling-band*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies theft. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts*. *Shakspeare.*

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To SWAG. v. n. [ꞅigan, Saxon; *sweigia*, Islandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it upon his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. v. a. [from *asswage*.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee.
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Otway.*

To SWAGGER. v. n. [*swadderen*, Dut. to make a noise; ꞅpeȝan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare.*

'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night. *Shakspeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge. *Glanville.*

Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger*, at the same noisy rate. *L'Estrange.*

He clunck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson.*

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiours. *Collier.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot.*

SWA'GGERER. n. f. [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

SWA'GGY. adj. [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown.*

SWAIN. n. f. [ꞅpein, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain*. *Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in ev'ry grace excel:
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing so well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INMOTE. n. f. [*swainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowell.*

To SWALE. } v. a. [ꞅpelan, Saxon; to kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle swales*.
To SWEAL. }

SWA'LLET. n. f. Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. n. f. [ꞅpalepe, Saxon; *hirundo*.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shakspeare.*

Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakspeare.*

The *swallows* make use of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To SWA'LLOW. v. a. [ꞅpelȝan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us! *Shakspeare.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy. *2 Samuel.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to ingulf: with *up*.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and *swallow* navigation up. *Shakspeare.*

I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Shakspeare.*

Death is *swallowed up* in victory. *1 Corinthians.*

If the earth open her mouth, and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Numbers.*

In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*

Should not the [illegible] *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addis.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine. *Isaiah.*

8 *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWA'LLOW. n. f. [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. n. f. A species of willow.

The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. n. f. [*asclepias*.] A plant.

SWAM. The preterit of *swim*.

SWAMP. n. f. [*swamms*, Gothick; ꞅpam, Saxon; *swamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut. *swamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. adj. [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN. n. f. [ꞅpan, Saxon; *svan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*, Latin.]

The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it. the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of *swans* with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The *swan* is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With unfeinted eye
Compare her face with ſome that I ſhall ſhow,
And I will make thee think thy *ſwan* a crow.
Shakſpeare.

Let muſick ſound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he loſe, he makes a *ſwan*-like end.
Shakſpeare.

The fearful matrons raiſe a ſcreaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply,
A jarring ſound retults, and mingles in the ſky,
Like that of *ſwans* remurmuring to the floods.
Dryden.

The idea which an Engliſhman ſignifies by the name *ſwan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all theſe of a certain ſize, with a power of ſwimming in the water, and making a certain kind of note. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin.*] A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad ſuipa*, to do at a ſnatch, Iſlandick.] Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, he did it *ſwap*. It ſeems to be of the ſame original with *ſweep*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſuard*, Swediſh.]

1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*.

Water kept too long looſens and ſoftens the *ſward*, makes it ſubject to ruſhes and coarſe graſs.
Note on Tuſſer.

The noon of night was paſt, and then the toe
Came dreadleſs o'er the level *ſwart*, that lies
Between the wood and the ſwift ſtreaming Ouſe.
A. Philips.

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combuſtible, plow up the *ſwarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterit of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees, or other ſmall animals, particularly thoſe bees that migrate from the hive.

A *ſwarm* of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *ſwarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general ſway into your hand.
Shakſpeare.

If we could number up thoſe prodigious *ſwarms* that had ſettled themſelves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found.
Addiſon.

This *ſwarm* of themes that ſettles on my pen,
Which I, like ſummer-flies, ſhake off again,
Let others ſing. *Young.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.]

1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long ſummer's day;
Some found the trumpet for the reſt to *ſwarm*.
Dryden.

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpied. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *ſwarming* time, they will preſently riſe, if the weather hold. *Mortimer.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The mercileſs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *ſwarm* upon. *Shakſpeare.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys, and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action *ſwarm*
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakſpeare.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *ſwarm*, while I conſider
What paſſes within! I feel myſelf, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears! *Milt.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the ſtarme;
In crowds around the *ſwarming* people join.
Dryden.

3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged.

Theſe garriſons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *ſwarms* with ſoldiers.
Spenſer.

Her lower region *ſwarms* with all ſort of fowl, her rivers with fiſh, and her feas with whole ſhoals.
Howel.

Thoſe days *ſwarmed* with fables, and from ſuch grounds took hints for fictions, paſſioning the world ever after. *Brown.*

Late *ſwarms* with ills, the boldeſt are afraid,
Where then is liberty for a tender maid? *Young.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not ſo thick *ſwarm'd* once the ſoil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

5. It is uſed in converſation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART. } *adj.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick;
SWARTH. } ꝩpeapꝛ, Saxon; *ſwart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation ſtrange, with viſage *ſwart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then ſwarm'd in every part.
Spenſer.

A man
Of *ſwarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Whereas I was black and *ſwarth* before;
With thoſe clear rays which ſhe infus'd on me,
That beauty am I bleſt with, which you ſee.
Shakſpeare.

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it ſeems to ſignify gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whoſe freſh lap the *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks.
Milton.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk.

The heat of the ſun may *ſwart* a living part, or even black a dead or diſſolving fleſh. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny.

Set me where, on ſome pathleſs plain,
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain. *Roſcommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more tranſparent and beautiful. *Hale.*

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addiſon.*

Did they know Cato, our remoteſt kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *ſwarthy* hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addiſon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe moſtdings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler*. Not in uſe.

We'll have a *ſwaſhing* and a martial outſide,
As many other mannith cowards have,
That do outface it with their ſemblances. *Shakſp.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *ſwaſhing* blow. *Shakſpeare.*

SWA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwash.*] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms. Obſolete.

I have obſerved theſe three *ſwaſhers*; three fools antickes do not amount to a man. *Shakſpeare.*

SWATCH. *n. ſ.* A ſwath. Not in uſe.

One ſprendeth thoſe bands ſo in order to be,
As barley in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower.

With tolling and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſſe, lately in *ſwathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath*.
Shakſpeare.

As ſoon as your graſs is mown, if it lie thick in the *ſwath*, neither air nor ſun can paſs freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd ass, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great *ſwaths*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [ꝩpeban, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a ſtick whereof is cut into three ſharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine ſtraw laid along the ſides, and lapped round about in ſeveral diſtinct *ſwaths*. *Grew.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *ſwathe*. *Gulliver.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꝩpeban, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two ſons; the eldeſt of them at three years old,
I' th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nurſe
Were ſtol'n. *Shakſpeare.*

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are firſt born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.
Ibid.

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurſe bore him off
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Maſter's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhews his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing maſſy: as, to *ſway* the ſceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil riſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſway'd*.
Spenſer.

2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide.

Heav'n forgive them, that ſo much have *ſway'd*
Your majeſty's good thoughts away from me.
Shakſpeare.

I took your hands: but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæſar.
Shakſpeare.

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made,
On purpoſe falſe, and to be *ſway'd*. *Hudibras.*

When examining theſe matters, let not ſome ſmall and little advantages *ſway* you againſt a more durable intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady's mad: yet if 't were ſo,
She could not *ſway* her houſe, command her followers,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing.
Shakſpeare.

The will of man is by his reaſon *ſway'd*,
And reaſon ſays you are the worthier maid.
Shakſpeare.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*
The world. *Milton.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moiſt curb *ſways* the ſmooth Severn ſtream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

Then with her passion sway
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

The judgment is *sway'd* by passion, and stored with lubricous opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryd.*

With these I went,
Not idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I *sway'd*
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice. *Davenant*

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare*

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakspeare*

Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered. *Shakspeare.*

Here thou shalt monarch reign;
There didst not; there let him still victor *sway*. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakspeare.*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle. *Milton*

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' hest,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *sway* *Dryden.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* pret. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn.* [*swaran*, Gothick; ꞅpeꞃian, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too. *Shakspeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakspeare.*

I would have kept my word,
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakspeare.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you! *Shakspeare.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth *Jer.*

Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly,
Swear not. *Shakspeare.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion, as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*

Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Exodus*

Swom ashore, man, like a duck, I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy,
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryd*

2. To declare upon oath: as, *he swore treason against his friend.*

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
——O vassal! miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who must hang them?
——Why, the honest men.
——Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men, and hang them up. *Shakspeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse;
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain,
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*, for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person *Swift.*

SWEAT. *n. s.* [ꞅpæꞇ, Saxon; *sweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon*

Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 *Maccabees.*

The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton.*

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow, and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterit *swet*, *sweated*; part. pass. *sweaten.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burthens? *Shakspeare.*

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely *Shaksp.*

About this time in Autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new, which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness. *Bacon.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture.

Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame *Shakspeare.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat.

SWEA'TER. *n. s.* [from *sweat*.] One that sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabblement houted and clapp'd their chopp'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakspeare.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel,
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP, *v. a* pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [ꝑpapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke.*

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shakſp.*

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avaunch it; yet I must not *Shakſp.*
The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Judges.*
The blustering winds furning for victory *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*
Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*
My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*
I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune that prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*
Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*
Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.

6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP, *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakſpeare.*
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Proverbs.*
Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*
Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light *Dryden.*

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakſpeare.*
In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for on the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryd.*

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags, when, by ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Moxon.*
A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one motion a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *sweep*.] One that sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakſpeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [ꝑpete, Sax. *ſoet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense; sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all; nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist saith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together: and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still as ever *sweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood, to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakſpeare.*
Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
Shred very small with thyme, *sweet*-margory, and a little winter savoury. *Walton.*
The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*
The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*
Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear,
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee;
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon.*

The salts drop with him.
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour. *Bacon.*
Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*
When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal, act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity? *Newton.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakſpeare.*
The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton.*
Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing to *sweets* is as our country's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapman.*
Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*
Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast *Dryden.*

10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet*.

SWEET. *n. ſ.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweets* which is their poison. *Shakſpeare.*
What totter tounds me these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here? *Ben. Jonſon.*
If ev'ry *sweet*, and ev'ry grace,
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*
Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*! *Milton.*
Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton.*
Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden.*
Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*
We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures, a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*
Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakſpeare.*
Wherefore frowns my *sweet*?
Have I too long been absent from thy lips? *Ben Jonſon.*

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So the was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*
Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous parfument. *Pope.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbread*. *Hooker.*
Sweetbread and collops were with skewers pick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you make a dish of veal, remember your sweetbreads the butler loves a *sweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWE'ETBRIAR. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bloſſom, the cornelian-tree in bloſſom, and *sweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWE'ETBROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SWEETCI'CELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet*.]

1. To make ſweet.

The world the garden is, ſhe is the flow'r
That *ſweetens* all the place; ſhe is the gueſt
Of rareſt price. *Sidney.*

Here is the ſmell of the blood ſtill: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *ſweeten* this little hand. *Shakſpeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *ſweeten* my imagination. *Shakſpeare.*

With faireſt flow'rs, Fidele,
I'll *ſweeten* thy ſad grave. *Shakſpeare.*

Be humbly minded, know your poſt;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toaſt. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindneſſes deſcend upon ſuch a temper, as rivers of freſh waters falling into the main ſea; the ſea ſwallows them all, but is not changed or *ſweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion ſoftens his heart, enlightens his mind, *ſweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him inſtructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

3. To make leſs painful.

She, the ſweetneſs of my heart, even *ſweetens* the death which her ſweetneſs brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt ſecure her helpleſs ſex from harms,
And ſhe thy cares will *ſweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Intereſt of ſtate and change of circumſtances may have *ſweetened* theſe reflections to the politer ſort, but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

Thy mercy *ſweet'ned* ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Spectator.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

Theſe leſſons may be gilt and *ſweetened* as we order pills and potions, ſo as to take off the diſguſt of the remedy. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleaſing.

I would have my love
Angry ſometimes, to *ſweeten* off the reſt
Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonſon.*

6. To ſoften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal, by the ſtrength he has given to his figures, and by *ſweetening* his lights and ſhadows, and melting them into each other ſo happily, that they are even inperceptible. *Dryden.*

To SWE'ETEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet.

Where a waſp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *ſweeten* haſtily. *Bacon*

SWE'ETENER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweeten*.]

1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Muſt be a *ſweet'ner* by your trade,
Muſt ſweet'en be never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Thoſe ſofteners, *ſweeteners*, and compounders, ſtake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt eggſhells, are preſcribed as *ſweeteners* of any ſharp humours. *Temple*

SWE'ETHEART. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart*.] A lover or miſtreſs.

Miſtreſs, retire yourſelf
Into ſome covert; take your *ſweethearts*,
And pluck o'er your brows [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any roſe. *Shakſpeare.*

One thing, *ſweetheart*, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk. *Cleaveland*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; ſhe had newly parted with her *ſweetheart*. *L'Eſtrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for theſe,
Foretells th' eſtate, when the rich uncle dies,
And ſees a *ſweetheart* in the tenticle. *Dryden.*

SWE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet*.]

1. A ſweet luſcious apple.

A child will chuſe a *ſweeting*, becauſe it is preſently fair and pleaſant, and refuſe a runnet; becauſe it is then green, hard and ſour. *Aſcham.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *ſweeting*;
Journies end in lovers meeting. *Shakſpeare.*

SWE'TISH. *adj.* [from *ſweet*.] Somewhat ſweet.

They eſteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *ſweetiſh* chyle. *Harvey.*

SWE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *ſweet*.] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

The beſt wine for my beloved goes down *ſweetly*. *Cant.*

He bore his great commiſſion in his look;
But *ſweetly* temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *ſweetly* ſung,
Unleſs he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWE'ETMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Mopſa, as glad as of *ſweetmeats* to go of ſuch an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feaſt,
Wine and deſerts, and *ſweetmeats* to digeſt. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the diſhes were ill ſorted; whole pyramids of *ſweetmeats* for boys and women, but little ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your tranſparent *ſweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian ſugar and Arabian ſpice. *King.*

If a child cries for any unwholeſome fruit, you purchaſe his quiet by giving him a leſs hurtful *ſweetmeat* this may preſerve his health, but ſpoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feaſt, the *ſweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addiſon.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to bring any preſents of toys or *ſweetmeats*. *Swift*

SWE'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet*.] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners, mildneſs of aſpect.

She, the *ſweetneſs* of my heart, even ſweetening the death which her *ſweetneſs* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *ſweetneſs* of a young babe. *Aſcham.*

O our lives' *ſweetneſs!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakſpeare.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a ſweet ſmell: for this happeneth but in certain matters which have in themſelves ſome *ſweetneſs*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

His *ſweetneſs* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *ſweetneſs* not to be expreſt in proſe. *Roſcom.*

Suppoſe two authors equally ſweet, there is a great diſtinction to be made in *ſweetneſs*; as in that of ſugar, and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now loſe all its *ſweetneſs*. *Addiſon.*

Praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength and Waller's *ſweetneſs* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent underſtanding, and exact taſte, theſe qualities are adorned with great modeſty, and a moſt amiable *ſweetneſs* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEETWI'LLIAM. } *n. ſ.* [*armeria*, Latin.]
SWEETWI'LLOW. } Plants. A ſpecies of gilliflowers.

SWEETWI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL. *v. n.* participle paſſ. *ſwollen*. [ꝑpellan, Sax. *ſwellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber ſmooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pour'd he flood,
A gentle *ſwelling*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryden.*

2. To tumify by obſtruction.

Strangely viſited people,
All *ſwoll'n* and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakſ.*

Swoll'n in his breaſt his inward pains encreaſe,
All means are us'd, all without ſucceſs. *Dryd.*

3. To be exaſperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildneſs hath allay'd their *ſwelling* griefs. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *ſwelling* like a Turkey-cock. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To be turgid. Uſed of ſtyle.

Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor,
Forget their *ſwelling* and gigantick words. *Roſcom.*

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity ſhall be as a breach ready to fall, *ſwelling* out in a high wall. *Iſaiah.*

7. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things elſe above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *ſwells* not into ſtate. *Dryden.*

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *ſwelleth* againſt him, and will let him at reſt. *Pſalms.*

We have made peace of enmity
Between theſe *ſwelling* wrong-incenſed peers. *Shakſpeare.*

The hearts of princes kiſs obedience,
So much they love it; but to ſtubborn ſpirits
They *ſwell* and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shakſp.*

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The braſheſt heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a ſtage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *ſwelling* ſcene. *Shakſpeare.*

10. It implies commonly a notion of ſomething wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *ſwellings* of a Roman ſoul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

Immoderate valour *ſwells* into a fault. *Addiſon.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to riſe or increaſe; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the ſea,
Or *ſwell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakſp.*

You who ſupply the ground with ſeeds of grain,
And you who *ſwell* thoſe ſeeds with kindly rain. *Dryden*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillos are put to *ſwell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raiſe to arrogance.

All theſe miſeries proceed from the ſame natural cauſes which have uſually attended kingdoms *ſwollen* with long plenty, pride, and exceſs. *Clarendon.*

The king of men, who, *ſwoll'n* [illegible]
Refuſ'd his preſents, and his pray'rs [illegible] *Dryd.*

SWELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk.

The ſwan's down feather,
That ſtands upon the *ſwell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakſpeare.*

SWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwell.*]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronical diſeaſe that more frequently introduces the diſtemper I am diſcourſing of than ſtrumous or ſcrophulous *ſwellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not even, but have many cavities and *ſwellings*, which, how ſhallow ſoever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to ſee the huſband ſuppreſſing and keeping down the *ſwellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* To break out in ſweat, if that be the meaning.

Chearful blood in faintneſs chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *ſwelt.*
Spenſer.

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* [This is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſultry.*] To be pained with heat.

If the ſun's exceſſive heat
Makes our bodies *ſwelter*,
To an ofier hedge we get
For a friendly ſhelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhil.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and ſhort days; others again long days and ſhort nights; one climate would be ſcorched and *ſweltered* with everlaſting dog-days, while an eternal December blaſted another. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *ſweep.*

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *ſwerding*, and little ſubject to weeds, are the beſt land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her ſparrow, which from her did *ſwerve.*
Sidney.

The *ſwerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by ſouthern ſhow'rs or northern hail.
Dryden.

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *ſwerving* obſerve, is a law celeſtial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howſoever *ſwervings* are now and then incident into the courſe of nature, nevertheleſs, ſo conſtantly the laws of nature are by natural agents obſerved, that no man denieth but thoſe things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the moſt part, after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a ſnare for me; but yet I *ſwerve* not from thy commandments.
Common Prayer.

Were I the faireſt youth
That ever made the eye *ſwerve.* *Shakſpeare.*

There is a protection very juſt which princes owe to their ſervants, when, in obedience to their juſt commands, upon extraordinary occaſions, in the execution of their truſts, they *ſwerve* from the ſtrict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majeſty had not in the leaſt *ſwerved* from [illegible] parliament. *Clarendon.*

Anſ[illegible]ction in the courſe of nature, defect and *ſwerving* in the creature, would immediately ſollow. *Hakewill.*

Firm we ſubſiſt, yet poſſible to *ſwerve.* *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *ſwerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon ſuch an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mighteſt quell'd, the battle *ſwerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmoſt branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *ſwerv'd.*
Dryden.

She fled, returning by the way ſhe went,
And *ſwerv'd* along her bow with ſwift aſcent. *Dryd.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꝑpift, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art to far before,
That *ſwifteſt* wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-wing'd with deſire to get a grave. *Shakſp.*

Men of war, whoſe paces were like the paces of lions, and as *ſwift* as the roes upon the mountains.
1 *Chronicles.*

We imitate and practiſe to make *ſwifter* motions than any out of other muſkets. *Bacon.*

To him with *ſwift* aſcent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move ſo *ſwift* as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly with ſeveral diſtinguiſhable diſtances of their motion, and ſo cauſe not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preſerves the ends of the bones from incalefcency, which they, being ſolid bodies, would contract from any *ſwift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves number in the mud,
Than all the *ſwift*-finn'd racers of the flood.
Dorſet.

Clouded in a deep abyſs of light,
While preſent, too ſevere for human ſight,
Nor ſtaying longer than one *ſwift*-wing'd night.
Prior.

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *ſwift* footed martin purſued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my ſon,—ah once my beſt delight,
Once *ſwift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*

Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *ſwift* to hear, ſlow to ſpeak.
James.

To miſchief *ſwift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* The current of a ſtream.

He can live in the ſtrongeſt *ſwifts* of the water.
Walton.

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the quickneſs of its flight; *apus.*] A bird like a ſwallow; a martin.

Swifts and ſwallows have remarkably ſhort legs, and their toes grap any thing very ſtrongly. *Derh.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

Theſe move *ſwiftly*, and at great diſtance; but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon.*

Pleas'd with the paſſage, we ſlide *ſwiftly* on,
And ſee the dangers which we cannot ſhun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to fight;
Yet then too *ſwiftly* fleet by human ſight,
And meditate too ſoon their everlaſting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for theſe wars
Be ſoon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reaſonable *ſwiftneſs* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakſpeare.*

We may outrun
By violent *ſwiftneſs* that which we run at;
And loſe by over-running. *Shakſpeare.*

Speed to deſcribe whoſe *ſwiftneſs* number fails.
Milton.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe ſcent
Betrays that ſafety which their *ſwiftneſs* lent.
Denham.

Such is the mighty *ſwiftneſs* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe behind.
Dryden.

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꝑpilgan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd boſoms. *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt common of theſe cauſes are an hereditary diſpoſition, and *ſwilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, freſh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *ſwill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To waſh; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakſp.*

With that a German oft has *ſwill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine beſtow'd.
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate; to ſwell with plenitude.

I ſhould be loth
To meet the rudeneſs and *ſwill'd* inſolence
Of ſuch late waſſailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *ſwilling* draught; and, lin'd with it,
Will ſupple in the bath his outward ſkin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriouſly poured down.

Give twine ſuch *ſwill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they ſwim in mutual *ſwill*, the talk
Reels faſt from theme to theme. *Thomſon.*

SWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterit *ſwam*, *ſwum*, or *ſwom*. [ꝑpimman, Saxon; *ſwemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to ſink.

I will ſcarce think you have *ſwam* in a gondola.
Shakſpeare.

We have ſhips and boats for going under water and brooking of ſeas; alſo *ſwimming* girdles and ſupporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *ſwim* to yonder point. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *ſwim* on bladders,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſoldiers counſel was to kill the priſoners till any of them ſhould *ſwim* out and eſcape. *Ayliffe.*

The reſt, driven into the lake, were forced to ſave their lives by *ſwimming*, they were [illegible] coming to land by the Spaniſh horſemen, or elſe in their *ſwimming* ſhot by the harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *ſwim* in the ſame manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progreſſion upon the land. *Brown.*

The frighted wolf now *ſwims* among the ſheep;
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The ſtag *ſwims* faſter than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the ſignal from the ſhore;
The ready Nereids heard, and *ſwam* before
To ſmooth the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the ſtream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of thoſe who would ſoon drown them, if they refuſed to *ſwim* down the popular ſtream [illegible] King Charles.

I *ſwam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *ſwimming* gait
Following, her womb then rich with my young ſquire,
Would imitate. *Shakſpeare.*

A hovering miſt came *ſwimming* o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden.*

My ſlack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Prieſts, altars, victims *ſwam* before my ſight!
Smith.

The fainting ſoul ſtood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *ſwum* the ſhades of night.
Pope.

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *ſwimming* in my head, and ſuch a miſt before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor ſee. *Dryden.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *ſwims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe unconformable ſcenes into the viſionary worlds of art. *Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches ſwell, the meadows *ſwim*,
Thomſon.

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *ſwim* in joy,
Ere long to *ſwim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

Sometimes he thought to *ſwim* the ſtormy main,
By ſtretch of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryd.*

SWIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

The braces have the nature and uſe of tendons, in contracting the *ſwim*, and thereby transfuſing the air out of one bladder into another, or diſcharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim*.]

1. One who ſwims.

Birds ſail or eate in the depth of the air, as *ſwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latroſtrous and flat-billed birds being generally *ſwimmers*, the organ is wiſely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preſerv'd
By the bold *ſwimmer*, in the ſwift illapſe
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming*.] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cauſe goes on *ſwimmingly*. *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpin, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a *ſwine* he lies!
Shakſpeare.

He will be *ſwine* drunk; and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his bedcloaths. *Shakſpeare.*

Now I ſat his *ſwine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the ſun? whoſe charmed cup
Whoever taſted, loſt his upright ſhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *ſwine*. *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human ſhape, and all below *ſwine*, had it been murder to deſtroy it? *Locke.*

How inſtinct varies in the grovling *ſwine*,
Compar'd, half-reaſoning elephant, with thine!
Pope.

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*cyclaminus*.] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*centinodir*, Latin.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpin and hyꝛd, Sax.] A keeper of hogs.

There *ſwineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tuſſer.*

The whole interview between Ulyſſes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the ſame rank and condition with our modern *ſwineherds*. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird of the thruſh kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꝑpingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely.

I tried if a pendulum would *ſwing* taſteſt, or continue *ſwinging* longer in our receiver, in caſe of extinction of the air, than otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

If the conch *ſwung* but the leaſt to one ſide, the uſed to ſhriek ſo loud, that all concluded the was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himſelf: let us go ſee how he *ſwings*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the *ſwinging* ſigns your ears offend
With creaking noiſe, then rainy floods impend *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterit *ſwang*, *ſwung*.

1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His ſword prepar'd,
He *ſwung* about his head, and cut the winds.
Shakſpeare.

Take bottles and *ſwing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave ſome air, elſe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faſtening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will ſooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then daſh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and ſhatter'd ſides.
Milton.

3. To wave looſely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *ſwings* his tail, and ſwiftly turns him round.
Dryden.

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely.

In caſting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *ſwing*, are firſt caſt backward. *Bacon.*

Men uſe a pendulum, as a more ſteady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one ſhould aſk how he certainly knows that the two ſucceſſive *ſwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to ſatisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *ſwing* and rudeneſs of his poiſe,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakſpeare.

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we are to obſerve two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *ſwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The deſcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Carteſius pretends, namely, the ſtrong *ſwing* of the more ſolid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjuſt
Commit, even to the full *ſwing* of his luſt. *Chapm.*

Take thy *ſwing*;
For not to take, is but the ſelf-ſame thing. *Dryden.*

Theſe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luſts, ſo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leiſure to contrive, and with full *ſwing* purſue his follies. *Woodward.*

Let them all take their *ſwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband inſtead of a ſtring. *Swift.*

5. Unreſtrained tendency.

Where the *ſwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and be luſtily at other men's liking. *Aſcham.*

Thoſe that are ſo perſuaded, deſire to be wiſe in a way that will gratify their appetites, and ſo give up themſelves to the *ſwing* of their unbounded propenſions. *Glanville.*

Were it not for theſe, civil government were not able to ſtand before the prevailing *ſwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honeſty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝑpingan, Saxon.] The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, ſounds as in *gem*, *giant*.]

1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *ſwinged* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for yours *Shakſpeare.*

This very new-raiſed belcher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with the gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *ſwinges* his ſon vices in his ſon. *Dryden, jun.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thoſe papers, which, in the phraſe of the whig-coffee houſes, have *ſwinged* all the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. To move as a ſway. Not in uſe.

He, wroth to ſee his kingdom fail,
Swinges the ſcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. Not in uſe.

The ſhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tall's impetuous *ſwinge*.
Waller.

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four ſuch *ſwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakſpeare.*

SWI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwing*.] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge*.] Great; huge. A low word.

The country man ſeeing the lion diſarmed, with a *ſwinging* cudgel broke out the match. *L'Eſtrange.*

A good *ſwinging* ſum of John's remheft caſh went towards building of Hocus's country houſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging*, or *ſwinge*.] Vaſtly; greatly.

Henceforward he 'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if ſwearing can do't, ſhall be *ſwingingly* man'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſwine*.] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

Thy ſlepe us drunkards, and with *ſwiniſh* phraſe
Soil our addition. *Shakſpeare.*

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt;
But, with befotted baſe ingratitude,
Crams, and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꝑpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *ſwink* and ſweat moſt buſſantly.
Spenſer.

For they do *ſwonk* and ſweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.
Spenſer.

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obſolete.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the *ſwinked* hedger at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpinc Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*?
Spenser.

Thou 's but a lazy loorde,
And reken much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser.*

SWITCH. *n. s.* A small flexible twig.
Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches*. *Shakspeare.*
[illegible] a circle 'bout the wrist
[illegible] by beadle exorcist,
[illegible] body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras.*
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.
Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy thrust
Spent in encouragements give him; and all therein let float. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL. *n. s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *n. s.* [See SWABBER.]
1. A sweeper of the deck.
Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* ted. *Iprudon*
2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.
The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers*. *Swift*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle passive of
SWOLN. } *swell.*
Unto his aid he hastily did draw
The dreadful beast, who *swoln*, with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait.
Spenser.
When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds; at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker.*

SWOM. The preterit of *swim.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ꝏpunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.
So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakspeare*
If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueller in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shakspeare.*
We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*
The most [illegible] *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, fear [illegible] over'd, spoke. *Dryden.*
The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed [illegible] for his second. *Prior.*
There appe[illegible]ish an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler*

SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]
1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins*
This signet-ring procement in your hands did fall,
And [illegible] last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden*
2. To prey upon; to catch up.
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville.*
3. To pass with violence. Not used.
The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What all? O hellkite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakspeare.*
The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.
When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *n. s.* [ꝏeonb, Saxon; *swoerd*, Dutch.]
1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.
Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakspeare.*
Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Genesis.*
But the *sword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The *sword* of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep entring shar'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding *sword* with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton.*
2. Destruction by war: as fire and *sword*.
The *sword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.*
3. Vengeance of justice.
Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryd.*
4. Emblem of authority.
This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.
The *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. s.* [from *sword*.] A cutthroat; a soldier. In contempt.
A Roman *sworder* and bandитto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare.*
Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' show
Against a *sworder*. *Shakspeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. s.* [*xiphias.*] A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
A *sword-fish* small'him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*
Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the *sword-fish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham.*
Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That like the *sword-fish* in the whale they fought;
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. s.* [*gladiolus.*] A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. s.* [*sword* and *knot*.] Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.
Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.
So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. s.* [*sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.
Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen*. *Shakspeare*
At Lecca's house,
Among your *swordmen*, where so many associate
Both of thy mischief and thy madness mate. *Ben Jonson.*
Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. s.* [*sword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.
There they called *swordplayers*, and this sport such a swordfight. *Holcroft.*

SWORE. The preterit of *swear.*
How soon unsay
What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear.*
What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. *Shakspeare*
I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shakspeare.*
They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Psalms.*
He refused not the civil offer of a Pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his ruin. *Calamy.*
To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Green*

SWUM. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim.*
Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton.*

SWUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *swing.*
Her hand within her hair the wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground *Addison.*

SYB. *adj.* [properly *sib*, ꝛib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottish dialect still retains it.
If what my grandsire to me said, be true,
Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. s.* A tree. The sycamore
SY'CAMORE. } of scripture is not the same with ours.
Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer.*
If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Luke.*
I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. *Amos.*
Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Wotton.*
Sycamores with eglantine were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

SY'COPHANT. *n. s.* [συκοφάντης; *sycophanta*, Latin.] A talebearer; a make-bate; a malicious parasite.
Accusing *sycophants* of all men, did best suit to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants* because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure when the fear he had figured in his mind had any probability of event. *Sidney.*

Like them, they hold all those qualities which the impudent *sycophants*, at the same time, both ascribe to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SYCOPHA'NTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. } *adj.* [*syllabique*, French; SYLLA'BICK. } from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [συλλαβὴ; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakspeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desart wildernesses. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

SY'LLABUS. *n. s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms!* *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; SYLLOGI'STICK. } from *syllogism.*] Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and opinion, and propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the entire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, French; συλλογίζω.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and, as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South.*

The heathens made choice of those lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, French; συμβολικὸς; from *symbol.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he did appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature, and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations.* *Brown.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the ordering of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that fire and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South.*

To SYMBOLIZE, *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown.*

SYMMETRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. συν and μέτρον.] Adaption of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry*;
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony and sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*sympathetique*, SYMPATHE'TICK. } Fr. from *sympathy.*] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the [illegible] mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glanville.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts the hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; by consequence of sympathy.

To Sy'mpathize. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathise* with the maſtiffs in robuſtious and rough coming on. *Shakſpeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *ſympathize*. *Shakſpeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to *ſympathize*. *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himſelf: he *ſympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their ſtory, and *ſympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Spectator.*

Though the greateſt of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *ſympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleaſing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by conſequence blue and yellow are two colours which *ſympathize*. *Dryden.*

Sy'mpathy. *n. ſ.* [*ſympathie*, Fr. *συμπάθια.*] Fellow-feeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly bleſſings to my ſoul,
If *ſympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakſpeare.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *ſympathy*: you are merry, ſo am I; ha! ha! then there's more *ſympathy*: you love ſack, and ſo do I; would you deſire better *ſympathy*? *Shakſpeare.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *ſympathy*. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſtarted back;
It ſtarted back: but, pleas'd, I ſoon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as ſoon, with anſwering looks
Of *ſympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They ſaw, but other ſight inſtead, a crowd
Of ugly ſerpents; horror on them toſſ'd,
And horrid *ſympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *ſympathy*, or ſome connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity, things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and compaſſionate. It is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a diſtinct ſpecies to himſelf, were there no *ſympathy* among individuals. *South.*

Can kindneſs to deſert like your's be ſtrange?
Kindneſs by ſecret *ſympathy* is ty'd;
For noble ſouls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are ſuch aſſociations made in the minds of moſt men; and to this might be attributed moſt of the *ſympathies* and antipathies obſervable in them. *Locke.*

Sympho'nious. *adj.* [from *ſymphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

Sy'mphony. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

A learned ſearcher from Pythagoras's ſchool, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the cuneiform proportion between breadths and heights, reducing ſymmetry to *ſymphony*, and the harmony of ſound to a kind of harmony in ſight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral *ſymphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpets ſound,
And warlike *ſymphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl marſhal orders their array. *Dryden.*

Sy'mphysis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.] *Symphyſis*, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in young children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

Sympo'siack. *adj.* [*ſympoſiaque*, Fr. *συμποσιακὸς.*] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together.

By deſiring a ſecreſy to words ſpoke under the roſe, we only mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom of *ſympoſiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown.*

In ſome of thoſe *ſympoſiack* diſputations amongſt my acquaintance, I aſſumed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon ſcientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

Sy'mptom. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect.

The *ſymptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly ſcorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or ſeeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A ſign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are paſſed, and now, like the ſick man, we are expiring with all ſorts of good *ſymptoms*. *Swift.*

Symptoma'tical. } *adj.* [*ſymptomatique*, Fr. from
Symptoma'tick. } *ſymptom.*] Happening concurrently or occaſionally.

Symptomatical is often uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes; as a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in ſuch caſes to be had recourſe to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceaſes, the fever will ceaſe, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplaſm the ſwelling was diſcuſſed; and the fever, then appearing but *ſymptomatical*, leſſened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiſeman.*

Symptoma'tically. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical.*] In the nature of a ſymptom.

The cauſes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted ſometimes critically, ſometimes *ſymptomatically*. *Wiſeman.*

Synago'gical. *adj.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

Sy'nagogue. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, Fr. *συναγωγὴ.*] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *ſynagogue*. *Shakſpeare.*

As his cuſtom was, he went into the *ſynagogue* on the ſabbath. *Goſpels.*

Syna'liphia. *n. ſ.* [*συναλοιφὴ.*] A contraction or excihon of a ſyllable in Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uſes *ſynalepha*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

Synarthro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρον.] A cloſe conjunction of two bones.

There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſeman.*

Synchondro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondroſis* is an union by griſtle, of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

Synchro'nical. *adj.* [σὺν — χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart and lungs being far from ſynchronical. *Boyle.*

Sy'nchronism. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

The coherence and *ſynchroniſm* of all the parts of the Moſaical chronology, after the flood, bear a moſt regular teſtimony to the truth of his hiſtory. *Hale.*

Sy'nchronous. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the ſame time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the ſolids and fluids in an oſcillatory motion, *ſynchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot.*

Sy'ncope. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, Fr. συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit.

The ſymptoms attending gunſhot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *ſyncope*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

Sy'ncopist. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outſhine all the modern *ſyncopiſts*, and thoroughly content my Engliſh readers, I intend to publiſh a Spectator that ſhall not have a ſingle word in it. *Spectator.*

To **Sy'ndicate.** *v. n.* [*ſyndiquer*, Fr. σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure. An unuſual word. Not in uſe.

Ariſtotle undertook to cenſure and *ſyndicate* his maſter, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

Sy'ndrome. *n. ſ.* [*ſυνδρομὴ.*] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of cauſes, every ſingle motion owns a dependance on ſuch a *ſyndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville.*

Syne'cdoche. *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, Fr. *συνεκδοχὴ.*] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Becauſe they are inſtruments of grace in the hand of God, and by theſe his holy ſpirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *ſynecdoche*; that is, they do in the manner the work for which God ordained them *Taylor.*

Synecdo'chical. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Eagle.*

Synneu'rosis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.] *Synneuroſis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. Juxtaculation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the *os femoris* to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the *os tibiæ*. *Wiſeman.*

Sy'nod. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, Fr. σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly called for conſultation: it is uſed particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakſpeare.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakſpeare.*

The opinion may not only condemned by the *fynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *fynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders any, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide.
Cleaveland.

His royal majeſty, according to theſe preſbyterian rules, ſhall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *ſynod*. *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the bleſt
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice, he ſaith, I muſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I ſhould dare to reflect ſo much diſhonour on a council.
Stilling fleet.

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow.
Dryden.

Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love ſhall live or die. *Craſhaw.*

Their planetary motions and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenigh. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect; ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SY'NODAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſynod*.] Money paid anciently to the biſhop, &c. at Eaſter viſitation.

SYNO'DAL. SYNO'DICAL. SYNO'DICK. } *adj.* [*ſynodique*, Fr. from *ſynod*.]

1. Relating to ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.

The various dignity of their ſeveral churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reaſon of the frequency of their *ſynodical* and proceſſional meetings, have neceſſarily raiſed many queſtions of place among them. *Selden.*

St Athanaſius writes a *ſynodical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stilling fleet.*

2. [*ſynodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſynodick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month.
Holder.

The moon makes its *ſynodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſynodical*.] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſynodically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points.
Saunderſon.

The alterations made by the commiſſioners were brought to the convocation, then ſitting, where they were *ſynodically* agreed upon. *Neleon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *συνώνυμα*.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma*.] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.
Camden.

SYNO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, French; *συνώνυμος*.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonymous* words.

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions, which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed, for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillotſon.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. ſ.* [*σύνοψις*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX. SYNTA'XIS. } *n. ſ.* [*σύνταξις*.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings.
Glanville.

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man, that they do not ſo much as underſtand common grammar and *ſyntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTHI'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining: oppoſed to *analyſis*.

The *ſynthe ſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*συνθετικὸς*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition; oppoſed to *analytick*.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them, or compounded of them, and therefore it is called the method of compoſition.
Watts.

SY'PHON. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; *σίφων*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſyphon*, or crane; and draw it off from its laſt faeces into ſmall bottles.
Mortimer.

SY'RINGE. *n. ſ.* [*σύριγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body, as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe.

A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye, was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate.
Hyſmen.

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [*σύριγξ* and *τέμνω*.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quickſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land.
Milton.

SYSTEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtême*, Fr. *σύστημα*.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

He preſently bought a *ſyſtem* of divinity, with deſign to apply himſelf ſtraightway to that ſtudy.
Fell.

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs.
Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. *συστηματικὸς*; from *ſyſtem*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas, our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems.
Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical*.] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically*.
Boyle.

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before.
Baker.

SY'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. *συστολὴ*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

2. [*ſyſtole*, Fr.] In grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

T, A mute conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*: as *nation*, *ſalvation*; except when *ſ* precedes *t*; as, *chriſtian*, *queſtion*.

TA'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved ſilk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauſes. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat ſat in the chimney corner. *Addiſon.*

On her *tabby* rival's face
She deep will mark her new diſgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD. *n. ſ.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: ſometimes written *tabard*.

TA'BERDER. *n. ſ.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling.

They ſudden rear'd
Celeſtial *tabernacles*, where they ſlept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton.*

2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip.

The greateſt conqueror did not only compoſe his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick: his works, though conſecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion, of his people, *Addiſon.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe.

The word was made fleſh, and *tabernacled* among us, and we beheld his glory. *John.*

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

The *tabid* diſpoſition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this diſeaſe, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of ſtrength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* perſons milk is the beſt reſtorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tabid*.] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]

1. Any flat or level ſurface.

Upon the caſtle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakſpeare.*

Help to ſearch my houſe; if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your *table* ſport. *Shakſpeare.*

Children at a *table* never aſked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke.*

This ſhuts them out from all *table* converſation, and the moſt agreeable intercourſes. *Spectator.*

If there is nothing elſe to diſcourage us, we may ſafely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* ſpread,
Ambroſial cates, with nectar roſy red. *Pope.*

3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me ſome wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakſpeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet: a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To ſee him every hour; to ſit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's table. *Shakſpeare.*

All theſe true notes of immortality,
In our heart's *table* we ſhall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay, in verſes rude,
A moſt deteſted act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheiſt muſt allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting *tables* of right reaſon; wherein, if they do not wilfully ſhut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible ſentence than Belſhazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted adminiſtration, not only according to the *tables* of the teſtament, but even contrary to thoſe *tables*. *Ayliffe.*

By the twelve *tables*, only thoſe were called into ſucceſſion of their parents, that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat ſurface.

I never lov'd myſelf,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myſelf
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakſpeare.*

His Jalyſus or Bacchus he ſo eſteemed, that he had rather loſe all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peaſant, who fancied the ſaint had ſaved his neck. *Addiſon.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus.

It might ſeem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of ſo ſmall a volume, and which ſeems to be itſelf but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of anceſtors
Wanting an ear, or noſe; no forged *table*
Of long deſcents, to beaſt falſe honours from. *Ben Jonſon.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Miſtreſs of a fairer *table*
Hath not hiſtory nor fable. *Ben Jonſon.*

10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares.

Monſieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakſpeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at tables; the chance is not in our power, but to play it well; and when it is fallen, we muſt manage it as we can. *Tayler.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the viciſſitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honeſt would be arrant knaves, the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I ſhould only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He loſt his kingdom, was driven from the ſociety of men to *table* with the beaſts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you eat with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down.

I could have looked on him without admiration though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by items. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BLEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the deſk or *table-book*? *Shakſpeare.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* firſt, and then pourtrays upon it what ſhe pleaſeth. *More.*

Put into your *table-book* whatſoever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the ſchools. *Swift.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen ſpread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's maſs and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tablemen*. *Boreman.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Aſhworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk*.] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

Let me praise you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk*. *Shakſpeare.*
His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is born. *Dryden.*
He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*
No fair adverſary would urge looſe *tabletalk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.]
1. A ſmall level ſurface.
2. A medicine in a ſquare form.
It hath been anciently made to wear *tablets* of amack, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*
3. A ſurface written on or painted.
It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of ſyrian wood. *Dryden.*
The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Mould ring, droop the victor's praiſe. *Prior.*

TYBOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.
If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakſp.*
The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakſpeare.*
Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round:
The *tabour* and the pipe ſome take delight to ſound. *Drayton.*
Morrice dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.
And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.
Would I could ſee this *tabourer*. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] A ſmall tabour.
They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other muſtrelſy. *Spectator.*

TABOURINE. n. ſ. [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer. Obſolete.
I law a ſhole of theyr heds ourgo,
Before them rode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry horne pipe plaid,
Wherto they danced. *Spenſer.*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.
Wherefore didſt thou fleal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*? *Geneſis.*

TA'BULAR. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]
1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.
2. Formed in laminæ.
All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward.*
3. Set in ſquares.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]
1. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.
2. To ſhape with a flat ſurface.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare *Grew*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.
Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exodus.*

TACHYGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.
As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon.*
In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant that the king of their own making ſhall make his maker's princes *L'Eſtrange.*
Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expreſſion.
While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addiſon.*
Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in ſcripture *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual ſilence.
The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakſpeare.*
Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries, ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*
Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacker*, Breton.]
1. To faſten to any thing. It has now a ſenſe approaching to contempt.
Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the eaſt and weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere? *Herbert*
True freedom you have well deſin'd
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryd.*
The ſymmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it *Grew.*
Frame to us to be covered with the hair-cloth or a blanket *tacked* about the [illegible] *Norris.*
They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their fees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*
2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.
There's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tacked* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakſpeare.*
I *tacked* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryden.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ſhip.
This vertorium they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown.*
Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*
On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*
They give me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall nail.
2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea.
At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like mann'd fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*
3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or perſevering coheſion.

Martilmas beefe doth beare good tacke,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*
If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.]
1. An arrow.
The *takil* moote, and mit went. *Chaucer.*
2. Weapons; inſtruments of action.
She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and puiſ'd ſo home,
That he reel'd. *Hudibras.*
Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle*, and be gone. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. [*tackel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip: in a looſer ſenſe, all the inſtruments of failing.
After at ten a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, of ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*
At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers, the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakſpeare.*
Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel. *Shakſpeare.*
A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*
As for *tackle*, the Britons invented the oar; Dædalus, and his ſon Icarus, the maſts and ſails. *Heylin.*
Ere yet the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*
If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.
My man ſhall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakſp.*

TA'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle*.]
1. Furniture of the maſt.
They wondered at the ſhips and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*
Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore *Bacon.*
Red flaſhes of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread;
Our *tackling* yields, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Garth.*
2. Inſtruments of action: as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.
I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [ταϰτιϰὸς, *tactique*,
TA'CTICK. } French.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ταϰτιϰὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, French; *tactilis*, *tactum*, Latin.] Suſceptible of touch.
At this proud yielding word
She on the ſcene her *tactile* ſweets preſented. *Beaumont.*
We have iron, ſounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; ſome of a more active, ſome of a more paſſive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tactum*, French; *tactio*, Latin.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n.f.* [*tad*, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwigle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakf.*

The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients call gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown.*

TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n.f.* [*taffetas*, French; *taffetar*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richeſt beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakſp.*

Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd,
Taffeta phraſes, ſilken terms precile,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakſpeare.*

Some think that a conſiderable diverſity of colours argues an equal diverſity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whoſe colours the philoſophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle.*

TAG. *n.f.* [*tag*, Iſlandick, the point of a lace.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of ſome, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whoſe rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters? *Shakſpeare.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and his him. *Shakſpeare.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A young ſheep.

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, *to* tag *a lace*.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous hoſt
Tags every ſentence with ſome fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at leaſt my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly uſed.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common ſlanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly *to tack*.

Reſiſtance, and the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift.*

TA'GTAIL. *n.f.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the marſh and *tag*-tail. *Walton.*

TAIL. *s.f.* [tæzl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres of the back hanging looſe behind.

Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld,
Who having ſuffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd. *Shakſpeare.*

This ſees the cub, and does himſelf oppoſe,
And man and beaſts his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rous'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord ſhall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou ſhalt be above, and not beneath. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praiſe of the diſtilled water of thoſe *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and ſteer the *tail*.

5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.

Would the *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Suncy.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conqu'ring foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla flay'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furniſhed with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n.f.* [*tailler*, French.]

Taillage originally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law, it ſignifies a toll or tax. *Cowell.*

TAILLE. *n.f.*

Taille, the fee which is oppoſite to fee-ſimple, becauſe it is to mineed or pared, that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or ſpecial. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reaſon of this term is, becauſe how many ſoever women the tenant, holding by this title, ſhall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* ſpecial is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowell.*

TAI'LOR. *n.f.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, Fr. to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a ſcore or two of *tailors*,
To ſtudy faſhions to adorn my body. *Shakſpeare.*

Here's an Engliſh *tailor* come for ſtealing out of a French hoſe; come, *tailor*, you may roaſt your gooſe. *Shakſpeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take meaſure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that paſs, that the *tailor* and ſhoemaker may cut out what religion they pleaſe. *Hewel.*

It was prettily ſaid by Seneca, that friendſhip ſhould not be nuript, but unſtitcht, though ſomewhat in the phraſe of a *tailor*. *Coltier.*

In Covent Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That ſure a place deſerv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The ſpaniel, ſtruck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open noſe
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtain; to ſully.

We come not by the way of accuſation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue bleſſes. *Shakſpeare.*

Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman.*

They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and traditions *taint*, *Milton.*
Thoſe pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a diſtemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect; to poiſon; to diſeaſe.

Nothing *taints* ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of conſumptive lungs. *Harvey.*

Salt in fumes contract the veſicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot.*

With wholeſome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A ſweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague
Infernal viſion *taints*. *Thomſon.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with ſomething corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunſinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakſpeare.*

TAINT. *n.f.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a ſtain.

2. An inſect.

There is found in the ſummer a ſpider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and ſo little that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown.*

As killing as the canker to the roſe,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Miller.*

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your foreſeen'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakſpeare.*

My hellhounds ſhall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with *taint* hath ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

A father that breeds his ſon at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of ſervants than abroad. *Locke.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh.

Now I
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakſp.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure.

No humours groſs, or frowſy ſteams,
Could from her *taintleſs* body flow. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE. *n.f.* [*tinctura*, Latin; *teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy neſt,
And look thyſelf be faultleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterit *took*; part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*. [*taka*, Iſlandick; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered: correlative to *give*; oppoſed to *refuſe*.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jeremiah.*

Be thou adviſ'd, thy black deſign forſake;
Death, or this counſel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*

An honeſt man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counſel *Philips.*

Diſtreſs'd myſelf, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compaſſion *take* and give. *Dryd.*

2. To ſeize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his ſovereign's ſide *Dryden.*

3. To receive.

No man ſhall *take* the nether or the upper millſtone to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know muſt be,
Why ſhould we, in our peeviſh oppoſition,
Take it to heart? *Shakſpeare.*

I will frown as they paſs by, and let them take it as they liſt. *Shakſpeare.*

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart!

Damaſcus, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the baſſa *took* in ſo good part, that he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it. *Knolles.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievouſly that he was mocked. 2 *Maccabees.*

The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it ſo ill as ſhe would never after hear of the other's ſuit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, ſo it be without too much popularity. *Jacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graunt*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it butterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him. *Ecclus.*

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*

Wife men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Calfer.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow, Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakspeare.*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakspeare.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts.*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakspeare.*

I long
To hear the story of your life, which must *Take* the ear strangely. *Shakspeare.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Proverbs.*

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cant.*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or ether than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you take me; these are rites, That grace love's days, and crown his nights; These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity, *taken* in the largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Leviticus.*

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself. *Genesis.*

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You taking air, with lameness! *Shakspeare.*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden.*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a cure
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones, they *took* fire out of them. *2 Maccabees.*

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief; if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved. *Bacon.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword, And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions *taken* upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezekiel.*

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryden.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy most clay is pliant to command; Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jeremiah.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *2 Samuel.*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Corinthians.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill*

A long sigh he drew,
And, his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden.*

The Sabine Claudius came,
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden.*

Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*; He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts.*

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor More, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a protopolypsia. *Spectator.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts.*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-liv'd news, soon spread around, *Took* the same train. *Dryden.*

Observing still the motions of their flight, What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the satisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon.*

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown.*

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this assurance he *took* physick. *Locke.*

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Either but one man, or all men are kings; *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

30. To copy.

Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright, Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare.*

He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodging. *Judges.*

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him, he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark.*

No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. *1 Corinthians.*

When the frost and rain have *taken* them, they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake, And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*

No beast will eat four grass till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Numbers.*

Thou *took'st* thy mother's word too far, said he, And half usurped thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him? *Locke.*

34. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus.*

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke.*

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus.*

If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number; where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due observation make;
All which skilful Art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. *1 Timothy.*

Though so much of heaven appears in my make, The foulest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone
To find where Adam sheltered took his way. *Milton.*

To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice *take* the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not *take* shame. *Micah.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tobit.*
They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah.*
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Baruch.*
Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*
Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, kept out of all company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *L'Estrange.*
Won't you then *take* a jest? *Spectator.*
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t' ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakspeare.*
I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, however authorised by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*
Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove *Boyle.*
I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey save a staff. *Mark.*

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakspeare.*
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known: sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies *Bacon.*
He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*
Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*
So *took* his tresses, fill'd with sparkling pearl,
Who doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*
Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*
They who would advance in knowledge should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*
Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*
Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*
As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isaiah.*
Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another? *Deuteronomy.*
I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Genesis.*
Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Genesis.*
Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*
Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbuthnot.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakspeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*
With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he took the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbuthnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*
Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*
The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; to suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a buckle's play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shakspeare.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my hope, shall rivers take thy chance;
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother dear'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred affes yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Dances *took* the world; who grudg'd, long face,
The ruling glances of the Damian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*
I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

65. *To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Revelation.*
The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*
Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*
You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*
The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay
Is all I want, and all you *take away* *Dryden.*
One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*
Not foes nor fortune *take* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. *To* TAKE *away.* To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

67. *To* TAKE *care.* To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? *1 Corinthians.*

68. *To* TAKE *care.* To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. *To* TAKE *course.* To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take* a *course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*
The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot without changing the course of nature, for the converting, of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. *To* TAKE *down.* To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take him down* as some suppose? *Spenser.*
Take down their mettle, keep them low and hear. *Dryden.*
Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. *To* TAKE *down.* To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. *To* TAKE *from.* To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. *To* TAKE *from.* To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*
Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakspeare.*

I will take them, and take thine head from thee. 1 Samuel.

4. *To* TAKE *heed.* To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' interest live:
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

5. *To* TAKE *heed to.* To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesiasticus.*

6. *To* TAKE *in.* To enclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in.* *Mortimer.*

7. *To* TAKE *in.* To lessen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his sails.*

8. *To* TAKE *in.* To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

9. *To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand.* *Clarendon.*

10. *To* TAKE *in.* To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter, *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addyson.*

The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addyson.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham.*

11. *To* TAKE *in.* To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take us in.* *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the sea. *Spectator.*

12. *To* TAKE *in.* To win by conquest.

He sent Alan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordinance, to *take in* the other cities of Iconium. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton.*

13. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts.*

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

14. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *A'd son.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

15. *To* TAKE *notice.* To observe.

16. *To* TAKE *notice.* To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* TAKE *oath.* To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken an oath.* *Ezekiel*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

18. *To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room, and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakspeare.*

The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakspeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the rifled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Senna loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by mention or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence *Bacon*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of them is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off.* *Brown*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take it off.* *Locke*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of the natives *Locke*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addyson.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory *Addyson.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner *Addison*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a half penny in a quart from the price of ale *Swift*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold! *Bloun*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts*

19. *To* TAKE *off.* To withhold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more restless and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

20. *To* TAKE *off.* To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

21. *To* TAKE *off.* To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take it off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our beef who often straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly to many ton of straw hats. *Swift.*

22. *To* TAKE *off.* To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

23. *To* TAKE *off.* To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off.* *Bacon.*

24. *To* TAKE *off.* To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exodus.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off*, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

25. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

26. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out.* *Shakspeare.*

27. *To* TAKE *part.* To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks *Pope.*

28. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

29. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth gates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock the *takes* up there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

30. *To* TAKE *up.* To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French, And one against Glendower; perforce, a third Must *take up* us. *Shakspeare.*

31. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms, not to revenge ourselves, But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

32. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.*

Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

103. *To* TAKE *up*. To faſten with a ligature paſſed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large veſſel opened by inciſion muſt be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

104. *To* TAKE *up*. To engroſs; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting ſo much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my eſteem:
If from my heart you aſk or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the ſtage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To underſtand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furniſh theſe: but withal, countries ſtored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of the ſo metals *taking up* the labour, and waſting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were ſo confident of ſucceſs, that moſt of my fellow-ſoldiers were *taken up* with the ſame imaginations. *Addiſon.*

The following letter is from an artiſt, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addiſon.*

There is ſo much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their ſubject the dialogue is half ended. *Addiſon.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Conſtantine ſo much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compaſs of twelve books is *taken up* in theſe, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

105. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourſe to.

Athobius aſſerts, that men of the fineſt parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, phyſicians, deſpiſing the ſentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their reſt in the chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.*

106. *To* TAKE *up*. To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt.

Though the ſheriff have this authority to *take up* all ſuch ſtragglers, and impriſon them, yet ſhall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marſhal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenſer.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakſp.*

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited ſeal of God,
The ſubjects of his ſubſtitute. *Shakſpeare.*

107. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

108. *To* TAKE *up*. To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for ſtooping ſo much below the dignity of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

109. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction, for I *take* it *up* where the hiſtory has laid it down. *Dryden.*

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Spectator.*

110. *To* TAKE *up*. To lift.

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowſtaff? *Shakſpeare.*

The leaſt things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger: when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would uſe the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his ſhoulders, and at laſt arrived at firmneſs to bear the bull. *Watts*

111. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy locally.

The people by ſuch thick throngs ſwarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the ſcaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly conſequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guildhall, ſat in Grocer's Hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myſelf, then, to long as I know where to breathe, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

Theſe things being compared, notwithſtanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at leaſt eight oceans required. *Burnet.*

When theſe waters were annihilated, ſo much other matter muſt be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were ſo *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read beſides thoſe of the long robes *Temple*

The buildings about *took up* the whole ſpace. *Arbuthnot.*

112. *To* TAKE *up*. To manage in the place of another.

I have his horſe to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakſp.*

The greateſt empires have had their riſe from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

113. *To* TAKE *up*. To compriſe.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* ſeven years. *Dryden.*

114. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to aſſume.

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation have been *taken up* by ſome of the Romiſh and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, abſolutely conſidered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the ſtrongeſt, or to the braveſt; and in peace, *taken up* and exerciſed by the boldeſt. *Temple.*

Aſſurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his ſins, upon ſuch grounds as the ſcripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we ſtill change; but here's the curſe,
They change for better, and we change for worſe:
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs, to dance and ſing. *Dryd.*

He that will obſerve the concluſions men *take up*, muſt be ſatisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without ſerving his time. *Arbuthnot.*

Every man *takes up* thoſe intereſts in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If thoſe proceedings were obſerved, morality and religion would ſoon become faſhionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Leſt ſoon you prove a bankrupt in your fame *Young.*

115. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax.

This great baſſa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his chriſtian parents by ſuch as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles.*

116. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakſpeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the ſeed of Abraham. *Hebrews*

For conſiderates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, ſtand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*

Would I could your ſuff'rings bear;
Or once again could forme new way invent,
To *take upon* myſelf your puniſhment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to ſuffer for my ſake;
And *on* herſelf would my refuſal *take*. *Dryden.*

117. *To* TAKE *upon*. To aſſume; to claim authority. The ſenſe ſometimes approaches to neutral.

Theſe dangerous unſafe lunes i' th' king! beſhrew them:
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall; the office
Becomes a woman beſt: I'll *take* 't *upon* me.
Shakſpeare.

Look that you *take upon* you as you ſhould. *Shakſpeare.*

This every tranſlator *taketh upon* himſelf to do. *Felton.*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an aſſembly of divines, to ſettle ſome church controverſies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderſon.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is uſed with endleſs multiplicity of relations. Its uſes are ſo numerous that they cannot eaſily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it ſo general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any ſuccedaneous terms But commonly that is hardeſt to explain which leaſt wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffuſion which, I think, is all that could be done.

To TAKE, *v. n.*

1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodneſs, if it iſſue not toward men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout but the defluxion *taking* alſo into his breaſt, waſted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful ſuſpenſe of the event, ſome *took* towards the party *Dryden*

To ſhun thy lawleſs luſt, the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's ſide. *Dryden*

2. To pleaſe; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with ſtench and foulneſs: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayeſt and moſt *taking* things are *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worſe, muſt of neceſſity eſcape the tranſient view upon the theatre; and yet without theſe a play may *take*. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praiſe it for his own dear ſake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing ſhould *take*.
Addiſon

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not ſet off with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

May the man grow wittier and wiſer by finding that this ſtuff will not *take* nor pleaſe! and ſince by a little ſmattering in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind! *Bentley*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impreſſions from mind to mind, the impreſſion *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind paſſive before it work any manifeſt effect. *Bacon*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake;
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take* *Dryden*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe *Bacon*

5. *To* TAKE *after*. To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate.

Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in with*. To reſort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

7. *To* TAKE *on*. To be violently affected.

Your huſband is in his old tunes again: he is *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakſpeare.*

In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

8. *To* TAKE *on*. To claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a phyſician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakſpeare.*

9. *To* TAKE *on*. To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shakſp.*

10. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him underſtand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himſelf. *Locke.*

Miſs Betſey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to ſign a receipt for half a year's rent, *Swift*

11. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourſe.

If I had *taken to* the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have turned myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow ſtalks with lizzard and with ſnake
Are fed, and, ſoon as ere *to* wing they *take*,
At ſight thoſe animals for food purſue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* buſineſs, diſcharge it generally with greater honeſty than men of the world. *Addiſon.*

12. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſtop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of ruth, and yet averſe to that diligent ſearch neceſary to its diſcovery, it muſt needs *take up* ſhort of what is really ſo. *Glanville*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the ſtrangeneſs of all the former articles that took up chiefly in ſpeculation. *South.*

Sinners at laſt *take up*, and ſettle in a contempt of religion, which is called ſitting in the ſeat of the ſcorniful. *Tillotſon.*

13. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform.

His rational thought wrought ſo effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good huſband. *Locke.*

14. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.

The aſs *takes up with* that for his ſatisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

The law and goſpel call aloud for active obedience, and ſuch a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but ſhows itſelf in ſolid inſtances of practice. *South.*

I could as eaſily *take up with* that ſenſeleſs aſſertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and diſtinct animals, as with this of the Atheiſt, that they can all be deriſed from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley*

A poor gentleman ought not to be a curate of a pariſh, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, becauſe whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extenſive influence on our future happineſs, we ſhould not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make ſuch a clutter in the world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Are dogs ſuch deſirable company to *take up* with? *South.*

16. *To* TAKE *with.* To pleaſe.

Our gracious matter is a precedent to his own ſubjects, and ſeaſonable mementos may be uſeful and being diſcreetly uſed, cannot but *take* well with him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle paſſ. of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy miſchief. *2 Samuel.*

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. *2 Theſſalonians.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earneſt with their immortal ſouls, not to abuſe themſelves with a falſe confidence; a thing ſo eaſily *taken* up, and ſo hardly laid down. *South.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, ſays, that nothing can be *taken* from Demoſthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an eaſe than oppreſſion to ſpeak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of deſire once *ta'en* away,
To them not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden*

TA'KER. *n.ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a diſeaſe:
He is ſooner caught than the peſtilence,
And the *taker* runs preſently mad. *Shakſpeare.*

The dear ſale beyond the ſeas increaſed the number of *takers*; and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and forecloſing the fiſhes, taking their kind within harbour, decreaſed the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a ſuperfluous from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himſelf betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham*

Seize on the king, and him your priſoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat *Dryd.*

TA'KING. *n.ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket! *Shakſpeare.*

She ſaw in what a *taking*
The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Butler*

TA'LBOT. *n.ſ.* [It is born by the houſe of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is ſo uſed in *Waſe*'s tranſlation of *Gratius.*

TALE. *n.ſ.* [tale, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*

This ſtory prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakſp.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or hiſtory,
The courſe of true love never did run ſmooth.
Shakſpeare

We ſpend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Pſalms*

3. [talan, *to count*, Sax.] Number reckoned.

Number may ſerve your purpoſe with the ignorant, who meaſure by *tale*, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom has trees in ſpring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once the takes the *tale* of all the lambs
Dryden.

The herald for the laſt proclaims
A ſilence, while they anſwer'd to their names,
To ſhun the fraud of muſters falſe:
The *tale* was juſt. *Dryden.*

Reaſons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale.* *Collier.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a juſt *tale* of the number that every hogſhead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common ſcale
Of things by meaſure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and ſtate,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are ſworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale.* *Shakſpeare.*

Birds live in the air freeſt, and are apteſt by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to expreſs the time. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n.ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, ſpies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Eſtrange.*

In great families, ſome one falſe, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying ſtories from one to another, ſhall inflame the minds, and diſcompoſe the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n.ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The ſaid Timothy was extremely officious about their miſtreſs's perſon, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to ſet her againſt the reſt of the ſervants. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LENT. *n.ſ.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means moſt ſhort, his creditors moſt ſtraight.
Shakſpeare.

Two tripods caſt in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the fineſt gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is uſed ſometimes ſeriouſly, and ſometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treaſurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be conſidered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, ſatiriſt, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry ſmiles and ſunſhine in my face, &c.
When diſcontent fits heavy at my heart. *Addiſon.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent.* *Baker.*

Perſons who poſſeſs the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are ſeldom ſeen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwiſe a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for diſputation, recommended Simmias, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

3. Quality; diſpoſition. An improper and miſtaken uſe.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or diſcipline, yet they were not without a jealouſy that popery was not enough diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n.ſ.* [I know not whence derived: τελεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the phyſicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatiſm, and ſtone, would that ſerve like ſo many *talſimans* to deſtroy the diſeaſes? *Swift.*

Of *talſimans* and ſigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *taliſmanick* in deſigns of this nature. *Addiſon.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly, not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe.

I will buy with you, ſell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakſpeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a ſquire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once. *Shakſpeare.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job.*

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks.* *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

1. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began *to talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

2. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd.* *Milton.*

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

3. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jeremiah.*

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job.*

It is a difficult talk to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions, fixes them upon the mind. *Watts*

TALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is much too heavy to admit much *talk.* *Shakspeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them *to* have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclesiasticus.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hope *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to return our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk,*
Of whom to be dispraised were no small praise? *Milt.*

TALK. *n. f.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative.* *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where every body is so courteous and *talkative.* *Addison*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. f.* [from *talk.*]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
—Farewell; I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakspeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a mere bulk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so, but a wise father had rather his son should be metal when a man, than pretty company. *Locke.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the land. *Woodward.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tál*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* she is. *Shakspeare.*

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall* *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdied oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds *Davenant.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows!
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall!*
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that amorous shade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk, but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakspeare.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. f.* [*taillage*, French.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages.* *Bacon.*

TA'LLOW. *n. f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter *Shakspeare.*

The new world is flocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey.*

TA'LLY. *n. f.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
It plac'd exactly in the middle *Prior.*
From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-fore to beholders. *Dryden*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother,
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior*

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*

TA'LMUD. } *n. s.* The book containing
THA'LMUD. } the Jewish tradition, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. f.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky. *Spenser*

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Heywood*

TA'LON. *n. f.* [*talon*, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons.* *Bacon*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And, tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal flock of fire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire *Prior*

TA'MARIND *tree*. *n. f.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds furnished with an acid blackish pulp *Miller*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna *Arbuthnot*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*

TA'MARISK. *n. f.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are of seven. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer*

TA'MBARINE. *n. f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be *tambourin.*

Calliope with sacred moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenser.*

TAME. *adj.* [zame, Sax. *tacm*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestick.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all tame beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it.
Shakspeare.

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull.
Shakspeare.

A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
And pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow.
Rylcomman.

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame *poem*. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; *temean*, Sax. *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits.
Shakspeare.

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself.
Shakspeare.

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again.
Ben Jonson.

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece.
Shakspeare.

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong light, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shakspeare.*

What courage *tamely* could to death content,
And not by striking first the blow prevent?
Dryden.

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown?
Dryden.

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass?
Addison.

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults.
Rogers.

TA'MER. *n. s.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. s.* A woollen stuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To temper with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless.
Decay of Piety.

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race.
Roscommon.

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy: but, repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.
Hudibras.

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They sell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift.*

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*

A brown for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*, *ta'en*. Ill spelt.

Two trophies *tane* from th' east and western shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.
May.

TANG. *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons: so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South.*

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. *Shakspeare.*

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakspeare.*

TA'NGENT. *n. s.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but endeavour to subject it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too,
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
Shakspeare.

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakspeare.

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Shakspeare.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee.
Shakspeare.

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets.
Milton.

With subtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangled*.
Hudibras.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways,
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. *Milton.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

TA'NIST. *n. s.* [an Irish word; *an taanisther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother; and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser.*

TA'NISTRY. *n. s.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies.*

By the Irish custom of tanistry, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieftories; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tanists, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies.*

TANK. *n. s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity: go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; pallading in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden.*

TA'NKARD. *n. s.* [*tankaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Ben Jonson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

TA'NPIT. *n. s.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NSY. *n. s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Spectator.*

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantalis'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. n. s. [Fr.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *Tantivi*, says *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

TA'NTLING. *n. s.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be full hot summer's *tantlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. [*tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou tapt out, and drunkenly caroused. *Shakspeare.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp.*

TAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakspeare.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Spectator.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoms gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with anclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their ozier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Dorham.*

TAPE. *n. s.* [tæppan, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakspeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. s.* [tæpep, Sax.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted, come and call me. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter and little sons we'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the bost'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet,
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is fetine, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. s.* [*tapesterie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

The cabinets are with golden tissue spread,
And horses hoofs, for earth, on silken *tapestry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

TA'PET. *n. s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

TA'PROOT. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees rafted of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER. *n. s.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still. *Shakspeare.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howell.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. s.* [tæpe, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch; *tierre*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, forming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar*. *Camden.*

TAR. *n. s.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. [ταράττω.]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no fit to *tar* them on to controversy. *Shakspeare.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakspeare.*

TARANTULA. n. s. [Italian; *tarentule*, Fr.] An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDITY. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight,
Now drew their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dar'd to stoop the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shakspeare.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
This life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tardor*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shakspeare.*

TARE. *n. f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest; and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. f.* [ταργα, Sax. *targe*, Ital.
TARGET. } *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; *an taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my *target*. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair shining suns. *Shakspeare.*

The arms she useth most is the *target*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howel.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks their gates approach'd, their *targets* cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd
Against the walls. *Denham.*

TARGETE'ER. *n. f.* [from *target*.] One armed with a *target*.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *n. f.* [תרגום] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. f.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addyson.*

TARN. *n. f.* [*tiorn*, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the sufferings. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or fearcloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. f.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. f.*

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or stays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakspeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Proverbs.*

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RSEL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again! *Shakspeare.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *n. f.* [τάρσος; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wiseman.*

TART, *adj.* [ταρτ, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so tart a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. f.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts*. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *n. f.* [*tartana*, Ital. *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

TA'RTAR. *n. f.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets. Now obsolete.

With this she damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that cruft or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartarous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Waller.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpneſs; fourneſs; acidity.
Of theſe ſweets put in three gallons, more or leſs, into an hogſhead, as the *tartneſs* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*
2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language.
They cannot be too ſweet for the king's *tartneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

TASK. *n. ſ.* [*taſche*, Fr. *taſſa*, Ital.]
1. Something to be done impoſed by another.
Relieve me from my *taſk* of ſervile toil
Daily in the common priſon elſe enjoin'd me. *Milton.*
2. Employment; buſineſs.
His mental powers were equal to greater *taſks*. *Atterbury.*
No happier *taſk* theſe faded eyes purſue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*
3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.
A holy man *took* a ſoldier *to taſk* upon the ſubject of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
He diſcovered ſome remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which ſir Roger *took* him *to taſk*. *Addiſon.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burden with ſomething to be done.
Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſtman, that's *taſk'd* to mow,
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakſpeare.*
Some things of weight,
That *taſk* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakſpeare.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *taſk* my weakneſs with any more. *Shakſpeare.*
Divert thy thoughts at home;
There *taſk* thy maids, and exerciſe the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who impoſes taſks.
All is, if I have grace to uſe it ſo,
As ever in my great *taſkmaſter's* eye. *Milton.*
The ſervice of ſin is perfect ſlavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, ſhall find it an unreaſonable *taſkmaſter*, and an unmeaſurable exactor. *South.*
Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taſkers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, Fr. *taſſellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.
Then took the ſquire an horn of bugle ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold
And *taſſels* gay. *Spenſer.*
Their heads are tricked with *taſſels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL. } *n. ſ.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An
TA'SEL. } herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainſ.*

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *taſſel*.] Adorned with taſſels.
Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumb'ring leaves, or *taſſel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *n. ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſw.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing.
Their diſtilled oils are fluid, volatile and *taſtable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]
1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate.
The ruler of the feaſt *taſted* the water made wine. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity.
Bold deed to *taſte* it, under ban to touch *Milton.*
3. To eſſay firſt.
Roſtetes was ſeldom permitted to eat any other meat but ſuch as the prince before *taſted* of. *Knolles.*
Thou and I marching before our troops,
May *taſte* fate to them, mow them out a paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. To obtain pleaſure from.
So ſhalt thou be deſpis'd, fair maid,
When by the fated lover *taſted*;
What firſt he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with ſcorn be waſted. *Cercy.*
5. To feel; to have perception of.
He ſhould *taſte* death for every man. *Hebrews.*
6. To reliſh intellectually; to approve.
Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*
1. To try by the mouth; to eat.
Of this tree we may not *taſte* nor touch. *Milton.*
2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation.
When the mouth is out of taſte, it maketh things *taſte* bitter and loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon.*
When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *taſteth* of it. *Bacon.*
If your butter *taſtes* of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*
3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually.
Scholars, when good ſenſe deſcribing
Call it *taſting* and imbibing. *Swift.*
4. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character.
Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reaſon
Shall, to the king, *taſte* of this action. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To try the reliſh of any thing.
The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the ſoul doth uſe the *taſting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate ſpread,
Diſtinguiſh ev'ry reliſh ſweet and ſour. *Davies.*
6. To have perception of.
Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taſte* of death but once. *Shakſp.*
The *taſting* of death touched the righteous alſo, and there was a deſtruction of the multitude in the wilderneſs. *Wiſdom.*
7. To take to be enjoyed.
What hither brought us? not hope here to *taſte*
Of pleaſure. *Milton.*
Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taſte*,
And the beſt portion of the earth lay waſte. *Waller.*
8. To enjoy ſparingly.
This fiery game your active youth maintain'd;
Not yet by years extinguiſh'd, though reſtrain'd;
You ſeaſon ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours,
For age but *taſtes* of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of taſting; guſtation.
Beſt of fruits, whoſe *taſte* gave elocution. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived.
Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taſte*. *Bacon.*
Delicacies of *taſte*, ſight, ſmell. *Milton.*
The turdy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's *taſte*. *Waller.*
3. Senſibility, perception.
I have almoſt forgot the *taſte* of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek. *Shakſpeare.*
Muſick in the cloſe,
As the laſt *taſte* of ſweets, is ſweeteſt laſt. *Shakſp.*
4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.*
Manna was like coriander ſeed, white; and the *taſte* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus*
Though there be a great variety of *taſtes*, yet, as in ſmells, they have only ſome few general names. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment.
Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other pſalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do theſe ſo much offend and diſpleaſe their *taſters*? *Hooker.*
Sion's ſongs to all true *taſtes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*
I have no *taſte*
Of popular applauſe. *Dryden.*
As he had no *taſte* of true glory, we ſee him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's ſkin. *Addiſon.*
This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taſte* and that ſenſitive taſte which gives us a reliſh of every flavour. *Addiſon.*
Your way of life, in my *taſte*, will be the beſt. *Pope.*
How ill a *taſte* for wit and ſenſe prevails in the world! *Swift.*
Pleaſure reſults from a ſenſe to diſcern, and a *taſte* to be affected with, beauty. *Seed.*
However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taſte*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*
6. An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. Not in uſe.
I hope, for my brother's juſtification, he wrote this as an eſſay or *taſte* of my virtue. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.
They thought it not ſafe to reſolve, till they had a *taſte* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*
Beſides the prayers mentioned I ſhall give only a *taſte* of ſome few recommended to devout perſons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.
Coleworts proſper exceedingly, and are better *taſted*, if watered with ſalt water. *Bacon.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.
Muſick of ſighs thou ſhalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *taſteful* tear. *Cowley.*
Not *taſteful* herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taſte*.]
1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.
2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid.
By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary ſimplicity, they could never be made *taſteleſs*. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid.
The underſtanding cannot, by its natural light, diſcover ſpiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *taſteleſs* and inſipid to us. *Rogers.*
If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *taſteleſs*, I throw aſide his criticiſms. *Spectator.*
4. Having no intellectual guſt.

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.]
1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.
2. Want of perception of taſte.
3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

TA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.]
1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food.
Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taſter* to eternity. *Crashaw.*
Says the fly, Are not all places open to me?
Am not I the *taſter* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Eſtrange.*
Thy tutor be thy *taſter*, ere thou eat;
There's poiſon in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryd.*
Apicius, here, the *taſter* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to ſettle their renown. *Young.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainſ.*

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝛoꝛapian, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.
Through *tatter'd* cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakſpeare.*
An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overlooking brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakſpeare.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* enſigns of Raghdir,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*
Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed.
Thomſon.

Here Satan vaniſh'd—He had freſh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treaſure found, and matron's ſtore,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that ſits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has ſcarce a *tatter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*tatter* and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a ſpark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Eſtrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.

He ſtands on terms of honourable mind,
Nc will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconſtant mutability,
Nc alter every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenſer.*

The one is too like an image, and ſays nothing, and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore *tattling*. *Shakſpeare.*

Excuſe it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of ſo much repetition and compliment. *Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They aſk'd her, how ſhe lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines. *Swift.*

A young academick ſhall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial ſtile, while at the ſame time perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects feel the impertinent *tattle* with juſt contempt. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from houſe to houſe, *tattlers*, buſy bodies, which are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time, are reproved by the apoſtle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. ſ.* [from *tapotez tous*, French.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

All thoſe whoſe hearts are looſe and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the taverns there;
For there they ſay he daily doth frequent,
With unreſtrained looſe companions. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakſpeare.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER. TA'VERNKEEPER. TA'VERNMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *tavern*, *man*, or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, French, *Skinner*; *tanden*, Dut. to ſhow teeth, *Minſhew*.]

1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakſp.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakſpeare.*

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakſpeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Government of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall find them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt* and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakſpeare.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Prior.*

TAURIC'ORNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; ταῦτο and λόγος; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſ.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ταπιan, Sax.] To dreſs white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery oſtentatious without elegance.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw*, *Skinner*.] Meanly ſhowy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhowy without elegance. It is uſed both of things, and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waiſt,
For more fineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *tawdry* gown. *Dryden.*

He rails from morning to night at effeminate fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Spectator.*

TA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* A ſlight ornament.

Not the ſmalleſt beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that Armado hight,
For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakſpeare.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red fun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilſt they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, to that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun *Brown.*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*tâſig*, Welſh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tallage.

He, ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells every where of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls with glitt'ring gems enchaſe. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts.

Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings.*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with*, and ſometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing —— Niece, you *tax* ſignior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakſpeare.*

I am not juſtly to be *taxed with* any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal: wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them, without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* intereſſing their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*

Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,

Who freshes for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old.
Dryden.

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition. *Dryden*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax.*] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. f.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax.*]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shak.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakspeare.*

TA'XER. *n. f.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon.*

TEA. *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade.
Waller.

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbuthnot.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.
Pope.

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift*

To TEACH. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [tæcan Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn.*

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isaiah.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd.
Milton.

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song and *taught* it.
Deuteronomy.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matthew.*

Teach us by what means to shun
Th' inclement seasons *Milton.*

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching.* *Shakspeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Housewives are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakspeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Micah.*

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile; susceptive of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach.*]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own.
Milton.

These were notions born with us; such as were taught without the help of a *teacher.* *South.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackm.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of acting civil and military employment. *Swift*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it. *White*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers.* *Milton.*

He may teach his docile who ceases to be able to preach to it, he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, *or* TEDE. *n. f.* [*tæda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead*, a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser.*

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenser.

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *n. f.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Lat. tyme, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman; all unweeting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide.
Spenser.

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakspeare.*

Making such diff'rence betwixt wake and sleep
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harness'd *team*
Begins his golden progress in the east. *Shakspeare.*

I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakspeare.*

After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way.
Rejecommon.

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team.* *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid sky
Dryden.

TEAR. *n. f.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced as *ee*; tæan, Saxon; *taare*, Danish; *tear* rhymes to *cheer.*]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear*-stain'd eyes to see her miseries.
Shakspeare.

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness.
Shakspeare.

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the texture of the brain upon dilutation of the spirits.
Bacon.

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. pass. *torn.* [tæran, Saxon; *taren*, Swedish: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *sware.*]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come, seeling night!
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakspeare.*

The one went out from me; and I said, surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since.
Genesis.

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes, and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks their *tare.* *Shakspeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead *Jeremiah.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around.
Dryden.

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God deals fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair
Dryden.

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb
At least thou art from some fierce tygress come;

Or on rough seas from their foundation torn
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

5. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the christians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

6. To make a violent rent.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakspeare.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a moute. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakspeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakspeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All rule of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [τæſan, Sax.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

After having been present in public debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
To eate the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. s.* [τæſl, Sax. *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are three: one is called cardous fullonum, and is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TEASER. *n. s.* [from *tease.*] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. s.* [*teth*, Welsh; τit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakſp.*

Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*

It more pleas'd my sense,
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk, thy early food, *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. s.* [from *techy.*] Peevishness; fretfulness.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suite. *Shakſp.*

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple,
and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the dug! *Shakspeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [τeaban, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grass newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer.*

Prudent his lall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, *or* TE'THER. *n. s.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Islandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. *Teagher*, Erse.
2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We shall have them against the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*; they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. n. s. A hymn of the church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.

The choir
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te Deum* *Shakspeare.*

Te Deúm was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, French; *tædium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of authors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts.*

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first began. *Herbert*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tedious.*]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life, we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them, which *tediousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is complete. *Hooker.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [τeam, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shakſp.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons! or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakspeare.*

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths, the basis upon which a great many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakspeare.*

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

The earth obey'd; and strait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen*, Danish, *to draw out; to pour.* The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

TE'EMER. *n. s.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TEE'MFUL. *adj.* [τeamful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick. *Ainsworth.*
2. Brimful.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. s.* [τinan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *teun*, Flemish, *to vex*; τeonan, Saxon, *injuries.*] Sorrow; grief. Not in use.

Arrived there,
That hare-head knight for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approached near. *Spenser.*

Try not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to.
Shakspeare.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.
Shakspeare.

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from tinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use.

TEENS. *n. f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.
Spenser.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy.
Granville.

TEETH. The plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about.
Job.

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.
Arbuth.

TEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*.
Brown.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*.
Wiseman.

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell.
Ray.

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [A cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition.
Hudibras.

TEIL *tree*. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The same with linden or lime tree.

A *teil-tree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves.
Isaiah.

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another.
Dryden.

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center.
Brown.

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars.
Watts.

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told*. tellan, Saxon; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand.
Genesis.

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us.
Milton.

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid.
Job.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped.
Judges.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation.
Milton.

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife!
Dryden.

The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate.
Pope.

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd, where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell?
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*.
Spenser.

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon.
Shakspeare.

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of?
Shakspeare.

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way.
1 Samuel.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake.
Bishop Sanderson.

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.
Milton.

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants.
Numbers.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair,
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old.
Waller.

Numerous fails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows.
Dryden.

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite.
Locke.

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er.
Prior.

6. To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this.
Shakspeare.

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works.
Psalms.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here?
Milton.

2. *To* TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtfull phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David.
1 Samuel.

TE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith; they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer.
Cowell.

TE'LLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *telltale*.
Shakspeare.

What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here?
Shakspeare.

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed.
Shakspeare.

'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings.
Fairfax.

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity.
Milton.

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both.
Dryden and Lee.

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool.
Swift.

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, French; *temerarius*. Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the main point to be taken into consideration.
L'Estrange.

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen.
Ray.

TEME'RITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*.
Cowley.

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin; *tempérer*, French.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.
Milton.

2. To compound; to form by mixture to quality as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet.
Shakspeare.

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour.
Ezekiel.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves.
Addison.

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen.
Shakspeare.

The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioned the vessel with much labour.
Wisdom.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking.
Wotton.

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish.
Milton.

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences; so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge.
Speed.

With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the Gods he threats with thund'ring dart.
Spenser.

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have.
Shakspeare.

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you.
Otway.

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge.
Milton.

In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other compound

heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear:
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
Dryden.

9. To govern. A latinism.
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*.
Spenser.

TE'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper*, than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*
Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them to quick. *Swift.*

3. Constitution of body.
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below; and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet*

4. Disposition of mind.
This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton*
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations *Locke.*
All irregular *tempers* in trade and business are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Law.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakspeare.*
Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakspeare.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.
Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak.
Ben Jonson.
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.
Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal.
Shakspeare.
Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton.*
These needles should have a due *temper*; for, if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Latin; *temperament*, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.
Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament.*] Constitutional.
That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate, upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*.
Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquility of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*
Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.
His senseless speech and doted ignorance
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
Spenser.
What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.
Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*
His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.
I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wyeman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.
So hot a speed with such advice disposed,
Such *temp'rate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*
She's not froward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn.
Shakspeare.
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not excessively.
By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.
Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.
It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot.*
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*
There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown.*
Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.
As the world's sun doth effects beget
Diff'rent in divers places ev'ry day;
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here show'ry spring-tide, and there winter gray.
Davies.
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered.
Woodward.

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.
In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry.
Spenser.

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper.*] Disposed with regard to the passions.
When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shakspeare.

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, French; *tempestas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.
I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare.*
Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south.
Abbot.
What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne.
We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*
With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast.
Thomson.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare.*

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest.
Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *toss.*] Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness.
Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *temperature* or harvest *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux*, Fr. from *tempest.*] Stormy; turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.
Spenser.
Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton.*
Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden.
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.
Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *n. s.* [*temple*, French; *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The heaven'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace.
Shakspeare.

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but horn-beasts. *Shakspeare.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakspeare*

2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*

We may apply intercipients of mallich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whissing spear.
Pope.

TE'MPLET. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakspeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament hath given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [*temporal*, French.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. s.* [*temporalité*, French; from *TE'MPORALS.* } *temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowell*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS. *n. s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a truer amity. *Bacon.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral, then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
——I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporise*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shak.*

TE'MPORIZER. *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, French; from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakspeare.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Latin; *tenter*, French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakspeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not.
1 Corinthians.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him who next should *tempt* her easy fame.
Prior.

2. To provoke.

I'm much too venturous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakspeare.*

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryd.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton.

The rowing crew
To *tempt* a furo, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t'attempt*, which was vitiously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.
Dryden.

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*tentation*, French; from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for it the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuse it. *Shakspeare.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown,
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down
'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakspeare.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shakspeare.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Foretold what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* crost'd the gulf from hell
Milton

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *n. s.* [*temsen*, Dutch,
TE'MSED BREAD. } *tamiser*, French; *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two *tens* to a score. *Shakspeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown.*

With twice *ten* full I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are mine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift.*

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism. *Spectator.*

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Griping, and still *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely dow'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madness *of* their liberty *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own.
Dryden

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *n. s.* [*tenacité*, French; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot*

TE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shakspeare.*

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such convenience of fishing. *Heylyn.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*,
Lest growing ruin ouse the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw*.] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. s.* [*tinca*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenser.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakspeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd, and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton*

Those with whom I now converse
Without a fear will *tend* my herse. *Swift*

3. To be attentive to.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princes at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends;
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration fear'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend* *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and tending towards it in the directest course *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond*

4. [from *attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend*. *Shakspeare*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakspeare*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In the last three senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend*.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [from *tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend! *Spens.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill'd with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear *Shakspeare*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakspeare*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakspeare.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE, TENDENCY. *n. s.* [from *tend*.]

1. Direction or course toward any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country, than any other compositions. *Addison.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the tendencies and inclinations, of body and spirit *Watts.*

All these are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to loft in the confidence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result, drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* graſs. *Milt.*
From each *tender* ſtalk ſhe gathers. *Milton.*
When the frame of the lungs is not ſo well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger that, after ſpitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and conſume. *Blackmore.*

2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore.

Unneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her *tender* ſucking feet! *Shak.*
Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but, by being leſs expoſed to the air, they become leſs able to endure it. *L'Eſtrange.*
The face when we are born is no leſs *tender* than any other part of the body: it is uſe alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and deviſed to bring them to a more peaceable life, inſtead of their ſhort warlike coat, he clothed them in long garments like women; and, inſtead of their warlike muſick, appointed to them certain laſcivious lays, by which their minds were ſo mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceneſs, and became moſt *tender* and effeminate. *Spenſer.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker.*
This not miſtruſt but *tender* love enjoins. *Milton.*
Be *tender*-hearted and compaſſionate towards thoſe in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillot.*

6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*

7. Amorous; laſcivious.

What maid lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or, for a lady *tender*-hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.

9. Careful not to hurt: with *of*.

The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon.*
As I have been *tender of* every particular perſon's reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn. *Shakſpeare.*
You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakſpeare.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age.

When yet he was but *tender* bedred, a mother ſhould not ſell him. *Shakſpeare.*
Beneath the dens where unfletch'd tempeſts lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance.

Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater ſtomach their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed, and, *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*
I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakſpeare.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to lord Timon. *Shakſpeare.*
Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton.*
He had never heard of Chriſt before; and ſo more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as ſoon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man.*

2. To hold; to eſteem.

Tender yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakſp.*

3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shakſpeare.*
Think yourſelf a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakſpeare.*
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*
To declare the calling of the gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the goſpel to all. *South*
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſon.*

2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not uſed.

Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shakſp.*

3. A ſmall ſhip attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender*.]

1. The firſt horns of a deer.
2. A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.

Tenderly applied to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakſpeare.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*
They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid.*
Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions; not hardneſs.

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*
The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or drineſs of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs.

A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſun-ſhine. *Locke.*
Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*
There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance; what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound! *Bentley.*

3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.

Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakſpeare.*
Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe
To your kindred. *Shakſpeare.*
With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves!
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows! *Addiſ.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having one children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupuloſneſs; caution.

My conſcience firſt receiv'd a *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakſpeare.*
Some are unworthily cenſured for keeping their own, whom *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own, who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Hetton*
True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it; and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender. *South*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; conſiſting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A ſtrain in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons*. *Wiſeman.*
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe chalp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

TE'NDRIL. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The chalp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton.*
So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*
The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves. *Ray.*

TENEBRICOSE. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tene-*
TE'NEBROUS. } *broſus*, Latin.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, French, *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground? *Spenſer*
'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides; for then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryden.*
Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a fort of frontiſpiece. *Locke*
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *n. ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *n. ſ.*

The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Poſition; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the ſea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable. *Brown.*
While, in church matters, proſit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours of ſomething ranker than Socinianiſm, even the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſainthip. *South.*

They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

TE'NFOLD. *adj.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increaſed.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS. *n. ſ.* [This play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been ſeen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already ſtuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakſpeare.*

A prince, by a hard deſtiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddeſs. *Howel.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inſide of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for ſuch a repercuſſion would make the ſight more confuſed. *More againſt Atheyſm.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, conſequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to reſt. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philoſophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouſes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not uſed.

Thoſe four garriſons iſſuing forth upon the enemy, will to drive him from one ſide to another, and *tennis* him amongſt them, that he ſhall find no where ſafe to keep his feet in, or hide himſelf. *Spenſer*

TENON. n. ſ. [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, ſolid with hollow; ſome with cavities as mortiſes to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray*

The *tenant-ſaw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenour*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with ſighs, and the *tenor* of his ſpeech not knit together to one conſtant end, but diſſolved in itſelf, as the vehemency of the inward paſſion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world firſt out of chaos ſprang,
So ſaid the days, and ſo the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a ſpring was there,
An everlaſting ſpring the jolly year
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath
As now did ſmell of winter or of death. *Crashaw.*

Still I ſee the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the ſame, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poſitively require humility and meekneſs to all men? *Spratt.*

Inſpire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæſar's times. *Dryden.*

This ſucceſs would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the ſame *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poiſon! poiſon 's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden.*

There is ſo great an uniformity amongſt them, that the whole *tenor* of thoſe bodies thus preſerved, clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward.*

In ſuch lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, ſhunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed——but we may ſleep. *Pope.*

2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo ſaid,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes ſhall not have an heir,
Till his loſt child be found? *Shakſpeare.*

By the ſtern brow and waſpiſh action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakſpeare.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakſp.*

Reading it muſt be repeated again and again, with a cloſe attention to the *tenor* of the diſcourſe, and a perfect neglect of the diviſions into chapters and verſes. *Locke.*

3. A ſound in muſick.

The treble cutteth the air too ſharp to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the ſweeteſt part. *Bacon.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* choſe,
Earth made the baſe, the treble flame aroſe. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be *tenſe*, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] In grammar, *tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

As foreſight, when it is natural, anſwers to memory, ſo when methodical it anſwers to reminiſcence, and may be called forecaſt, all of them expreſſed in the *tenſes* given to verbs. Memory ſaith, I did ſee, reminiſcence, I had ſeen; foreſight, I ſhall ſee, forecaſt, I ſhall have ſeen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenſes* and participles are, ſpeak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He ſhould have the Latin words given him in their firſt caſe and *tenſe*, and ſhould never be left to ſeek them himſelf from a dictionary *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe*.] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to *laxity.*

Should the pain and *tenſeneſs* of the part continue, the operation muſt take place. *Sharp*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the cloſeſt, and therefore the heavieſt, of metals, and is likewiſe the moſt flexible and *tenſible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tenſilis*. Lat.] Capable of extenſion.

All bodies ductile and *tenſile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not diſcontinuing. *Bacon*

TE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal ſound, voice being raiſed by ſtiff *tenſion* of the larynx, and on the contrary, this ſound by a relaxed poſture of the muſcles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

Still are the ſubtle ſtrings in *tenſion* found,
Like thoſe of lutes, to juſt proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulſe of the artery; a *tenſive* pain from diſtention of the parts by the fulneſs of humours. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon preſſure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tenſure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent reſtoreth itſelf to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvals extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the ſame with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Becauſe of the ſame craft he wrought with them, for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

To Chaſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

3. [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a ſore.

Modeſt doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wiſe; the *tent* that ſearches
To th' bottom of the worſt. *Shakſpeare.*

A declining orifice keep open by a ſmall *tent* dipt in ſome medicaments, and after digeſtion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiſeman.*

4. [*vino tinto*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The ſhades of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and ſchoolboys' tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakſpeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my courſe. *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart.
—Well might they feſter 'gainſt ingratitude,
And *tent* themſelves with death. *Shakſpeare.*

Some ſurgeons, poſſibly againſt their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiſeman*

TENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he ſaid, Ye ſhall not die, was, in his equivocation, You ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Lat.] Trying; eſſaying.

This is not ſcientifical, but *tentative*. *Berkley.*

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents.

Theſe arms of mine till now have us'd
Their deareſt action in the *tented* field. *Shakſpeare.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pais'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hoſtile train. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties; to be in ſuſpence.

In all my paſt adventures,
I ne'er was ſet to on the *tenters*;
Or taſven tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me *Hudibras*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

A blown bladder preſſed riſeth again; and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it ſprangeth back. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen ſcarcely *Bacon.*

TE'NTH. *adj.* [teoða, Sax.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the leſs ſtrange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or two nineth trial as we did after much practice *Boyle*

TE'NTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horſes,
The treaſure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakſpeare.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd *tenth*.
Shakſpeare

To purchaſe but the *tenth* of all their ſtore,
Would make the mighty Perſian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe half an ounce of ſilver now worth a bu[ſ]h of wheat; but ſhould there be next year a ſcarcity, five ounces of ſilver would purchaſe but one buſh[el].

so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowell.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsw.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs, partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity* before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *n. s.* [*tenco*, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota immorum suffragia, the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma, the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself *Cowell*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, manifests very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenour* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Latin] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and lakes,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmness. *Ainsw.*

TE'POR. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τέρας and λέγω.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr. *trieus*, Latin.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce.* *Jonson.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*,
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Fr. *terebinthum*, Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate.* *Brown.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations.* *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signify by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms* *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms.* *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms.* *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir?
Dryden.

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire:
Live though unhappy; live on any *terms.*
Dryden.

Did religion bestow heaven, without any [illegible] conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Beaum.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been full disappointed by the great sums imported from America *Addison*

5. [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night.
Shakspeare

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and span it to the last. *Addison*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell*

The *term* suiters may speed their business, for the end of their fellowship delivereth them in space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms.* *Carew*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*
Milton

These men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. s.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [τύρ and magan, Sax. *eminently powerful.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakspeare*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppetshows.

I could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*, it outherods Herod. *Shakspeare*

For scal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras*

She threw his periwig into the fire well, [illegible]
he, thou art a brave *termagant.* *Tatler*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up and take a salamander's name. *Pope*

TE'RMER. *n. s.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on poſts or walls,
Or in cleft ſticks advanced to make calls
For termers, or ſome clerk-like ſerving-man.
Ben Jonſon.

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.
Bodies that are ſolid, ſeparable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all ſorts of figures. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference.*

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.
Theſe are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the ſcripture-election *terminated* in thoſe to whom the ſcripture is revealed. *Hammond.*
That God was the maker of this viſible world, was evident from the very order of cauſes; the greateſt argument by which natural reaſon evinces a God: it being neceſſary in ſuch a chain of cauſes to aſcend to, and *terminate* in, ſome firſt; which ſhould be the original of motion, and the cauſe of all other things, but itſelf be cauſed by none. *South.*
The wiſdom of this world, its deſigns and efficacy, *terminate* on this ſide heaven. *South.*
Ere I the rapture of my wiſh renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terminate.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit.
Its earthly and ſalinous parts are ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous, and not directed by atomical *terminations.* *Brown.*
3. End; concluſion.
4. Laſt purpoſe.
It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in reſpect of *termination*; for the religious obſervation thereof is referred and ſubſervient to the honour of God and Chriſt: neither is it ſuch *ratione medii*, for it is kept holy by the exerciſe of evangelical duties. *White.*
5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaiſon*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their ſignifications.
Thoſe rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been ſo happily learnt by heart without ſome ſmoothing artifice. *Watts.*
6. Word; term. Not in uſe.
She ſpeaks poniards, and every word ſtabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the north ſtar. *Shakſpeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.
Terminthus is of a blackiſh colour; it breaks, and within a day the puſtule comes away in a dough. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundleſs.
Theſe betraying lights look not up towards *termleſs* joys, nor down towards endleſs ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term.*] Term by term; every term.
The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to theſe deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*
The clerks are partly rewarded by that means alſo, beſides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; conſiſting of three.

TE'RNARY. } *n. ſ.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Lat.]
TE'RNION. } The number three.
Theſe nineteen conſonants ſtood in ſuch confuſed order, ſome in *ternaries*, ſome in pairs, and ſome ſingle. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. ſ.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

1. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs.
He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terraſſes* raiſed with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all ſorts of fruits. *Temple*
2. A balcony; an open gallery.
Fear broke my ſlumbers: I no longer ſtay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town ſurvey.
Dryden

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.
The reception of light into the body of the building muſt now be ſupplied, by *terracing* any ſtory which is in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton.*
Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Eſher's groves.
Thomſon.

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Compoſed of land and water.
The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the ſame condition that the univerſal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthly; terreſtrial.
They think that the ſame rules of decency which ſerve for things done unto *terrene* powers, ſhould univerſally decide what is fit in the ſervice of God. *Hooker*
Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony.
Shakſpeare.
God ſet before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœleſtial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himſelf. *Raleigh.*
Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene.* *Milton.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. ſ.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A ſort of earth.
Terre-blue is a light, looſe, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

TE'RRE-VERTE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of earth.
Terre-verte owes its colour to a ſlight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*
Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; conſiſting of earth.
There is but little ſimilitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville*
According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variouſly begin intumeſcencies. *Brown*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celeſtial.
Far paſſing th' height of men *terreſtrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenſer.*
Terreſtrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That ſhine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*
Thou brought'ſt Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terreſtrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*
2. Conſiſting of earth; terreous. Improper.
I did not confine theſe obſervations to land, or *terreſtrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terreſtris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the ſtate of earth.
Though we ſhould affirm, that heaven were but earth celeſtified, and earth but heaven *terreſtrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to ſingle out theſe relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat. *terreſtre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth.
This variation proceedeth from *terreſtrious* eminences of earth reſpecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear.
Was this a face to be expos'd
In the moſt *terrible* and nimble ſtroke
Of quick, croſs lightning? *Shakſpeare.*
Fit love for gods,
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*
Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war *Prior.*
2. Great, ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
Being indiſpoſed by the *terrible* coldneſs of the ſeaſon, he repoſed himſelf till the weather ſhould mend. *Clarendon.*
I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myſelf as a dead man. *Tillotſon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulneſs.
Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he ſtrove to climb to the height of *terribleneſs.* *Sidney.*
Their *terribleneſs* is owing to the violent contuſion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp.*

TE'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear.
The poliſh'd ſteel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer ſhows the war.
Dryden.
2. Violently; very much.
The poor man ſqualled *terribly.* *Swift*

TE'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.
The fox is earthed, but I ſhall ſend my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*
2. [*terrier*, Fr.] A ſurvey or regiſter of lands.
King James's canons require that the biſhops procure a *terrier* to be taken of ſuch lands. *Ayliffe.*
3. [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainſworth.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour.
The ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
Of huge extent ſometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick.* *Milton.*
The Britiſh navy through ocean vaſt
Shall wave her double croſs, t' extremeſt climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid.
Thou feareſt me with dreams, and *terrifieſt* me through viſions. *Job.*
In nothing *terrified* by your adverſaries. *Philippians.*
Neither doth it beſeem this moſt wealthy ſtate to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*
Though he was an offender againſt the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in ſcourging him and Silas uncondemned, againſt the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*
The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from letting heartily about ſuch a taſk as he deſpairs ever to go through with. *South.*
Meteors for various purpoſes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify*, the ſtorm.
Blackmore.

TE'RRITORY. *n. ſ.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict.
Linger not in my *territories* longer than ſwifteſt expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakſpeare.*
They erected a houſe within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Hayw.*
He ſaw wide *territory* ſpread
Before him, towns and rural works between.
Milton.
Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terrour doubled fill their files.
Denham.

Arts and ſciences took their riſe, and flouriſhed only in thoſe ſmall *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

The pleaſures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowiſh *terrour* of his ſpirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſhot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark alſo, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

Amaze and *terrour* ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt. *Milton.*

They with conſcious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

O ſight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cauſe of fear.

Thoſe enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*
So ſpake the grieſly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TE'RSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth. Not in uſe.

Many ſtones precious and vulgar, although *terſe* and ſmooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompouſneſs.

To raw numbers and unfiniſh'd verſe,
Sweet ſound is added now to make it *terſe*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe accompliſhments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terſe*, florid ſtyle, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

Various of numbers, new in ev'ry ſtrain;
Diffus'd, yet *terſe*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TE'RTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do moſt menace this ſymptom. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *adj.* [*teſſella*, Lat.] Variegated by ſquares.

Van Helmont produced a ſtone very different from the *teſſellated* pyrites. *Woodward.*

TEST. *n. ſ.* [*teſt*, Fr. *teſta*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Haſt ſtrangely ſtood the *teſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

Let there be ſome more *teſt* made of my metal,
Before ſo noble and ſo great a figure
Be ſtampt upon it. *Shakſpeare.*

They who thought worſt of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or diſcovery from that *teſt*. *Clarendon.*

What uſe of oaths, of promiſe, or of *teſt*,
Where men regard no God but intereſt? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has ſtood the *teſt* of fortune
Like pureſt gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addiſon.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom ſhould my muſe then fly to, but the beſt
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *teſt*? *Ben Jonſon.*

To be read herſelf ſhe need not fear;
Each *teſt*, and every light, her muſe will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We baniſh not, but they forſake the place:
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toſs your 'cenſing *teſt*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs.

Unerring Nature, ſtill divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and univerſal light,
Life, force, and beauty, muſt to all impart,
At once the ſource, and end, and *teſt* of art. *Pope.*

5. Diſcriminative characteriſtick.

Our penal laws no ſons of yours admit,
Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; diſtinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *teſt*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, French.]

1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells: oppoſed to *cruſtaceous*.

Teſtaceous, with naturaliſts, is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire, and of a piece; becauſe thoſe which are jointed, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous: but in medicine, all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several ſhells were found upon the ſhores, of the cruſtaceous and *teſtaceous* kind. *Woodward.*

The mineral particles in theſe ſhells are plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the *teſtaceous* ones, or the texture and ſubſtance of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him, imagining that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a *teſtament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *teſtament* have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakſpeare.*

He ordained by his laſt *teſtament*, that his Æneids ſhould be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*teſtamentaire*, Fr. *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *teſtamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the ſuppreſſion of a will; the ſubornation of witneſſes, or the corrupt ſentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the biſhop had the lawful diſtribution of the goods of perſons dying *teſtate* and inteſtate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, Fr.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the *teſtator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The ſame is the caſe of a *teſtator* giving a legacy by kindneſs, or by promiſe and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. n. ſ. [Lat.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *teſt*.] Tried by a teſt.

Not with fond ſhekels of the *teſted* gold. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'STER. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, Fr. a head; this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.]

1. A ſixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *teſter* for thee. *Shakſpeare.*

A crown goes for ſixty pence, a ſhilling for twelve pence, and a *teſter* for ſix pence. *Locke.*

Thoſe who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practiſe ev'ry pliant geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *teſter*. *Swift.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *teſters* now to take thy life! *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to eſcape the hunter, bites off his *teſticles* or ſtones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown.*

The more certain ſign from the penis reaching to the groins and *teſticles*. *Wiſeman.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. from *teſtify*.] The act of witneſſing.

When together we have all received thoſe heavenly myſteries wherein Chriſt imparteth himſelf unto us, and giveth viſible *teſtification* of our hallowed communion with him, we ſhould, as bound of all hereſies, factions, and ſchiſms, declare openly ourſelves united. *Hooker.*

In places ſolemnly dedicated for that purpoſe, is a more direct ſervice and *teſtification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Lat.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify*.] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.

Jeſus needed not that any ſhould *teſtify* of man for he knew what was in man. *John.*

One witneſs ſhall not *teſtify* againſt any, to cauſe him to die. *Numbers.*

Heaven and earth ſhall *teſtify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Maccabees.*

Th' event was dire,
As this place *teſtifies*. *Milton.*

She appeals to their cloſets, to their books of devotion, to *teſtify* what care ſhe has taken to eſtabliſh her children in a life of ſolid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point.

We ſpeak that we do know, and *teſtify* that we have ſeen; and ye receive not our witneſs. *John.*

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *teſty*.] Fretfully, peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

Hoſpitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and ſend them out with paſſports and *teſtimonials*, and will have them paſs for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is poſſible to have ſuch *teſtimonials* of divine authority as may be ſufficient to convince the more reaſonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the teſtimonies of Jeſus Chriſt? *Burnet.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the biſhop letters miſſive or *teſtimonial*, teſtifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witneſs.

The proof of every thing muſt be by the *teſtimony* of ſuch as the parties produce. *Spenſer.*

If I bring you ſufficient *teſtimony*, my ten thouſand ducats are mine. *Shakſpeare.*

Evidence is ſaid to ariſe from *teſtimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falſehood of any thing. *Watts.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your lordſhip my *teſtimony* of being the beſt husband. *Dryden.*

I muſt bear this *teſtimony* to Otway's memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in his Venice Preſerved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform *teſtimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *Hooker.*

By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd,
An ark; and in the ark his *teſtimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion.

Thou for the *teſtimony* of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. Not uſed.

Let him be but teſtimonied in his own bringings forth, and he ſhall appear a ſcholar, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'STINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Teſtineſs is a diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſtardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry.

Lead theſe *teſty* rivals ſo aſtray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakſpeare*

Muſt I ſtand and crouch under your *teſty* humour? *Shakſpeare.*

King Pyrrhus cured his ſplenetick
And *teſty* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, *teſty*, pleaſing fellow:
Half to much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addiſon.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh: a corruption of *teſty* or *touchy.*

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakſpeare*

A ſilly ſchoolboy, coming to ſay my leſſon to the world, that peeviſh and *tetchy* maſter. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. n.ſ. [Fr.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the ſquire and dame
Are tete à tete. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tete à tete*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to ſit when'er you will. *Swift.*

TE'THER. *n.ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakſpeare.*

Fame and cenſure with a *tether*,
By fate, are always link'd together. *Swift.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the ſhortneſs of our *tether.* *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four ſquare.

From the beginning of the diſeaſe; reckoning on unto the ſeventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is, four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an oppoſite aſpect, and at the end of the third ſeptenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower conſtitute a diſtinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* ſiliquoſe plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n.ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly ſtipends. *Ben Jonſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A
TE'TRARCHY. } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *n.ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

The *tetraſtick* obliged Spenſer to extend his ſenſe to the length of four lines, which would have been more cloſely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetrique*,
TE'TRICOUS. } French.] Froward; perverſe; ſour.

In this the *tetrical* baſſa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *n.ſ.* [τετεη, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm.

A moſt inſtant *tetter* bark'd about,
Moſt lazar like, with vile and loathſome cruſt,
All my ſmooth body. *Shakſpeare.*

A ſcabby *tetter* on their pelts will ſtick *Dryden.*

TEW. *n.ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainſworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [ταυιαν, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften: of leather we ſay to *taw.*

TE'WEL. *n.ſ.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, Fr.]

In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe or tube about five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; in this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular buſineſs. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n.ſ.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beaſts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A ſentence of ſcripture.

In religion
What errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shakſpeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechiſtical form of ſpeech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of ſentences of ſcripture, and by comparing of ſundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he ſhould fortify with ſome few *texts*, which are home and appoſite to his caſe. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and woof of *textiles.* *Bacon.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a ſtone called amiantus *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n.ſ.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occaſions require the doing of a thouſand things, which it would puzzle the beſt *textman* readily to bethink himſelf of a ſentence in the bible, clear enough to ſatisfy a ſcrupulous conſcience of the lawfulneſs of. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent-animal, becauſe the emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n.ſ.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from
TE'XTUARY. } *text.*] One ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text.*]

1. Containing in the text.

He extends the excluſion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* ſenſe is fully accompliſhed in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I ſee no ground why his reaſon ſhould be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an univerſal headſhip. *Glanville.*

TE'XTURE. *n.ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were ſomething more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, for in the graſſy dale,
Their humble *textures* weave. *Thomſon.*

3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter.

Under ſtate of richeſt *texture* ſpread. *Milton.*
A veil of richeſt *texture* wrought the wears. *Pope.*

4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits
Not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton*

While the particles continue entire, they may compoſe bodies of the ſame nature and *texture* now, with water and earth compoſed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [Ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparition after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a leſs degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better than anarchy. The hawk flies more ſwiftly than the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and diſhonour'd breath? *Ben Jonſon.*

More true delight in that ſmall ground,
Than in poſſeſſing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, *than* in the buſineſs of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the juſt eſteem you have for all the ſons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n.ſ.* [Ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakſpeare.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [Ðancian, Sax. *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs.

The forlorn ſoldier, that ſo nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakſpeare.*

For your ſtubborn anſwer
The king ſhall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakſpeare.*

We *thank* God always for you. 2 *Theſſalonians.*

He was ſo true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Becauſe they were his ſubjects. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

Ill fare our anceſtor impure!
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliſs,
And *thank* yourſelf, if aught ſhould fall amiſs. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may *thank* themſelves, becauſe they came ſo late into the treaty; and, that they came ſo late, they may *thank* the whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n.ſ.* [Ðancar, Saxon; *dancke*,
THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

The pooreſt ſervice is repaid with *thanks.* *Shakſpeare*

Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news?
Shakspeare

The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclesiasticus.*

He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts.*

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory
1 Corinthians.

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [Ꝺancpul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death.
Common Prayer.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name.
Psalms.

In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful.*] With lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakspeare.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past,
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last.
Dryden.

Out of gold, how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*.
Shakspeare.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

Thankfulness and submission make us happy.
L'Estrange.

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank.*]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Left so great good as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare.*

One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars.
Crashaw.

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankless.*] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. s.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Nehemiah.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson.*

The common practice of all christian churches and states, in appointing and keeping days of public *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of christians it is not forbidden in scripture. *Nelson.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief.
1 Peter.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove?
Davies.

THARM. *n. s.* [Ꝺeapm, Sax. *darm*, Dut. the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; Ꝺæt, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins [illegible] *that* means I told you.
Shakspeare.

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakspeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The inner makes an aberration from the scope or mark *that* is set before him. *Perkins.*

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing they but dust can thow,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting, in such cases, a judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heaven.
Tickel.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will.
Shakspeare.

They said, What is *that* to us? see thou to that.
Matthew.

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. *1 Cor.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Leviticus.*

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nubas to prevent.
Cowley.

This *panick* subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry, proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* to high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
——Basting. *Shakspeare.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand [illegible] get. *Numbers.*

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barbarous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan, in whom does most remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days
Cowley.

12. *In* THAT. Because; in consequence of.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong.
Cowley.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace!
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in their epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past, and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon.*

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars. *Heylin.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. s.* [Ꝺace, Sax. *straw*, *Skinner*, from Ꝺac, *a roof*: in Islandick, *thak*, Mr. *Lye.*] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a rye, beneath a root of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch.
Smart.

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Ꝺaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead.
Shakspeare.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

THA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *thatch.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [Ꝺapan, Saxon; *degen* Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His lesser at thy pillow hath laid;
If thou began'st to thaw for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude! romantick maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep,
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,
Or in yon roofless cloister play;
Here, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

2 To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the icicles. *Shakspeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakspeare.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakspeare.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakspeare.*

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakspeare.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
And the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakspeare.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muses, Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the gate they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill:
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Latin.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wide and universal *theatre*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare.*

When the boats came within forty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all aground, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which, rising low,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies. *Harte.*

THEA'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
THEA'TRICK. } Scenick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms fickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

THEE. The oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. s.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowell.*

His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. *Shakspeare.*

Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakspeare.*

Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*, extortion, an impudent *theft*. *Holyday.*

The *thefts* upon the publick can be looked into and punished. *Davenant.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *pronoun.* [Seopa, *of them*, Sax.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakspeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more *their* language's than *theirs*. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And, reading, wish like *theirs* our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM. The oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from Θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakspeare.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakspeare.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tiber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold;
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs *Watts.*

THEMSELVES. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made *themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way,
Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; Ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, within my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterward.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon.*

3. In that caſe; in conſequence.

If God's immediate ſpeaking and writing argueth precepts, thus ſpoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood.
Dryden.

Had fate ſo pleas'd I had been eldeſt born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn.
Dryden.

If all this be ſo, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reaſon.

Whiles *then* the apoſtle moves us to unity, and moves us alſo to an endeavour to it, he beſtows upon us as well a diſcovery, as an exhortation, ſhewing us not only the end, but alſo the means. *Holyday.*

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealouſies and fears; and, while you may,
To peace and ſoft repoſe give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, *then* ſoars. *Milton.*

One while the maſter is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other caſes it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of thoſe dire arms? *Milton*

THENCE. *adv.* [contracted, according to *Minſhew*, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.

Faſt by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There ſhall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Iſaiah.*

3. For that reaſon.

Not to ſit idle with ſo great a gift
Uſeleſs, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milton.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame; yet it wants not good authorities.

From thence, from him, whoſe daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have croſs'd. *Shakſpeare.*

There plant eyes, all miſt *from thence*
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenſer.*

They ſhall be placed in Leinſter, and have land given them to live upon, in ſuch ſort as ſhall become good ſubjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenſer.*

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; reſolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with theſe ſelf-evident truths upon their being propoſed; but whoſoever does ſo, finds in himſelf that he then begins to know a propoſition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never queſtions. *Locke.*

THENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant profeſſes to repent, and promiſes to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettlewell.*

THEOCRACY. *n. ſ.* [*theocratie*, Fr. θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Chriſt are chiefly juſtice, peace, and divine preſence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *n. ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *n. ſ.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER. } *n. ſ.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theo-*
THEOLO'GIAN. } *logus*, Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

Some *theologians* deſile places erected only for religion by defending oppreſſions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor ſeemingly
The angel, nor in miſt, the common gloſs
Of *theologians*, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *adj*, *theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

Although ſome poets have only ſymbolized the ſame from the myſtery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* alluſions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral ſentences, drawn from eccleſiaſtical and other authors. *Swift*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. ſ.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A
THE'OLOGUE. } divine; one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and ſchoolmen, call all temporal buſineſs of wars, embaſſages, ſtirrery, which is underſheriffries. *Bacon*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'reſt in all his actions was diſcern'd. *Dryden*

It is no more an order, according to popiſh *theologiſts*, than the prima tonſura, they allowing only ſeven eccleſiaſtical *theologalls* *Aylife.*

THEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the ſcripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the ſcience of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was moſt dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philoſophy. *Hayward.*

The oldeſt writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotſon.*

THEO'MACHIST. *n. ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [θεὸς and μαχὴ.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. ſ.* [*tiorba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His toga'd ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Butler.*

THEOREM. *n. ſ.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their diſcourſes, who plead for the change of eccleſiaſtical government in England, we hold it neceſſary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no leſs demonſtrable than mathematicks; nor is the ſubtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More.*

Many obſervations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, muſt be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw ſome concluſions. *Dryden.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*]
THEOREMA'TICK. } Compriſed in theorems; conſiſting in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or poſitive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. }
THEORE'TICK. }
THEO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*theoretique*, Fr. from θεωρητικὸς; and *theorique*, Fr. from
THE'ORICK. } θεωρία.] Speculative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation; not practical.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Muſt be the miſtreſs to this *theorique*. *Shakſpeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the hiſtorical conjectures, the philoſophy of colours will be promoted by indiſputable experiments. *Boyle*

For *theoretical* learning and ſciences, there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *adv.* [from *theoretick*
THEO'RICALLY. } and *theorick.*] Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice.

The bookiſh *theorick*,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; meer prattle without practice
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakſpeare*

THE'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation.

The greateſt *theoriſts* have given the preference to ſuch a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addiſon.*

THEORY. *n. ſ.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

If they had been themſelves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have ſeen, being nearer. *Hooker*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the *theory* full of unſound imagination. *Bacon*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and ſpeculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the ſame. *South.*

True chriſtianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte*

THERAPEU'TICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

Therapeutick or curative phyſick reſtoreth the patient into ſanity, and taketh away diſeaſes actually affecting. *Brown*

The practice and *therapeutick* is diſtributed into the conſervative, preſervative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is juſtly diſtributed into prophylactick, or the art of preſerving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of reſtoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; θαρ, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Daniſh.]

1. In that place.

If they come to ſojourn at my houſe,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakſpeare*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepeſt hell,
In brazen bonds ſhall barb'rous diſcord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition ſhall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

2. It is oppoſed to *here*.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee *here*, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakſpeare*

Could their relliſhes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will ſuit every palate. *Locke*

Darkneſs *there* might well ſeem twilight *here*. *Milton.*

3. An exclamation, directing something at a diſtance.

Yoge fury hardens me,
A guard *there*; ſeize her.

4. It is uſed at the beginning of a ſentence with the appearance of a nominative caſe, but ſerves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however ſome emphaſis, which, like many other idioms in every language, muſt be learned by cuſtom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harſhneſs: as, *in old times* there *was a great king*.

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of chriſtian charity to inſtruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in holy ſcripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White*

There cannot in nature be a ſtrength ſo great, as to make the leaſt moveable to paſs in an inſtant, or all together, through the leaſt place. *Digby.*

There have been that have delivered themſelves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees deſcribed, but a latitude is indulged. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is ſenſe or perception, there ſome idea is actually produced. *Locke*

5. In compoſition it means *that*: as *thereby*, *by that*.

THE'REABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*: *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.]
THE'REABOUTS. }

1. Near that place.

One ſpeech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it eſpecially, where he ſpeaks of Priam's ſlaughter. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or ſtate.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-fifth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a houſe to lodge a hundred and fifty perſons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months ſince, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its reſiſtance leſs than that of quickſilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *Luke*

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee ſet,
Would'ſt thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREAT. *adv.* [*there* and *at*.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a ſtain to the beauty of nature; for which cauſe it bluſheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to deſtruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matthew.*

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy conſiſt in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend *thereby*.
Spenſer

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an abſolute neceſſity. *Davies.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie:
A fault which needs it moſt grows two *thereby*.
Herbert.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let paſs, the violet on the paper will not ſuffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *for*.]

1. For that; for this; for this reaſon.

This is the lateſt parley we will admit;
Therefore to our beſt mercy give yourſelves. *Shakſp.*

Falſtaff is dead,
And we muſt yern *therefore*. *Shakſpeare.*

The herd that ſeeks after ſenſual pleaſure is ſoft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compoſe myſelf to meet a ſtorm. *Lucas.*

2. Conſequently.

He bluſhes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wreſtlers ſprinkled duſt on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Weſt.*

3. In return for this; in recompenſe for this or for that.

We have forſaken all and followed thee, what ſhall we have *therefore*? *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aſide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joſhua.*

The leaves that ſpring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakſpeare.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myſelf unable to ſerve you *therein* as you deſire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Poſſeſs it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we ſhall *therein* find many charms *Dryden.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke*

Though we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this, we will now make ſome entrance *thereinto*. *Bacon*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Conſidering how the caſe doth ſtand with this preſent age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the ſtream *thereof*. *Hooker*

'Tis vain to think that laſting which muſt end,
And when 'tis paſt, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains.
Denham.

I ſhall begin with Greece, where my obſervations ſhall be confined to Athens, though ſeveral influences might be brought from other ſtates *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

You ſhall bereave yourſelf
Of my good purpoſes, and put your children
To that deſtruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakſpeare.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jeſus ſaid; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark.*

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

Thereout a ſtrange beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe,
That towns and caſtles under her breaſt did tour.
Spenſer.

THERETO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or
THEREUNTO'. } *unto*.] To that.

Is it in regard them of ſermons only, that, apprehending the goſpel of Chriſt, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto* but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenſer.*

Neat *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spenſer.*

That whereby we reaſon, live and be
Within ourſelves, we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Davies.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually preſcribeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon.*

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that.

Thoſe which come nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.]

1. Upon that; in conſequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him? *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shakſ.*

Let that one article rank with the reſt;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lights another, yet many times inconveniences do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſetting the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with*.]

1. With that.

Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but teemed in diſcipline ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do.
Davies.

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby.
Spenſer.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate.
Daniel.

2. At the ſame time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakſpeare.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth foamy ſteed. *Spenſer.*

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for ſome time paſſing out of uſe, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERIA'CAL. *adj.* [Θηριακὸς; from *theriaca*, Latin.] Medicinal; phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon*

THERMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, French; Θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather glaſs. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne*

THERMOSCOPE, *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than the element which they ſwim in. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE, *pronoun.* The plural of *this*.

1. Oppoſed to *thoſe*, or to ſome others.

Will we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow?
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryden.*

2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it *Woodward.*

THE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*theſe* French; θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhown,
An honeſt but a ſimple pair
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *n. ſ.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. θεσμοθέτης; θεσμὸς and τίθημι.] A law-giver.

THE'URGY. *n. ſ.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *n. ſ.* [θeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obſolete.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worth, been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenſer.*

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtreight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might, *Spenſer*

2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon θeop, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Hamlet*

Will you tell me how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow. *Shakſpeare.*

THEW'ED. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed. Obſolete.

But he was wiſe, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Spenſer.*

THEY. *pronoun.* In the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [θi, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the perſons.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shakſp.*

The Spaniards
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakſpeare.*

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Ben Jonſon.*

They know
To joy the friend, and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others.

Only *they*
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakſpeare.*

The flow'rs the wore along the day,
And ev'ry nymph and ſi epherd ſaid,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed *Prior.*

THI'BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſworth.*

THICK. *adj.* [θicce, Sax. *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre, the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee
To *thick*-ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakſpeare.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul, but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide,
With heavy ſtrokes, the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.

My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings.*

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Deep; noting the third dimenſion: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.

They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, like manna ſhowers than ſprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranadoes flew,
And where they fell as certainly they ſlew. *Roſcom.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden.*

8. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Spenſer.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke.*

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn:
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not be *thick* enough together in life, to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

9. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.

He through a little window caſt his ſight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*

The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the wanding wood:
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough aſcent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Groſs; not thin.

It raiſed a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch thick-coated fruit, it would not *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will yield more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakſpeare*

THICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickeſt part, or time when any thing is thickeſt.

Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh fortreſs, in the *thick* of the duſt and mouk preſently entered his men. *Knolles*

2. A thicket; a place full of buſhes.

Miſts and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unſettled bogs. *Danton*

3. THICK *and thin*. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* he followed him *Hudibras.*

When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; faſt.

'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend ſo *thick*. *Denham.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet,
This way they move. *Dryden.*

2. Cloſely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er,
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſpring lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſeman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*

4. THICK *and threefold*. In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtr.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward.*

3. To condenſe; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat exceeding a little the heat of a human body, a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a threwd doubt, though it be but a dream,
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make cloſe or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow denſe or muddy.

Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To concrete; to be conſolidated.

Water ſtopt gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow cloſe or numerous.

The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

His ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward when the show'ry scuds arise,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Addison.*

THI'CKET. *n. f.* [Þiccet. Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shakspeare.*
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Thus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*
My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*
Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*
I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison.*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THI'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick.*]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters, otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THICK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. f.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake
Shakspeare.

THIEF. *n. f.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; Þeif, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thief*, and so appears to have been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*; so that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives.*]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakspeare.*

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I oblig'd by that t'assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders. *Dryden*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. f.* [*thief*, and *catch*,
THIEF-LEADER. } *lead*, *take.*] One
THIEF-TAKER. } whose business is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange*

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to 'scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser*
Do villany, do, since you profess to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakspeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*, for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakspeare*

THI'EVISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakspeare*

O *thievish* night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
The *thievish* God suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke:
Discover not the theft. *Addison*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. f.* [Þeoh, Saxon; *thieo*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Genesis.*

The flesh dissolv'd, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK. *pronoun.* [Þilc, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love?
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser.*

THILL. *n. f.* [Þille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. f.* [*thill* and *horse.*]
THI'LLER. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harness for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail. *Shakspeare.*

THI'MBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gauntlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakspeare.*
Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicularly to the horizon, have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*, which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme.*

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thime.* *Spenser*

THIN. *adj.* [Þinn, Saxon; *thunner*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisdom*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon*

Understand the same
Of fish within their wat'ry residence,
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner air.* *Milton.*

The waters of Borsthenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well meaning frugal ancestors. *Roscommon*

Thou art weak, and full of art to be;
Else how could he that loft ſeduce to ſin,
Whoſe fall has left the heav'nly nature thin? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and trailleſs fields;
The land no gold, the mine no ſilver yields. *Dryd.*

Thin on the tow'rs they ſtand; and ev'n thoſe few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæſar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and ſees
Mankind grown *thin* by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſ.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the ſenate *thin*! *Young*

4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind ſprung up. *Geneſis.*

5. Exile; ſmall.

I hear the groans of ghoſts;
Thin, hollow ſounds, and lamentable ſcreams. *Dryden*

6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addiſon.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender.

A ſlim, *thin* gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt; and when he had ſtuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin* ſown of people, by reaſon of the ſterility of the ſoil, and the natives being exhauſted in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Remove the ſwelling epithets, thick laid
As varniſh on a harlot's cheek; the reſt
Thin ſown with aught of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the ſpur that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe,
That laſt infirmity of noble mind,
To ſcorn delights, and love laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſhears,
And ſlits the *thin*-ſpun life. *Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbute hazle graffs receives,
And plumes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves. *Dryden*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make leſs thick.

The ſerum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous.

The hail againſt root and branch, never paſſed, till both houſes were ſufficiently *thinned* and ex'rawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*,
That ſuck the vital moiſture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæſar's ſword has made Rome's ſenate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addiſon.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the ſolar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, riſe to their airy ſeat. *Blackm.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; *Þin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it; as, *this is* thy *houſe*; thine *is this houſe*; *this houſe is* thine.

Thou haſt her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no ſuch daughter. *Shakſpeare.*

THING. *n. ſ.* [*Þing*, Sax. *ding*, Dut.]

1. Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me!
It is a common *thing*——
——Ha!
——To have a foolish wife. *Shakſpeare.*

The great maſter he found buſy in packing up his *things* againſt his departure. *Knolles.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* moſt holy. *Leviticus.*

Says the maſtiff, You devour the ſame *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to reſt ſatisfied in the beſt evidence for it which that kind of things will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, ſuppoſing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I ſhould bluſh to own ſo rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to ſhun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who underſtand any *thing* of wiſdom, may ſee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courſes. *Tillotſon.*

Princes, when they come to know the true ſtate of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is uſed in contempt.

I have a *thing* in proſe, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almoſt finiſhed: it will make a four ſhilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

See, ſons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh over-careful fathers
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakſpeare.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And ſcarcely known enough to be deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

Never any *thing* was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* ſighed, and, with a bleſſing expreſſed with the utmoſt vehemence, turned from me. *Addiſon.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more,
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I ſee thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my rapt heart. *Shakſpeare.*

To THINK. *v. n.* pret. *thought*. [*thankgan*, Gothick; *Þencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehenſion, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active, where it, with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, becauſe I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can diſcloſe to me? *Dryden.*

Thoſe who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the ſoul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itſelf conſtantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inſeparable from the ſoul, as actual extenſion is from the body. *Locke.*

Theſe are not matters to be ſlightly and ſuperficially *thought* upon. *Tillotſon.*

His experience of a good prince muſt give great ſatisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addiſon.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* beſt, only to their father's tribe ſhall they marry. *Numbers.*

I fear we ſhall not find
Thus long deſired king ſuch as was *thought*. *Daniel*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the goſpel terms of ſalvation, without ever ſo much as intending, in any ſerious and deliberate manner, either to know them, or keep them. *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'ſt* to help me, and ſuch thanks I give
As one near death to thoſe that wiſh him live.
Shakſpeare.

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something ſince his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His nighted life. *Shakſpeare.*

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet*

Thoſe who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muſe; to meditate.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think much, ſpeak little, and in ſighing figh. *Dryden*

6. To recollect; to obſerve.

We are come to have the warrant.
——Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakſpeare*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Nehemiah*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are ſafe. *Swift.*

8. To conſider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himſelf, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Bentley.*

9. *To* THINK *on*. To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift.*

10. *To* THINK *of*. To eſtimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of aſſent. *Locke*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Corinthians.*
Nor *think* ſuperfluous others aid. *Milton.*
Think nought a trifle, though it ſmall appear
Young.

2. To believe; to eſteem.

Nor *think* ſuperfluous others aid. *Milton*

3. *To* THINK *much*. To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton*

If we conſider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reaſon to *think much* to ſacrifice to him our deareſt intereſts in this world. *Tillotſon*

4. *To* THINK *ſcorn*. To diſdain.

He *thought ſcorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Eſther.*

5. { *Me* THINKETH. It ſeems to me. }
{ *Me* THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

Theſe are anomalous phraſes of long continuance and great authority, but not eaſily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third perſon, ſeems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as ſignifying *to cauſe to think*; or has the ſenſe of *ſeems*, *methinks it ſeems to me*.

Me thought I ſaw the grave where Laura lay
Sidney.

Me thinketh the running of the foremoſt is like that of Ahimaaz. *2 Samuel*

THI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice muſt ſettle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good muſician by a lecture on the art of muſick as a coherent *thinker*, or cloſe reaſoner, by a ſet of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured noſe, deep *thinkers* would impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING. *n. ſ.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakſpeare.*

If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His thinkings are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakspeare.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my thinking, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] a man, to my thinking, very likely to get a [illegible] widow. *Addison.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is generally opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood. *Brown.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *thin.*]
1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

The [illegible] holes and sides, [illegible] thinness of the [illegible]. *Bacon.*

Not [illegible], but an extension,
Like gold to airy thinness beat. *Donne.*

[illegible] transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton.*

[illegible] depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great thinness and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the thinness of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the thinness of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

The [illegible] creatures that spring from honour the [illegible], and quickly feel the thinness of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðpidda, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time. I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

THIRD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part.

[illegible] and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðyplian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill*. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *n. s.* [ðypꞅt, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]
1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst of* worldly good,
Entic'd us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had *of* knowledge. *Milton.*

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst of* praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst after* happiness, or after a full beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðypꞅtan, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isaiah.*
The people *thirsted* there *for* water. *Exodus.*
They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.

My soul *thirsteth for* the living God. *Psalms.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus *for* gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thirst.*] The state of being thirsty.

[illegible] *thirstiness* or a [illegible] appetite to drink in the [illegible]. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðypꞅtig, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judges.*

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire; as, blood *thirsty*.

THI'RTEEN. *adj.* [ðpeotyne, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon.*

THI'RTEENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðpeoteoða, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me beseem. *Beaum. Psyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðpittegoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More would wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðpittig, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
— Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakesp.*

The [illegible] *thirty* eight [illegible]. *Addison.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiꞅ, Saxon.]
1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nym had more valour than *this*; yet they were both hanged; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakspeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakspeare.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove. *Shakspeare.*

Must I endure all *this*? *Shakspeare.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Genesis.*

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Genesis.*

3. *This* is used for *this time.*

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryd.*

4. The last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that.*

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that the wav'ring sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas, and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdness talked of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mothers rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other.*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues
What, if he gain'd, he could not use:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. s.* [ðiꞅtel, Saxon; *distel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the [illegible] on the branches, and are [illegible], for the most part, [illegible]. *Miller.*

The roots of [illegible]
Two roods of [illegible]
A rock my pillow, and green [illegible] my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs. *Shakesp.*

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.
— There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shakesp.*

Thorns also and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton.*

Rough *thistles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryd.*

Rie grafs will kill *thiftles.* *Mortimer.*

THI'STLE, *golden. n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiftle.*] Overgrown with thiftles.

Wide o'er the *thiftly* lawn as fwells the breeze,
A whitening flower of vegetable down
Amaffing floats. *Thomfon.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [Dıðep, Sax.]

1. To that place: oppofed to *hither.*

We're coming *th ther.* *Shakfpeare*
The gods, when they defended, hither
From heav'n did always chufe their way;
And therefore we may boldly fay,
That 'tis the way too *thither.* *Cowley*
When, like a bridegroom from the eaft, the Sun
Sets forth, *he thither,* whence he came, doth run
Denham.
There Phœnix and Ulyffes watch the prey,
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryd.*

2. To that end, to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; fo far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *a rd.*] Toward that place.

Ne would he tafte the propounce *thatherward*
Approach, albe his drowfy den were next. *Spenfer.*
Madam, he's gone to ferve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward,* for thence we came.
Shakfpeare
By quick inftinctive motion, up I fprang,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton*
The foolish beafts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footfteps of their journey *thitherward,* but not the like of their return *L'Eftrange*
A tuft of daifies on a flow'ry lay
They law, and *thitherward* they bent their way
Dryden

THO'*adv.* [Donne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenfer.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Amfw.*

THONG. *n. f.* [Spang, Dpong, Saxon.] A ftrap, or ftring of leather.

The Lutcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the fling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*
The ancient ceftus only conſiſted of fo many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon*
The fmiths and armourers on paltreys ride,
And nails for looten'd fpears, and *thongs* for fhields provide. *Dryden*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax,* Latin.] Belonging to the breaſt.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus,* Latin.] Relating to the bed.

The puniſhment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation *Ayliffe*

THORN. *n. f.* [*thaurus,* Gothick; Dopn, Saxon; *doorne,* Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.

Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth *Geneſis.*
The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Micah.*

2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troubleſome.

The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THORNBACK. *n. f.* [*raia clavata,* Latin.] A ſea fiſh.

The *thornback,* when dried, taſtes of ſal ammoniac *Arbuthnot*

THO'RNBUT. *n. f.* [*rhombus aculeatus,* Lat.] A ſort of ſea fiſh, *Ainſworth*; which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A bait of the loſt.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn.*]

1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, ſweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*
The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His briſtled back a trench'd horror wood;
His briſtled back a trench'd horror ſpread appears. *Dryd*
The water in which it did lie was told
A *thorny* or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*
They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dulike againſt the perſon
Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakſp.*
Sad hopeleſs fears, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and ſtinging hate. *Young*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenſer.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]

1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.

2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
With all true faith. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough,* the prepoſition commonly *through.*]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off *Spenſer.*
He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform ſome, whom he reſolved never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*
A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*
A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*
How can I call a general diſregard and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Paſſing through.

Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare.*]

1. A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakſpeare.*
His body is a paſſable carcaſe, if it be not hurt
it is a *thoroughfare* for ſteel, if it be not hurt.
Shakſpeare
The ungrateful perſon is a mouſer, which is all throat and belly, a kind of *thoroughfare,* or common ſhore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South.*
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or ſtaring fools, or cutting in.
A *thoroughfare* of news, where fame deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies.
Dryden.

2. Power of paſſing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of eaſy *thoroughfare.* *Milton.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully.

Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly.* *Shakſpeare.*
We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden*
One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*
They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them *Atterbury.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a bad ſenſe.

When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt clauſe, the ableſt of thoſe who were reckoned the moſt ſtaunch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced, commonly, finiſhed in ill.

Our *thoroughſped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and projectors, are moſt highly uſeful to princes. *Swift*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perſeverance alone can carry us *thoroughſtitch.*
L'Eſtrange

THORP. *n. ſ. Thorp, throp, threp, trop, trop,* are all from the Saxon, Dopp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*

1. The plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death
Shakſpeare
Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
Of Helicon; we therefore may ſuppoſe
Thoſe made not poets, but the poets *thoſe. Ben Johnſon*
The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* of others
Cheyne

2. *Thoſe* refers to the former, *theſe* to the latter noun.

Neither their ſighs nor tears are true,
Thoſe idly blow, *theſe* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But ſighs and tears have ſexes too. *Cowley*

THOU. *pronoun.* [Du, Saxon; *du,* Dutch, in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee,* De, Saxon; in the plural *ye,* ge, Saxon, in the oblique caſes plural *you,* eop, Saxon.] *You* is now commonly uſed for the nominative plural.

1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.

Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch
thee,
I have *thee* not, and yet I ſee *thee* ſtill
Art *thou* not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakſpeare*
I am as like to call *thee* ſo again,
To ſpit on *thee* again, to ſpurn *thee* too.
If *thou* will lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakſpeare*
Thou, if there be a *thou* in this hate town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to brawl,
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And trembles againſt it with a full-blown tail. *Dryden*

2. It is uſed only in very familiar or ſolemn language. When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiours, we ſay *you*; but in ſolemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou.*

[Familiar.]

Here's to *thee,* Duck. *Congreve*

[Solemn.]

For though in dreadful whirls we hurl'd
High on the broken wave,
I know *thou* wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave *Addiſon*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.

I taunt him with the licence of ink, if thou *thou'ſt* him ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs *Shakſpeare*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [Deah, Sax. *thauh,* Gothick.]

1. Notwithſtanding that; although.

Not that I ſo affirm, *though* ſo it ſeem *Milton*
The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart reſound
And guard itſelf, *though* but a child it made *Waller*
I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared for thoſe that love him, *though* they be

such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts.*

2. As THOUGH. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was as *though* it budded. *Genesis.*

3. It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*

A good cause would do well *though*,
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT. The preterit and participle passive of *think*.

I told him what I *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *n. s.* [from the preterit of *To think*.]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*. *Pope.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other, and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

[illegible] most dangerous fault,
[illegible] or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

8. [illegible]

[illegible] you are *thoughts* [illegible] *Jeremiah.*

[illegible] *Milton.*

9. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] will come to nought,
[illegible] must be seen in *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. *1 Samuel.*

[illegible] was put in a tile, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The man descry
Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a loose term, but is used by good writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink to the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attemperated with spirits of wine. *Bacon.*

My [illegible] and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In useful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtful*.]

1. Deep meditation.

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness* and intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought*.]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks, that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtless*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakspeare.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. s.* [ðusend, Sax. *duysend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight. *Spenser.*

For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the heralds roll,
Where thou shalt rarely find a conspicuous race,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he resolutes himself by penance, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Spectator.*

How many *thousand* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment? *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand; proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they had received. *Swift.*

THOWL. *n. s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsw.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. s.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom*. *Sidney.*

He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
— Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom*. *Sandys.*

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered in together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRALL. *n. s.* [ðræl, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

For tho' the son, he conquer'd, sell in meed,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*

Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakspeare.*

The two delinquents,
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shakspeare.*

I know I'm one of Nature's little kings,
Yet to the least and vilest [illegible] *Davies.*

That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her [illegible] land
And sish brought [illegible] and all
That richly furnish'd [illegible], he fell in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep. *Chapman.*

And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.

Let me be a slave t' atchieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakspeare.*

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.
Donne.

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle*.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [Þerscan, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.
This is written variously *thrash* or *thresh*, but *thresh* is agreeable to etymology.
First *thresh* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakspeare.*
Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judges.*
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood. *2 Samuel.*
In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thresh* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion, such as that of running or *threshing*. *Ray.*
Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what feed you can. *Mortimer*

2. To beat; to drub.
Thou trusty valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a barbarian slave. *Shakspeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.
I rather would be Mevius, *thresh* for crumbs
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscribed the second, should be mine
Dryden

THRA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn.
Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends
Shakspeare.
Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrasher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged.
Locke.

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.
In vain the hinds the *threshing floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden*
Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryd.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thrasio*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakspeare*

THRAVE. *n. s.* [Þrap, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.

THREAD. *n. s.* [Þpad, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]
1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.
Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shak.*
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*
Though need mug'd me never so,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman.*
He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single *thread* of hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread* betwixt flattery and ill manners. *L'Estrange.*
2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.
The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*
The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure, diseases are to us as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pass through with a thread.
The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels *Sharp.*
2. To pass through; to pierce through.
Thus out of season *threading* dark eyed night
Shakspeare.
Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the navel of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates *Shakspeare*
THREA'DBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare*.]
1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads.
Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware
Spenser.
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it, so he had need, for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shakspeare.*
Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden.*
He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak,
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*
A Thracian slave the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* suppliants, and with pride
His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd.
Harte.
2. Worn out; trite.
A hungry lean fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakspeare.*
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling them subject fully and closely. *Swift.*
If the understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child.*
THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.
Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.
Shakspeare.

To THREAP. *v. n.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*

THREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.
There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.
Shakspeare.
The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*
Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.
Milton

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [Þpeatian, Sax.
To THRE'ATEN. } *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.
1. To menace; to denounce evil.
Death to be wish'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton*
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil. It has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to*, if a verb.
What *threat* you me *with* telling of the king?
Tell him, and spare not. *Shakspeare.*
That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts.*
The void profound
Wide gaping, and *with* utter loss of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*
This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action.
Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended spear.
Dryden.
The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore.
Dryden.

THRE'ATENER. *n. s.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens.
Be furring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakspeare.*
The fruit it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner*. *Milton.*

THRE'ATENING. *n. s.* [from *threaten*.] A menace; a denunciation of evil.
Æneas their assault and outrage did abide,
And thus to Lautus loud with friendly *threatnings* cry'd. *Dryden.*
How impossible would it be for a master, that thus intercedeth with God for his servants, to use any unkind *threatenings* towards them, to chide and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and pass them only as the dregs of the creation? *Hall.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner.
The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before, I speak, too *threatningly* replies *Shak.*

THRE'ATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious.
Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them lad death do hide.
Spenser.

THREE. *adj.* [Þpie, Sax. *drie*, Dut. *tre*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Latin.]
1. Two and one.
Prove this a prosp'rous day, the *three*-nooked world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare.*
If you speak *three* words, it will *three*-score support you the whole *three* words *Locke.*
Great Atreus' sons, Tydides first above,
With *three*-eg'd Nestor. *Cowley.*
Jove hurls the *three* fork'd thunder from above
Addison
These *three* and *three* with other bands we tye.
Pope.
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day.
Dryden.
A stuart needle, such as glovers use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies
Sharp.
2. Proverbially, a small number.
Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool, I am no beast
Shakspeare.
A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three* hair'd filthy, worsted stocking knave. *Shakspeare.*

THREEFOLD. *adj.* [Þpeogeald, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.
A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Locke.*
By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten of both the former, and the obedience to this was duty. *Raleigh.*
A *threefold* off'ring to his altar brings,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope.*

THREEPENCE. *n. s.* [*three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at three pence.
A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*
Laying a counstick, I made an essay at the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter *Burnet.*

THREEPENNY. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

THREEPILE. *n. s.* [*three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shakspeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece:
I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; spruce affectation. *Shaksp.*

THREESCO'RE. *adj.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shaksp.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood;
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *n. s.* [θρηνῳδία.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. s.* [properly *thrasher.*]

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*

THRE'SHING. See *To* THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands
Lest on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. s.* [þerxpald, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met the well did enterprize. *Spenser.*

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shaksp.*

Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* t' have sat watch
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd? *Milton.*

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

There sought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW. The preterit of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*;
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowley.*

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were *thrift*, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakspeare.*

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The reformable seem to love no longer, or wishe to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus heaven, though all sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Comarte after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains, but *thriftiness* to save. *Spenser.*

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers. *Spenser.*

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold. *Shaksp.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakspeare.*

Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shaksp.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [þyrlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*

A servant, that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare.*

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake,
Even at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shaksp.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakspeare.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakspeare.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly, *thrived*; part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdden, to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Islandick, *to increase.*] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shaksp.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O sons! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle state between their spring and their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal cross'd. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriving* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden.*

A little hope—but I have none,
On air the poor cameleons *thrive*;
Deny'd even that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy down to this very day. *Atterbury.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who, ſcatter'd *thro'* the world, in exile mourn? *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃoꞇe, ðꞃoꞇa, Sax.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakſpeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakſpeare.*
Lariſſa's gutturals convulſ'd his *throat*;
He ſmooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of ſulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

Theſe bred up amongſt the Engliſhmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenſer.*

A trumpeter that was made priſoner, when the ſoldiers were about *to cut his throat*, ſays, Why ſhould you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.* [from θορυβεῖν, *Minſhew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs.

Here may his head lye on my *throbbing* breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's iſſue ever reign? *Shakſpeare.*

'Twas the claſh of ſwords: my troubled heart
Is ſo caſt down, and ſunk amidſt its ſorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every ſound. *Addiſon.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you ſhall ſtrain me in your folding arms! *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneuriſm, the blood being choaked in by the contuſed fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation.

She ſigh'd from bottom of her wounded breaſt,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

Thou talk'ſt like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul
That pants and reaches after diſtant good. *Addiſon.*

THROE. *n. ſ.* [from ðꞃopian, *to ſuffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. It is likewiſe written *throw*.

Lucina lent not me her aid,
But took me in my *throws*. *Shakſpeare.*

His [illegible] and practi[illegible] tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his de[illegible] coſt him moſt *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell.*

My womb pregnant and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain;
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.

O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, ſo lies it ever low. *Spenſer.*

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their aches, loſſes,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakſpeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim
A matter from thee, and a birth, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakſpeare.*

THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.]

1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.

Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakſpeare.*

Th' eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuſes of the age. *Davenant.*

2. The ſeat of a biſhop.

Biſhops preached on the ſteps of the alter ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne*. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakſpeare.*

True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enſhrin'd
In fleſhly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

He *thron'd* in glaſs, and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃanᵹ, Saxon; from ðꞃinᵹan, *to preſs*.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs*. *Shakſpeare.*

A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring vollies float,
And roul themſelves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find,
I with the *throng* of great and good
Made it leſs eaſily underſtood. *Waller.*

With ſtudious thought obſerv'd th' illuſtrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they paſs'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have ſeen
The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakſpeare.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My ſon! *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll ſay, thou haſt gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakſpeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee. *Luke.*

All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃoſꞇle, Sax.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakſpeare.*

The black-bird and *throſtel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe; the larinx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakſpeare.*

As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Receiving from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam. *Dryden.*

The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
For thou haſt not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE. The preterit of *thrive*.

England never *throve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuꞃh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole maſs or compaſs.

He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting paſſage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By tranſmiſſion.

Through theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple.*

Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes; they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in conſequence of.

The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt falls, the weak *through* ſmart. *Spenſer.*

Something you may deſerve of him *through* me. *Shakſpeare.*

By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth; and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe droppeth through. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the goſpel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace, and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or ſide to the other.

You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakſpeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed fatire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldh.*
To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

8. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpoſe; to the final concluſion.
Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he follows it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through*. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.
A *through-bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Clar.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides.
That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide, are enemies to the art. *Wotton*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.
The light ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw. *Spenſ.*
For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* ſatisfied with compleat cheare. *Chapm.*
Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs. *Bacon*
No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon*

2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.
Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of.
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy, about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the deſeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon*
O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it!
Ben Jonſon.
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war. *Atterb.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* ſpeculators in thoſe great theories *More.*

To THROW. *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown*. [Þpapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling: to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force.
Perſeus *threw* down upon the Turks fire and ſcalding oil. *Knolles.*
Shimei *threw* ſtones at him, and caſt duſt. *2 Sam.*
A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark.*
He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements. *Milton.*
Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left ſome ſullinge behind. *Decay of Piety.*
Arioſto, in his voyage of Aſtolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two ſwans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readineſs to ſecure the beſt, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*
When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow. *Pope.*
The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to thoſe buſy ſpirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ſhip ſail on, while he diverts himſelf with thoſe innocent amuſements. *Spectator.*

2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force, or negligence.
To threat'n the ſtubborn ſinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, againſt the ſtorm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his comb'rous cloak away.
Dryden
The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addiſon.*
Labour calls the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Spectator*
Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthleſs and depraved part of mankind from thoſe conſpicuous ſtations to which they have been advanced. *Spectator*
The iſland Inarime contains, within the compaſs of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a moſt romantick confuſion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelеſly, or in haſte.
His majeſty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and abundance of tears, the loſs of an excellent ſervant. *Clarendon.*
At th' approach of night
On the firſt friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or reſts his head upon a rock till morn. *Addiſon.*

4. To venture at dice.
Learn more than thou trowelſt,
Set leſs than thou *throweſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To caſt; to ſtrip; to put off.
There the ſnake *throws* the enamell'd ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in *Shakſpeare.*

6. To emit in any careleſs or vehement manner.
To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth *Shakſp.*
One of the Greek orator's antagoniſts, reading over the oration that procured his baniſhment, and ſeeing his friends admire it, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out ſuch a ſtorm of eloquence. *Addiſon.*
There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on ſuch a practice, the very deſcription of it carries refutation. *Watts.*

7. To ſpread in haſte.
O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veſt he *threw*,
And iſſued like a god to mortal view. *Pope*

8. To overturn in wreſtling.
If the ſinner ſhall not only wreſtle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win to complete a victory over his conſcience, that all the conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, he is too ſtrong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to ſend by force.
Myſelf diſtreſt, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Aſia *thrown*,
In Libyan deſarts wander thus alone *Dryden.*
When ſeamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coaſt in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unleſs they obſerve it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addiſon*
Poor youth! how canſt thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'ſt not half the love he bears thee. *Addiſon.*

10. To make to act at a diſtance.
Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct regard. *Shakſpeare.*

11. To repoſe.
In time of temptation be not buſy to diſpute, but rely upon the concluſion, and *throw* yourſelf upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.
A new title, or an unſuſpected ſucceſs, *throws* us out of ourſelves, and in a manner deſtroys our identity. *Addiſon.*
To *throw* his language more out of proſe, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Latin.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Amſworth.*

14. *To* THROW *away*. To loſe; to ſpend in vain.
He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To *throw* herſelf *away* on fools and knaves.
Otway.
In vain on ſtudy time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know.
Denham
A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing elſe than upon a garden on wet or moiſt ground. *Temple.*
Had we but laſting youth and time to ſpare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war.
Dryden
He ſigh'd, breath'd ſhort, and wou'd have ſpoke,
But was too haſte to *threw away* the time.
Dryden.
The next in place and puniſhment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their ſouls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſubmit'd their fate.
Dryden.
In poetry the expreſſion beautifies the deſign: if it be vicious or unpleaſing, the coſt of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*
The well-meaning man ſhould rather conſider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*
She *threw away* her money upon roaring buffoons that went about the ſtreets. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject.
He that will *throw away* a good book becauſe not aſſiſted, is more curious to pleaſe his eye than underſtanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe.
It can but ſhew
Like one of Juno's dignities; and,
When things ſucceed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.
Ben Jonſon.
He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that queſtion, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down*. To ſubvert; to overturn.
Muſt one raſh word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years,
Thus the reward of a whole life of ſervice? *Addiſon.*

18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel.
The ſalts and oils in the animal body, as ſoon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal diſtempers *Arbuthnot.*

19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject; to diſcard: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance*.
'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occaſion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden.*
Can there be any reaſon why the bondſhold of God alone ſhould *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other bonds are beſt governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.
She *throws out* thrilling ſhrieks, and ſhocking cries. *Spenſer.*
The gods in bounty work up ſtorms about us,
That give mankind occaſion to exert
Their hidden ſtrength, and *throw* it into practice
Virtues which ſhun the day. *Addiſon*

21. *To* THROW *out*. To diſtance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, ſhow
A virtue that has caſt me at a diſtance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the purſuits of honour? *Addiſon.*

22. *To* Throw *out.* To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out,* they were content ſhould enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* Throw *out.* To reject; to exclude.

The oddneſs of the propoſition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out.* *Swift.*

24. *To* Throw *up.* To reſign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too ſoon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gameſters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unneceſſary vexation in playing it out. *Addiſon.*

Life we muſt not part with fooliſhly: it muſt not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor ſacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* Throw *up.* To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cauſe by the ſubſtances the patient *throws up.* *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is uſed with great latitude; but in all its uſes, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning ſome notion of haſte or violence.

To Throw. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* Throw *about.* To caſt about; to try expedients.

Now unto deſpair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw.* *Spenſer.*

Throw. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing.

The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and ſo right a *throw*
Made at our ſhip, that juſt before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a ſtone, and, riſing to the *throw*
He ſent it in a whirlwind at the foe:
A tow'r aſſaulted by ſo rude a ſtroke,
With all its lofty battlements had ſhook. *Addiſon.*

2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakſpeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's miſſing his caſt when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happineſs, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw.* *South.*

Suppoſe any particular order of the alphabet to be aſſigned, and the twenty-four letters caſt at a venture, ſo as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one againſt any ſingle *throw,* that the aſſigned order will not be caſt. *Bentley.*

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honeſt men pay all. *Young.*

3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a ſubtile ground,
I've tumbled paſt the *throw;* and in his praiſe
Have, almoſt, ſtamp'd the leaſing. *Shakſpeare.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's *throw* from the ſouth ſide of the iſland. *Addiſon.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold,
Ne ſhield defend the thunder of his *throws.* *Spenſer.*

5. Effort; violent ſally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe.* See Throe.

The moſt pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without ſome pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind priſon. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendſhip wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth,
Which to the wond'ring world I ſhall diſcloſe,
Or, if he fail me, periſh in my *throws.* *Dryden.*

Thro'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *throw.*] One that throws.

Fate, againſt thy better diſpoſition,
Hath made thy perſon for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakſpeare.*

Thrum. *n. ſ.* [*thraum,* Iſlandick, the end of any thing.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarſe yarn.

There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakſpeare.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum,*
Quail, cruſh, conclude and quell. *Shakſpeare.*

All moſs hath here and there little ſtalks, beſides the low *thrum.* *Bacon.*

Would our *thrum*-capp'd anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt? *King.*

To Thrum. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely.

Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the ſqueaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Thrush. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃyꞅc, Saxon; *turdus,* Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſinging bird.

Of ſinging-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thruſhes.* *Carew.*

Pain, and a fine *thruſh,* have been ſeverally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [from *thruſt:* as we ſay, a *puſh;* a breaking out.] By this name are called ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are juſt the ſame in the inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the inſide of the bowels like a cruſt: the nearer they approach to a white colour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To Thrust. *v. a.* [*truſito,* Lat.]

1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies.

Thruſt in thy ſickle, and reap. *Revelations.*

2. To puſh; to move with violence; to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things.

They ſhould not only not be *thruſt* out, but alſo have eſtates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenſer.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unleſs he ſeek to *thruſt* you out by force. *Shakſpeare.*

Lock up my doors, and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then,
Nor *thruſt* your head into the publick ſtreets. *Shakſpeare.*

When the aſs ſaw the angel, ſhe *thruſt* herſelf unto the wall, and cruſht Balaam's foot. *Numbers.*

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thruſt* out all your right eyes. 1 *Samuel.*

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thruſt* her away. 2 *Kings.*

The prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppreſſion to *thruſt* them out. *Iſaiah.*

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven ſhalt be *thruſt* down to hell. *Luke.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of ſpeech, but as of mean birth ſo prone to *thruſt* forwards the ruin of great perſons, in this manner ſpake. *Hayward.*

They
In hate of kings ſhall caſt anew the frame,
And *thruſt* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To juſtify his threat, he *thruſts* aſide
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtab.

Phineas *thruſt* both of them through. *Numbers.*

4. To compreſs.

He *thruſt* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judges.*

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thruſting* on. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I ſay? How dare you *thruſt* yourſelves
Into my private meditations? *Shakſpeare.*

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thruſting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakſpeare.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took phyſick from any one who had taken on himſelf the name of phyſician, or *thruſt* himſelf into that employment? *Locke.*

To Thrust. *v. n.*

1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But, when in heav'n, I'll ſtand next Hercules,
And *thruſt* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude.

Not all,
Who like intruders *thruſt* into their ſervice,
Participate their ſacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To puſh forward; to come violently, to throng; to preſs.

Young, old, *thruſt* there,
In mighty concourſe. *Chapman.*

The miſerable men which ſhrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and preſently ſlain, and freſh men ſtill *thruſt* on. *Knolles.*

Thrust. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with ſuch a witty fury to purſue him with blows and *thruſts,* that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his ſafety. *Sidney.*

That *thruſt* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'ſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance purſues,
And often reaches, and his *thruſts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Aſſault; attack.

There is one *thruſt* at your pure, pretended mechaniſm. *More.*

Thru'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt.*] He that thruſts.

Thru'stle. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſh.*] The thruſh; the throſtle.

No *thruſtles* ſhrill the bramble-buſh forſake,
No chirping lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay.*

To Thryfa'llow. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in ſummer.

Thryfallow betime for deſtroying her weed,
Leſt thiſtle and docke fal a blooming and ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

Thumb. *n. ſ.* [ðuma, Sax.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb,*
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakſpeare.*

When he is drest you will wear him in thumb rings, as the Turks did Sandys. *Dryden.*

Egypt was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their thumbs when they shoot their arrows. *Browne.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppolite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them leverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray.*

To THUMB. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twift of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

In *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBSTAL. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *ftall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with fomething blunt.

And blund'ring ſtill with ſmarting rump,
He gave the knight's ſteed ſuch a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow ſides the rattling *thumps* refound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruiſes might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addiſon.*

The watchman gave ſo great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd and *thump'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

A ſtone
Levell'd ſo right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with ſuch a force,
As almoſt beat him off his horſe. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER. *n. f.* [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *n. f.* [Ƿunðen, Ƿunor, Sax. *dunder*, Swediſh; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbrock.*

2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and lightning the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer ſhoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakſp.*

The revenging gods
'Gainſt parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakſpeare.*

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath ſpent his ſhafts, and ceaſes now
To bellow through the vaſt and boundleſs deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold
Nor ſhield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenſer.*

Here will we face this ſtorm of inſolence,
Nor fear the noiſy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burſt, and ſpend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for 's power to *thunder.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe.

So ſoon as ſome few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the ſubjects hearts, he ſoon ſhewed no baſeneſs of ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder,*
And Hercules' two pillars ſtanding near
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenſer.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black fleet the whelming billow ſpread,
Burſt o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noiſe and terrour.

Oracles ſevere
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we muſt appeaſe
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who ſhould down. *Shakſpeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been ſo ſevere a puniſhment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thoſe *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden.

The moſt remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius ſending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greateſt confirmation of the ſtory of the Chriſtian legion. *Addiſon.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly eccleſiaſtical.

He ſeverely threatens ſuch with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Explotion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did ſcorn the ſimple ſparrow's pace,
Proud of his higheſt ſervice, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenſer.*

When ſome dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire ſhoots ſwiftly through the ſky;
Strikes and conſumes ere ſence it does appear,
And, by the ſudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When ſuddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghoſts,
Accuſe the *thunderer*, whoſe bolt you know
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coaſts? *Shakſp.*

Had the old Greeks diſcover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of your god;
On that ſmall iſland they had look'd with ſcorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born.
Waller.

When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods, that ſhar'd his proſp'rous ſtate,
All ſuffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer*'s fate. *Dryden.*

THU'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.

Look in and ſee each bliſsful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milt.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *ſhower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at laſt it comes like a *thundershower*, full of ſulphur and darkneſs, with a terrible crack. *Stilling fleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, eſpecially if hail falls, the ſultry weather below directing the wind one way and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flaſh,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderſtone.* *Shakſpeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*]

1. To blaſt or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderſtricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he raiſ'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderſtruck.* *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderſtruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high atteſt was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*

'Tis ſaid that *thunderſtruck* Enceladus
Lies ſtretch'd ſupine. *Addiſon.*

2. To aſtoniſh with any thing terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be ſo *thunderſtrooke*
With ſuch a voice. *Chapman.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thuriſer*, Latin.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe.

The ſeveral acts of worſhip which are required to be performed to images are proceſſions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deoſculations, and oblations. *Stilling fleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. f.* [*thorſgday*, Daniſh; from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin; yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferiour deities, to him. *Stilling fleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [Ƿur, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wiſe.

It cannot be that they who ſpeak *thus*, ſhould *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling aſked who he was?
Who lifting up his head, him anſwer'd *thus.* *Spenſ.*

I returned with ſimilar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus.* *Shakſpeare.*

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be ſafely *thus.* *Shakſpeare.*

I have ſinned againſt the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joſhua.*

The Romans uſed a like wiſe endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiſer ſtrain, making conſcord a deity; *thus* ſeeking peace, not by an outſi, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs, is nothing elſe but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* poſited, is falſe. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majeſty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, becauſe I know thy temper
Is inſolent. *Dryden.*

Thus in the triumphs of ſoft peace I reign.
Dryden.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began.
Dryden.

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counſellor of ſtate in Spain ſaid to his maſter, I will tell your majeſty *thus* much for your comfort, your majeſty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own miniſters. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wiſe, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very heathens; *thus* peaceable among themſelves, though without grace, *thus* peaceable by wiſe nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He ſaid, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.
Milton.

Thus much concerning the firſt earth, and its production and form. *Burnet.*

No man reaſonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he muſt pretend to know all things. *Tillotſon.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up thus far, firmly persevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [þaccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shakspeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwacked.* *Arbuthnot*

THWACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks.* *Addison.*

THWART. *adj.* [ðpyp, Sax. *dwars*, Dut.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

You stream of light, a thousand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shaksp.*

Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakspeare.*

The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryd.*

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addison.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares opprest,
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTING. *n. s.* [from *thwart.*] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou.* See THOU.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

These are *thy* works, parent of good! *Milton.*

THYINE *wood. n. s.* A precious wood.

The merchandise of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Revelations.*

THYME. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme.* *Dryd.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self.*]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakspeare.*

It must and shall be so; content *thyself.* *Shaksp.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A
TIA'RA. } dress for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton.*

This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies. *Dryden.*

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclos'd, as better drest:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert*

TICK. *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick.* *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dut.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. s.* The same with *tick.*
TI'CKING. } A sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds! *Shakspeare.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot rule my spleen,
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inward in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TI'CKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown.

When the last O Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungannon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser.*

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shaksp.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shak.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *ticklish.*] The state of being ticklish.

TI'CKTACK. *n. s.* [*tric-trac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [tybben, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *n. s.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

To TI'DDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To use
To TI'DDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *n. s.* [tyb, Saxon; *tyd*, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*

They two forth passing
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd
That in it golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the kalendar? *Shakspeare.*
At new-year's *tide* following, the king chose him master of the horse. *Watton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.
That motion of the water called *tides*, is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.
As in the *tides* of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course.
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakspeare.*
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide*. *Milton.*
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*
Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.
Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.
When from his dint the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid, and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.
Employments will be in the hands of English men; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS. *n. s.* [tiban, Saxon, *to happen*, *to betide*; *tidende*, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.
When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*
I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shakspeare.*
They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* doth thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*
The messengers of these glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tide*, Islandick.]
1. Seasonable.
If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tusser.*
2. Neat; ready.
Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay.*
3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for *untidy*.
Thou whorson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakspeare.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.
Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Samuel.*
Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles.*
2. To knit; to complicate.
We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*
3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.
In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*
The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*
Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*
4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up* intensive.
Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakspeare.*
Melantius, stay,
You have my promise; and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword. *Waller.*
Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*
5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.
Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hooker.*
It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he 'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakspeare.*
Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*
They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*
Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*
No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*
The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*
They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*
A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*
6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; fastening.
2. Bond; obligation.
The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*
No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*
3. A knot of hair.
The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. s.* [*tiere*, *tiesire*, old French; *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.
Formosus, in his scholer, did charged a *tier* of great ordinance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. s.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.
Go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben Jonson.*
Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TI'ERCET. *n. s.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. s.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]
1. Liquor; drink.
I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*
2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY. *n. s.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr. *Skinner.*] Very thin silk.
The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIGE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, *Shakspeare.*
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare.*
Has the fleer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
1. Tense; close; not loose.
If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon.*
I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot.*
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.
A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unveils the flask. *Dryden.*
The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*
Dress her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Cloſely; not looſely.
2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, ſirrah, bear you theſe letters tightly;
Sail like my pinnace to theſe golden ſhores. *Shakſ.*

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I ſay, go *tightly* to your buſineſs; you have coſt me much. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tight*.]
1. Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs.

The bones are inflexible; which ariſes from the greatneſs of the number of corpuſcles that compoſe them, and the firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward.*

2. Neatneſs.

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigreſs*, that ſeveral ſpots riſe in her ſkin when ſhe is angry. *Addiſon.*

TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik*, Swediſh; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, French.]
1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the ſweat cloſe kept, and ſomewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakſpeare* the name of a dog, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakſpeare.*

TILE. *n. ſ.* [tigle Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*

Earth turned into brick ſerveth for building as ſtone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milton.*

Worſe than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worſe
Than thouſand padders was the poet's curſe. *Dryden.*

Tile pins made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To **TILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles.

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories;
A lyric ode would ſlate; a catch
Wou'd *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which *tile* this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

TILER. *n. ſ.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

A Flemiſh *tiler*, falling from the top of a houſe upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood proſecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would ſerve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge ſaid to him, he ſhould go up to the top of the houſe, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the houſe-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jeſus. *Luke.*

TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box in a ſhop.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty cheſts in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Sax.] To the time of.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

Pleaſure not known *till now*. *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was deſert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*
1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the ſavage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Ariſtotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate ſo long *till* you make ſome act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this ſtrange pitch their high aſſertions flew,
Till Nature's ſelf ſcarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goddeſs, ſpread thy reign *till* Iſis' elders reel. *Pope.*

To **TILL.** *v. a.* [tilian, Saxon; *teulen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough.

This paradiſe I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton.*

The huſbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honeſt buſineſs that is neceſſary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable ſervice unto God. *Law.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are ſo hilly, that the oxen can hardly take ſure footing. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till*.] Huſbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to ſpare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A ſweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad ſoil, and to remedy the waſte. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whoſe harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harveſt of the ſoil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moſes intimates; but whether beſtowed on all, or only upon ſome parts of that earth, as alſo what ſort of *tillage* that was, is not expreſſed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *till*.]
1. Huſbandman; ploughman.

They bring in ſea-ſand partly after their nearneſs to the places, and partly by the good huſbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of ſheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Geneſis.*

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, ſad gueſt!
Canker or locuſt hurtful to infeſt
The blade; while huſks elude the *tiller's* care,
And eminence of want diſtinguiſhes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.
3. The horſe that goes in the thill. Properly THILLER.
4. A till; a ſmall drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou ſhalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epiſtles lin'd. *Dryden.*

TI'LLYFALLY. }
TI'LLYVALLEY. } *adj.* A word uſed formerly when any thing ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I conſanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley* lady. *Shakſpeare.*

Tillyfally, ſir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man*.] One who tills; a huſbandman.

Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gill,
Makes huſband and huſwife their coffers to fill. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [tilb, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any ſupport of covering over head.

The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſh
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.

His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shakſpeare.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakſpeare.*

Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolita the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen! *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thruſt.

His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dexterouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon.*

5. Inclination forward; as, *the veſſel is a* tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

To **TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Philips.*

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid ſlaughter reigns:
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [*tillen*, Dut.] To turn up ſo as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To **TILT.** *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakſpeare.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit:
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To ruſh as in combat.

Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*

4. To play unſteadily.

The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton.*

The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

5. To fall on one ſide.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by thoſe of the belly. *Grew.*

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puiſny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakſpeare.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*

Wear you choſe, and blood muſt much be ſpilt here,
Let me chuſe to match your tilter. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

Boors, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakſpeare.*

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry. *Shakſpeare.*

Give the fallow lands their ſeaſons and their *tilth*. *Drayton.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.

I know not how this word can be ſo uſed.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

TIMBER. *n. ſ.* [cymbrian, Sax. *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſer.*

For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon.*

The ſtraw was laid below,
Of ſhips and ſerewood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to fell the *timber*?
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*;
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of bruſh-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TIMBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TIMBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning, were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown*

TIMBERSOW. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouſe.

Divers creatures, though they be loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timberſows*, ſnails. *Bacon.*

TIMBREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

The damſels they delight
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer.*

In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenſer.*

Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with viols and lutes. *Sandys.*

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
The cheerful virgins bear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [timan, Sax. *tym*, Erſe.]

1. The meaſure of duration.

This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakſpeare.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughſt day. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found along *time* deteſtive upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown.*

Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* paſt to day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Daniel.*

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain *time*, when that *time* is elapſed, the law ceaſeth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remained ſtupidly good. *Miltun.*
No *time* is allowed for digreſſions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon.*

4. Life conſidered as employed, or deſtined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all inſtances and all kinds of virtue, lie open to thoſe who are maſters of themſelves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Seaſon; proper time.

To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

They were cut down out of *time*, whoſe foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job.*

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark.*

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of ſleep. *Romans.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At leaſt to ſave, your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we ſhall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then conſideration will do us little good. *Calamy.*

6. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in ſervice your beſt days are ſpent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby ſtores itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terreſtrial matter which is ſhowered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have reſolved to take *time*, and, in ſpite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration diſtinct from other parts.

They ſhall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Daniel*

If we ſhould impute the heat of the ſeaſon unto the co-operation of any ſtars with the ſun, it ſeems more favourable for our *times* to aſcribe the ſame unto the conſtellation of Leo. *Brown*

The way to pleaſe being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the beſt ages, have ſtudied her. *Dryden.*

8. Paſt time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Early time.

Stanley at Boſworth-field, though he came time enough to ſave his life, yet he ſtood long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more ſtrict obedience to be one time or other neceſſary, they imagine it is time enough yet to ſet about theſe duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time conſidered as affording opportunity.

The earl loſt no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horſe were paſſed through his quarters; nor did then purſue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would aſk any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he ſhall have an hour's *time* for it? *Duty of Man.*

Time is loſt, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

11. Particular quality of ſome part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal treſſes in the ſky. *Shakſp.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Meſſiah ſing. *Milton.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear ſuch a practice, that is an anſwer from the mouth of a profeſſed *time*-ſerver. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no ſort of perſon
Have, any *time*, recourſe unto the princes. *Shakſpeare.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers.*

The work on me muſt light, when *time* ſhall be. *Milton.*

A *time* will come, when my maturer muſe
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryden.*

Theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut, diſtributing them to ſeveral ſhops, that from *time* to *time* ſupply Naples. *Addiſon.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to ſtay till delivered; for ſhe was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The firſt time I ſaw a lady dreſſed in one of theſe petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was ſo near her *time*; but ſoon I found all the modiſh part of the ſex as far gone as herſelf. *Spectator.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he croſs'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finiſhed. *Heylin.*

Every ſingle particle would have a ſphere of void ſpace around it many hundred thouſand million million *times* bigger than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Muſical meaſure.

Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How ſour ſweet muſick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept! *Shakſpeare.*

You by the help of time and *time*
Can make that ſong which was but rhyme. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings
To the cœleſtial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep *time*. *Denham*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which in battle's heat
Againſt their very corſlets beat;
Keep time with their own trumpet's meaſure,
And yield them moſt exceſſive pleaſure. *Prior.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wiſdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onſets of things. *Bacon.*

It is hard to believe, that where his moſt marvellous miracles were afforded, they ſhould all want the

advantage of the congruous timing to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the diſpatch of all affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of ſeaſon:
Mercy is good, but kings miſtake its *timing*.
Dryden.

A man's conviction ſhould be ſtrong, and ſo well *timed*, that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Addiſon.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the ſtroke.
Addiſon.

3. To meaſure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whoſe every motion,
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full*.] Seaſonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any feeling of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of men's ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time*.]

1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeleſs* grave. *Shakſpeare.*

Noble Gloſter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeleſs* end. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MELY. *adj.* [from *time*.] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.

The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakſpeare.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakſ.*

Leſt heat ſhould hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time*.] Early; ſoon.

The beds i' th' eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpoſe hither.
Shakſpeare.

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what elſe might be our loſs. *Milton.*

Timely adviſ'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe*.] One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them *Timepleaſers*, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs.
Shakſpeare.

TI'MESERVING. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *ſerve*.] Mean compliance with preſent power.

If ſuch by trimming and *timeſerving*, which are but two words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confuſion.
South.

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Latin.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thomſon.

TIMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid*.] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

The baſe ſhared puſillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*

The infant flames, whilſt yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and *tim'rouſly* confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons.
Shakſpeare.

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorouſly* ventured on ſuch terms which ſhould pretend to ſignify their real eſſences. *Locke.*

Let daſtard ſouls be *timorouſly* wiſe:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of ſight.
A. Philips.

TI'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulneſs.

The clergy, through the *timorouſneſs* of many among them, were refuſed to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate. Obſolete.

By a wiſe and *timous* inquiſition, the peccant humours and humouriſts muſt be diſcovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymiſts Jupiter.

Quickſilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackneſs. *Peacham.*

Tin ore ſometimes holds about one-ſixth of *tin*.
Woodward.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the veſſel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of ſingle tin plates over it. *Mortimer.*

New *tinning* a ſaucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Perſians ſeems to be the chryſocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, ſome red, others yellow.
Brown.

I diſtilled ſome of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who have preſerved an innocence, would not ſuffer the whiter parts of their ſoul to be diſcoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one ſin.
Decay of Piety.

2. To imbue with a taſte.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, ſulphur, and ſteel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakſpeare.*

The firſt ſcent of a veſſel laſts, and the *tinct* the wool firſt appears of. *Ben Jonſon.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple-ſtreaming amethyſt is thine. *Thomſon.*

TI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething.

The ſight muſt be ſweetly deceived by an inſenſible paſſage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their ſmall peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but, paſſing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engroſſes him, and, like a coloured glaſs before his eyes, caſts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expoſe ourſelves to the ſcorn of thoſe who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will diſcover their natural *tinctures* of mind. *Addiſon.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion
Addiſon.

Sire of her joy, and ſource of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleaſure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.
Prior.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come diſcolour'd through our paſſions ſhown.
Pope.

Have a care leſt ſome darling fcience ſo far prevail over your mind, as to give a ſovereign *tincture* to all your other ſtudies, and diſcolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine diſtilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte.

The bright ſun compacts the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the ſaphire ſpreads a heavenly blue.
Blackmore.

A little black paint will *tincture* and ſpoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a diſtinguiſhing ſenſe of good and evil; early were the ſeeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, ſown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

TI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*tynder*, *tendre*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakſpeare.*

To theſe ſhameleſs paſtimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*.
Hakewill.

Where ſparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Thoſe ſparks more fire will ſtill engender.
Suckling.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder
To inflame both the nations do plainly conſpire,
Becauſe Iriſh linen will ſoon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greaſy, and quickly takes fire.
Swift.

TI'NDERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his talents in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Addiſon.*

TINE. *n. ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.

In the ſouthern parts of England they deſtroy moles by traps that fall on them, and ſtrike ſharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; diſtreſs.

The tragical effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mourhful'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the tragick ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenſer.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [*tynan*, Sax.]

1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenſer.*

The clouds
Juſtling or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The prieſt with holy hands was ſeen to tine
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [tynan, Saxon.] To ſhut.

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.*

2. To fight.

Eden ſtain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and Engliſh both, that tined on his ſtrand. *Spenſer.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

Sir Roger is ſomething of an humouriſt; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not preſently loſe its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is preſently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, ſo as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the ſame colour. *Newton.*

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To *tinge* the chyle's inſipid tide;
Elſe we ſhould want both gibe and ſatire,
And all be burſt with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infuſions of rhubarb and ſaffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much leſs enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs*.] Biſmuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

The ears of them that hear it ſhall *tingle*. *Bible.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we uſually ſay that ſomebody is talking of us, which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion.

The pale boy ſenator yet *tingling* ſtands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. The ſenſe of this word is not very well aſcertained.

They ſuck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

In a palſy, ſometimes the ſenſation or feeling is either totally aboliſhed, or dull with a ſenſe of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their work they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by education a cardmaker, and now by preſent profeſſion a *tinker*? *Shakſpeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned juſtice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in; and, for the mettle,
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, French; *tinnio*, Latin.]

1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with ſtretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Iſaiah.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, ſeemed to loiter as it flew;
Juſt, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen ſhield. *Dryden.*

The ſprightly horſe
Moves to the muſick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodſley.*

2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by *Pope*.

The wand'ring ſtreams that ſhine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noiſe.

With deeper brown the grove was overſpread,
A ſudden horrour ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didſt thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* ſhop? *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Corniſh men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon.*

TI'NNY. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Thoſe arms of ſea that thruſt into the *tinny* ſtrand. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY. *n. ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [*etincelle*, French.]

1. A kind of ſhining cloth.

A *tinſel* vail her amber locks did ſhrowd,
That ſtrove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*

It's but a night-gown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluiſh *tinſel*. *Shakſpeare.*

By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet,
And the ſongs of ſirens ſweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhowy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would ſtrive?
Yet ſcatter'd here and there I ſome behold,
Who can diſcern the *tinſel* from the gold. *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiouſly examine the ſuperficial *tinſel* good, he undeceives himſelf to his own coſt. *Norris.*

No glitt'ring *tinſel* of May-fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinſel* inſects, whom a court maintains,
That count your beauties only by your ſtains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

Hence, you phantaſtick poſtillers in ſong,
My text defeats your art, 'tis Nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinſoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illuſtrated by nothing but herſelf. *Cleaveland.*

She, *tinſell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With ſelf-applauſe her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monſters riſe and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Ital.] A die; a colour.

Whether thy hand ſtrike out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of moſt men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine ſnow;
Tranſplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour ſickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a ſoft and gradual tranſition from one to another, preſent to the eye what an harmonious concert of muſick does to the ear; it muſt be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of ſight. *Reynolds.*

TI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickſhaws. *Shakſpeare.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A fooliſh thing was but a toy. *Shakſpeare.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* ſpouſe,
The baby playthings that adorn thy houſe. *Swift.*

TIP. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon.*

Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleaſure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herſelf, and thirty clandeſtine marriages, that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addiſon.*

I no longer look upon lord Plauſible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton.*

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the liſts he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the ſhaggy ſpoils about your ſhoulders! *Addiſon.*

Quarto's, octavo's ſhape the leſs'ning pyre,
And laſt a little Ajax *tips* the ſpire. *Pope.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in deſcription, he might ſhow it;
Tell how the moon beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with ſilver all the walls. *Pope.*

Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap.

She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dulleſt ſoul,
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who ſhould ſay, ſhe wants it here. *Swift.*

When I ſaw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, ſaid I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

TI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a ſmall red croſs on the top: he had alſo a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiſs to ſit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a ſlave,
To reel the ſtreets at noon. *Shakſpeare.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.

While his canting drone-pipe ſcann'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmiſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To a ſhort meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himſelf for ſaving charges
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a ſlumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's ſtill awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *n. f.* [from *tipple.*] A scottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. f.* [*tip* and *staff.*]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
2. The staff itself tipped.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shakesp.*

Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

TI'PTOE. *n. f.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian. *Shakesp.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains tops. *Shakesp.*

Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TIRE. *n. f.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier.*

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton.*

In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire.*] A headdress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and orches. *Spenser.*

Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakspeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a turkish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes, of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*
That crowns his hated head, on high appears. *Crashaw.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A-hush from all the flashy *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Revel in thy eager mind. *Phillips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tyrian, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily express,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *out* added, to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*

3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dress the head.

Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head. *2 Kings.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [tyrian, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

TI'REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. f.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. f.* [*tire* and *house*, or
TI'RINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. f.* [*vanellus*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'TIS. Contracted for *it is.*

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakspeare.*

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SSUE. *n. f.* [*tissue*, French; tyran, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. f.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale? *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit.* [*parus*, Latin.] A bird.

TITBI'T. *n. f.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit.*] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *n. f.* [teoða, Saxon, *tenth.*]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakspeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakspeare.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles.*

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [teoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. *Deuteronomy.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe to as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *n. f.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *n. f.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe.*]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowell.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing* and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakspeare.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. f.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer; an under constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL. *n. f.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt
The pungent grains of *titillating* duſt. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling cauſeth laughter; the cauſe may be the conſent of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath, by a light from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being tickled.

In ſweets, the acid particles ſeem ſo attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a ſmall and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

The delights which reſult from theſe nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be aſhamed of, and which are dogged by no ſuch ſad ſequels as are the products of thoſe *titillations* that reach no higher than the ſenſes. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *n. ſ.* A bird.

The ſmaller birds do the like in their ſeaſons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *n. ſ.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprifing particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of obſervations; theſe we call compilors. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I ſhall ſingle out two particular *titles*, which give a handſome ſpecimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the ſame. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his *titles* in a place
From whence himſelf does fly? *Shakſpeare.*

Man over men
He made not lord: ſuch *title* to himſelf
Reſerving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakſpeare.*

Ill worthy I ſuch *title* ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor. *Milton.*

4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name, and generally its ſubject; an inſcription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakſp.*

Our adverſaries encourage a writer who cannot furniſh out ſo much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wiſhful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy ſign
Meant to betray dull ſots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in queſtion, are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of ſuch as are famous for their ſkill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoveriſhed by purchaſe? it is becauſe he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raiſe;
Leſt all the world prevent what we ſhould do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praiſe. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a ſin in them to try a *title*, or right themſelves by them. *Kettleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addiſon.*

O the diſcretion of a girl! ſhe will be a ſlave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious *titled* them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in uſe.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleleſs*,
Till he had forg'd himſelf a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. ſ.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We ſhould have been pleaſed to have ſeen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE or *Tit. n. ſ.* [*tit*, Dutch, a chick, or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſlandick, a little bird: *tit* ſignifies *little* in the Teutonick dialect.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

The nightingale is ſovereign of ſong,
Before him ſits the *titmouſe* ſilent by,
And I unfit to thruſt in ſkilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my fooleries. *Spenſer.*

The *titmouſe* and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bolom ſtain'd in blood.
Dryden.

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *tit'ring* puſh'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A reſtrained laugh.

2. I know not what it ſignifies in *Tuſſer*.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will riſe again fine. *Tuſſer.*

TI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit*.] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon.*

Angels themſelves diſdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the ſmalleſt *tittle* thou ſhalt ſay
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themſelves linked in ſo faſt a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Faſhion hath been bred about court, and underſtands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *n. ſ.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, ſure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was ſuſpected for the author. *Arbuthnot.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid. here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. I will tell you now what a good old woman told me *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of ſtumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to ſhadow their rebellion; and to be *titular* and painted head of thoſe arms. *Bacon.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If theſe magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Auſtin were *titular* biſhops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *titular*.] The ſtate of being titular.

Julius, Auguſtus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of Imperator; but their ſucceſſors retain the ſame even in its *titularity*. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting in a title.

The miſcontents of his kingdom have not been hate nor *titulary* impoſtors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howſoever he uſed the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confeſſor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The perſons deputed for the celebration of theſe maſſes were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but perſons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe.*

TI'TTY. *adj.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a huntinghorn.]

In a bright noon ſhine while winds whiſtle loud,
Tiny, tiny, tiny, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud;
And leſt our leap from the ſky ſhould prove too far,
We ſlide on the back of a new-falling ſtar. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [το, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our deſires. *Sandridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with hoary hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs,
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden.*

Urg'd by deſpair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, reſolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the conſequence.

I have done my utmoſt to lead my life ſo pleaſantly as *to* forget all miſfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the laſt man. *Shakſpeare.*

The lawleſs ſword his children's blood ſhall ſhed,
Increas'd for ſlaughter, born *to* beg their bread.
Sandys.

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conſcious of their own hardneſs and redneſs; and we are ſtill *to* ſeek for ſomething elſe in our frame that receives thoſe impreſſions *Bentley.*

6. { To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

Iſmay hands and looſeth ſouls condemn'd to woe,
And ſends the devils on errands *to and fro*.
Fairfax.

The ſpirits perverſe
With eaſy intercourſe paſs *to and fro*,
To tempt or puniſh mortals. *Milton.*

Dicts it not till the ſeventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Wiſeman.*

Maſſes of marble, originally beat off from the ſtrata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

The winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addiſon.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and paſſion toſs it *to and fro*,
A while tormant, and then quite ſink in woe.
Young.

To. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *toward*; oppoſed to *from*.

With that ſhe *to* him afreſh, and ſurely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back to Romeo,
And ſ't they go like lightning. *Shakſpeare.*

Give not over ſo; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakſpeare.*

Flies him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare.*
I'll to the woods among the happier brutes to
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.
Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in tune to soft pipes. *Milton.*

3. Noting address or compellation.
To you, my noble Lord of Westmorland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakspeare.*
Here's to you all, gentlemen; and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham.*
Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go buckle to the law. *Dryden.*
Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.
Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;
Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.
Take you some company, and away to horse.
Shakspeare.
He sent his coachman's grandchild to prentice.
Addison.

7. Noting opposition.
No foe, unpunish'd, in the fighting field
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield.
Dryden.

8. Noting amount.
There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion.
Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three to nine, in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*
With these bars against me,
And yet to win her——all the world to nothing.
Shakspeare.
Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack.
Ascham.
The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon.*
With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*
Physicians have two women patients to one man.
Graunt.
When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*
Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine to ten. *Arbuthnot.*
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three to one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp to the taste. *Dryden.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

13. In comparison of.
All that they did was piety to this. *Ben Jonson.*
There is no fool to the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*
Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Noting intention.
This the consul sees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter.
Ben Jonson.

16. After an adjective it notes the object.
Draw thy sword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakspeare.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears.
Dryden.
All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryd.*

17. Noting obligation.
The rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty to God, and to our parents. *Holyday.*
Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.
He's walk'd the way of nature;
And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakspeare.*
The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Spectator.*

19. Noting extent.
From the beginning to the end all is due to supernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Toward.
She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting presence.
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him to his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.
Factions carried too high are much to the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost to death. *Wiseman.*
By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded to death. *Clarendon.*
Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the art and instruments of rage. *Waller.*
Under how hard a fate are women born,
Pris'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn! *Waller.*
To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*
Thus, to their fame when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*
O frail estate of human things!
Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my vexation, when I was last there, in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*
Why with malignant elogies increase
The people's fears, and praise me to my ruin?
Smith.
It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself.
Broome.

23. After a verb, it notes the object.
Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakspeare.*
Had the methods of education been directed to their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*
This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to minister to it in the apostle's days. *Kettleworth.*
Many of them have exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*
Tell her, thy brother languishes to death.
Addison.
A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*
If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Spectator.*

25. Before *day*, *to* notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.
Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out to night. *Shaksp.*
To day they char'd the boar. *Otway.*
This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.
To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare.*
The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after to morrow. *Bacon.*
To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs to morrow. *Cowley.*
To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever.
Dryden.
For what to morrow shall disclose,
May spoil what you to night propose:
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. s.* [tade, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.
From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad*-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*
I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others use. *Shakspeare*
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails. *Bacon.*
In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. s.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom.
The grisly *toadstool* grown there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same.
Spenser
Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent. *Bacon*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *tostum*, Latin.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire.
The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted*, is commonly sorted earth
Bacon.
To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. To *toast* is used commonly when women are named.
Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths. *Addison*
We'll try the empire you so long have boasted,
And, if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toasted*.
Prior.

TOAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire.
You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities.
Shakspeare.
Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the fitting host
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toaſt* for Neptune? *Shakſpeare.*
Some ſquire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whoſe gaine is whiſk, whoſe treat a *toaſt* in ſack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

I ſhall likewiſe mark out every *toaſt*, the club in which ſhe was elected, and the number of votes that were on her ſide. *Addiſon*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd moſt,
The wiſe man's paſſion, and the vain man's *toaſt*?
Why deck'd with all that land and ſea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

To'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *toaſt*.] He who toaſts.

We ſimple *toaſters* take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago*, in America.]

The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and divided at the top into five deep ſegments, which expand like a ſtar; the ovary becomes an oblong roundiſh membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with ſmall roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I ſee;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-ſtopper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reaſon at firſt recommends their trial, and cuſtom makes them pleaſant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco* pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *n. ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub. Obſolete.

Within the ivie *tod*
There ſhrouded was the little god;
I heard a buſy buſtling. *Spenſer.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd ſhillings *Shakſpeare.*

TOE. *n. ſ.* [ta. Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you ſpirits,
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direſt cruelty. *Shakſpeare.*

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter, holding both his ſides,
Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantaſtick *toe*. *Milton.*

Laſt to enjoy her ſenſe of feeling,
A thouſand little nerves ſhe ſends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *adv.* [ꝥoꝛopan, Sax.] Before. Obſolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain
Some obſcure precedence that hath *tofore* been ſain. *Shakſpeare.*

So ſhall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TOFT. *n. ſ.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowell and Ainſworth.*

To'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns.

The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the *toged* conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [ꝥogæꝺeꝛe, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakſpeare.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in ſeparation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the ſame place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moiſt and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*

4. In the ſame time.

While he and I live *together*, I ſhall not be thought the worſt poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermiſſion.

The Portugueſe expected his return for almoſt an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the puniſhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month *together*. *Addiſon.*

6. In concert.

The ſubject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addiſon.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝥilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour: perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man neareſt my ſoul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakſp.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpoſe blaſted
With fruitleſs act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomſ.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himſelf
To Italy. *Shakſpeare.*

TOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great both *toil* and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*

Not to irkſome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*

The love of praiſe, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or leſs, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modeſt ſhun it, but to make it ſure. *Young*

2. [*toile*, *toiles*, French; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or ſnare woven or methed.

She looks like ſleep,
As ſhe would catch another Antony
In her ſtrong *toil* of grace. *Shakſpeare*

He had ſo placed his horſemen and footmen in the woods, that he ſhut up the chriſtians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*

All great ſpirits
Bear great and ſudden change with ſuch impatience
As a Numidian lion, when firſt caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a ſpider. *L'Eſtrange*

Fantaſtick honour, thou haſt fram'd a *toil*
Thyſelf, to make thy love thy virtue's ſpoil. *Dryd.*

TOILET. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, French.] A dreſſing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

TOILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.

This, were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeably to the ſtate of innocency; for in that happy ſtate there was no *toilſome* labour for man or beaſt. *White.*

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*

Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that clos'd thy *toilſome* days.
Still hear thy Parnel in her living lays. *Pope.*

TOILSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome*.] Wearineſs; laboriouſneſs.

TOKEN. *n. ſ.* [*taikna*, Gothick; ꝥacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A ſign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſalms.*

2. A mark.

They have not the leaſt *token* or ſhew of the arts and induſtry of China. *Heylin*

Wherefoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing ſtock of ill-nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakſpeare.*

Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakſpeare.*

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakſpeare.*

TOLD. [pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,
Cannot without proceſs of ſpeech be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This ſeems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he maſters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.

Yourſelves, who have fought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew.*

Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.

The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* at a ball. *Spectator.*

TO'LERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, French.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not uſed, though a good word.

Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of

the people came about him, pitying him. Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond.*

To To'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, French] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue, their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities. *Brown.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

To'LERA'TION. *n. f.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dut. *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taillie*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowell.*

Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him. *Shakspeare.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were told for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if fervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend *Shakspeare.*

Our going to church at the *toling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stilling fleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or lamb whale *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Disturb the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the same is known to the searchers. *Graunt*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *telleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A prison. *Ainsworth.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bp. Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. f.* The same with *tollbooth.* *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*voluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown.*

They rode; but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term't, or succussation,
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB. *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakspeare.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*:
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herse;
But on my *tomb*-stone thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. f.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakspeare.*

TOME. n. f. [French; τομὸς.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. f.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator*

TON. *n. f.* [*tonne*, French. See TUN.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon*

TON, TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon, tun, a hedge or wall; and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills, for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

TONE. *n. f.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon.*

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon.*

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

Each has a little soul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone*. *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantity of this decoction, may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot*

TONG. *n. f.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong,
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *n. f.* [ꝥanz, Saxon; *tang*, Dut.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*,
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger, and toothed. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *n. f.* [ꝥunȝ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a several tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakspeare.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate? *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant and as bold as lions where there's no danger. *L'Estrange.*

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death with *Tongue*-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the last in fight. *Pope.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas *Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for hiss return'd, with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chapman.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. *L'Estrange.*

First in the council hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate *Dryden.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongues*
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill-uſed.
Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liveſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakſpeare.*
So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a ſonne is ſprong,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

6. A language.
The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deuteronomy.*
With wondrous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues*, and do all miracles. *Milton.*
So well he underſtood the moſt and beſt
Of *tongue* that Babel ſent into the weſt;
Spoke them ſo truly, that he had, you'd ſwear,
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*
An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchiefs which the confounding of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech, as oppoſed to thoughts or action.
Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John.*

8. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language.
A ſcriptural term.
The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian ſea. *Iſaiah.*

9. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*

10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.
'Tis ſeldom ſeen that tenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryden.*
Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in ſtupid eaſe *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the *noun.*] To chide; to ſcold.
But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me! *Shakſpeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.
'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.
Tongued like the night crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.
What *tongueleſs* blocks! would they not ſpeak?
Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me, for juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.
One good deed; dying *tongueleſs*,
Slaughter'd a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakſp.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.
She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*]
1. Having an impediment of ſpeech.
They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder.*
2. Unable to ſpeak freely, from whatever cauſe.
Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakſpeare.*
He ſpur'd the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICAL, TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τόνος.]
1. Being extended; being elaſtick.
Stallion is no teſt, but one kind of motion, reſting unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical*. *Brown.*
2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*
Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, French; *tonſillæ*, Latin.]
Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, French; *tonſura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.
The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure*, ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *adv.* [to, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vitious degree.
Your father's rough and ſtern,
His will *too* ſtrong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*
Groundleſs prejudices and weakneſſes of conſcience, inſtead of tenderneſs, inſtead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwiſe good men. *Sprat.*
It is *too* much to build a doctrine of ſo mighty conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture. *Locke.*
Theſe ridiculous ſtories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*
2. It is ſometimes doubled to increaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide.
Oh, that this *too too* ſolid fleſh would melt! *Shakſpeare.*
Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* ſoon decreaſe again;
Eclips'd ſometimes, that 'twould ſo fall,
There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*
3. Likewiſe; alſo.
See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your diſcords *too*,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakſpeare.*
Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let thoſe incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itſelf enough can do. *Oldham.*
The arriving to ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as ſhall make a man take pleaſure in other men's ſins, is evident from the text, and from experience *too*. *South.*
It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*
A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*
Let thoſe eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

TOOK. The preterit, and ſometimes the participle paſſive, of *take.*
Thy ſoldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their diſcharge. *Shakſpeare.*
He is God in his friendſhip as well as in his nature, and therefore we ſinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor conſumed in our provocations. *South.*
Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*
The ſame device incloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. *Addiſon.*
Thus *took* up ſome of his hours every day. *Spect.*
The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntſmen, upon a large courſer, *took* my foot, ſhoe and all. *Swift.*
Leaving Polybius, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL. *n. ſ.* [tol, tool, Saxon.]
1. Any inſtrument of manual operation.
In mulberries the ſap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little, it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool*, it will be dry. *Bacon.*
They found in many of their mines more gold than earth, unmixed, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylin.*
Arm'd with ſuch gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltleſs of fire had form'd. *Milton.*
The ancients had ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addiſon.*
2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.
He'd choote
To talk with wits in dirty ſhoes;
And ſcorn the *tools* with ſtars and garters,
So often ſeen careſſing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation: perhaps totan, Saxon, contracted from topetan, *to know* or *examine.*]
1. To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces, otherwiſe obſolete.
I call to go a ſhooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and beaſts *tooting*. *Spenſer.*
2. It was uſed in a contemptuous ſenſe, which I do not fully underſtand.
This writer ſhould wear a *tooting* horn. *Howel.*

TOOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth.* τοθ, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]
1. The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; about the ſeventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes inciſivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and laſt of all the *molares* or grinders: about the ſeventh year they are thruſt out by new *teeth*, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt they never grow again; but ſome have ſhed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ*. *Quincy.*
Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poiſons if it bite. *Shakſpeare.*
Deſert deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence againſt the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakſpeare.*
The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one *tooth* when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*
2. Taſte; palate.
Theſe are not diſhes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, haſt thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why ſtand'ſt thou picking? *Dryden.*
3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous inſtrument.
The prieſt's ſervant came while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh hook of three *teeth*. 1 *Samuel.*
I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a comb, whoſe *teeth* being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth,*
Thus diddest thou. *Shakspeare.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakspeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth.* *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the* TEETH. To insult by open exprobration.

A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth,* saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thy self. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the* TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despight of the teeth* of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth.* *L'Estrange.*

9. *To show the* TEETH. To threaten.

When the law *shews her teeth,* but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth.*]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd,* and founding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed,* as in the Indian crow. *Grew.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakspeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothach.* *Shakspeare.*

I have the *toothach.*
——What, sigh for the *toothach?*
Which is but an *humour* or a worm. *Shakspeare.*

One was grown desperate with the *toothach.* *Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers* hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseman.*

TO'OTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *n. s.* [*tooth* and *pick.*]
TO'OTHPICKER. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the furthest inch of Asia. *Shakspeare.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess. *Shakspeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick.* *Howel.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentisc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.* *Sandys.*

Lentisc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpickers.* *Mortimer.*

TO'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toothsome.*] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *n. s.* [*dentaria,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP. *n. s.* [*topp,* Welsh; top, Sax. *top,* Dutch and Danish; *topper,* a crest, Islandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs *Shakspeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakspeare.*

Here is a mount, whose *toppe* seems to despise
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Measures his height by others mean estate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high;
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top,* and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top,* and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain
The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops.* *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top?* *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Spratt.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top!* *Shakspeare.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakspeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top;*
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads, or *tops,* as cabbage heads. *Bacon.*

10. [*top,* Danish.] An inverted cone which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I plucked geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top,* I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops,* and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young striplings whip the *top* for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like *tops,* are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evaporation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Derham.*

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*

3. To excel.

But write thy best and *top,* and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*

To him the tallest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains *topt* with snow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.*

Tip the beak with the bottom of the ditch.
Mortimer.

8. To rife above.
A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree.
L'Eſtrange.

9. To outgo; to ſurpaſs.
He's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
—Eſpecially, in pride.
—And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakſp.*
So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakſpeare.*
I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt: why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? Where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

10. To crop.
Top your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn.*

11. To riſe to the top of.
If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill.
Denham.

12. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part.* This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

TO'PARCH. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and ἀρχὴ.] The principal man in a place.
They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *n. ſ.* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.
The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz.* *Bacon.*
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophus* ſent from ſcorched Meroe?
Or pearls preſented by the Indian ſea? *Sandys.*
With lights own ſmile the yellow *topaz* burns.
Thomſon.

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad.* *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.
If you tope in form and treat,
'Tis the ſour ſauce to the ſweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.
'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence.
Shakſpeare.
Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*
One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but to *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts.*
Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topful.* *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]
1. The higheſt ſail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or ſplendid.
A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants.* *Bacon.*
I dare appeal to the conſciences of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtrange.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; ſtony.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheeſy ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mult'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing.
Dryden.
Theſe *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant*
As to ſtiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they ceaſe to blow.
Pope

TO'PHET. *n. ſ.* [תפת, Heb. *a drum.*] Hell: a ſcriptural name.
The pleaſant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. *Milton.*
Fire and darkneſs are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τόπος.]
1. Relating to ſome general head.
2. Local; confined to ſome particular place.
Topical or probable arguments, either from conſequence of ſcripture, or from human reaſon, ought not to be admitted or credited, againſt the conſentient teſtimony and authority of the ancient catholick church. *White.*
An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked aſſeveration. *Brown.*
Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale.*
What then ſhall be rebellion? ſhall it be more than a *topical* ſin, found indeed under ſome monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*
3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.
A woman, with ſome unuſual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.
This *topically* applied becomes a phrenzinus, or rubifying medicine, and is of ſuch fiery parts, that they have of themſelves conceived fire and burnt a houſe. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique*, Fr. τόπος.]
1. Principle of perſuaſion.
Contumacious perſons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*
I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party; but thoſe are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*
Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, and whatſoever other pretences ſinking ſinners catch at to ſave themſelves by, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South.*
The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is ſo: the *topicks* for both are brought from ſcripture and reaſon. *Swift.*
2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred.
All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topicks*, or common places; becauſe middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts.*
3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part.
In the cure of ſtumps, the *topicks* ought to be diſcutient. *Wyeman.*

TO'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.
This arrogance amounts to the pride of an aſs in his trappings; when 'tis but his maſter's taking away his *topknot* to make an aſs of him again.
L'Eſtrange.

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.
He ſent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd, who did betwixt them boiſe
Shrill tumult to a *topleſs* height. *Chapman.*

TO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawyer at the top.
The pit-ſaw enters the one end of the ſtuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly in the line. *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST. *adj.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt; higheſt.
A ſwarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmoſt* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*
From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the *topmoſt* cliff to gain;
But ſtill by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view. *Addiſon.*
Men pil'd on men with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth, above the *topmoſt* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the ſhow.
Addiſon.

TOPOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*topographie*, French, τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places.
That philoſophy gives the exacteſt *topography* of the extramundane ſpaces. *Glanville.*
The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the verſion. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.
The *topping* fellow I take to be the anceſtor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhowy. Obſolete.
Theſe *toppinglie* gheſts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.
Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though caſtles *topple* on their warders heads.
Shakſpeare.
The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for three foot ſtool miſtaketh me;
Then ſlip I from her quite, down *topples* ſhe.
Shakſpeare.

TO'PPROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree.
This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treaſonous. *Shakſpeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.
Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topſails*, fiercely aſſailed them. *Knolles.*
Strike, ſtrike the *topſail*; let the main-ſheet fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.
All ſuddenly was turned *topſyturvy*, the noble lord eſtſoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counſels plotted. *Spenſer.*
If we without his help can make a head
To puſh againſt the kingdom; with his help
We ſhall o'erturn it *topſyturvy* down. *Shakſpeare.*
Wave wonders wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topſyturvy* ſo fly tumbling to the ſhores.
Drayton.
God told man what was good, but the devil turned it evil, and thereby turned the world *topſyturvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*
Man is but a *topſyturvy* creature; his head where his heels ſhould be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. ſ.* [τορ, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* is the initial syllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

Baſilius knew, by the waſting of the *torches*, that the night alſo was far waſted. *Sidney.*

Hure lies the duſky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shakſpeare.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of ſuch diſtraction;
Noiſe to confus'd and dreadful; *torches* gliding
Like meteors by each other in the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world ſtands before me
Like a black deſart at the approach of night. *Dryden.*

When men of infamy to grandeur roar,
They light a *torch* to ſhew their ſhame the more. *Young.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chaſtiſe their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torch-bearers.* *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horſes of the ſun ſhall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

When the emperor Charles had claſped Germany almoſt in his fiſt, he was forced to go from Iſburg, and, *as if in a maſk, by torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didſt fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didſt nothing ſee;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. *Davies.*

TORE. The preterit, and ſometimes participle paſſive, of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore.* *Spenſer.*

TORE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortim.*

To TORME'NT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate.

No ſleep cloſe up that deadly eye of thine,
Unleſs it be while ſome *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakſp.*

I am glad to be conſtrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakſpeare.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matthew.*

Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth,
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To teaſe; to vex with importunity.
3. [*tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.] To put into great agitation.

They ſearing on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as diſeaſe.

They brought unto him all ſick people that were taken with divers diſeaſes and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh.

The more I ſee
Pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. Penal anguiſh; torture.

No priſoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearleſs by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys.*

Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf, can find,
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

TO'RMENTIL. *n. ſ.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant; ſeptfoil.

The root of *tormentil* has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refreſh the ſpirits externally by ſome epithemata of balm, bugloſs, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil.* *Wiſeman.*

TORME'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *torment.*]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for ſuccour, deſiring me at leaſt to kill him, to deliver him from thoſe *tormentors.* *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No priſoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry;
But fearleſs by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys.*

Let his *tormentor*, conſcience, find him out. *Milton.*

Hadſt thou full pow'r to kill;
Or meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldſt thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loſs continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reaſon, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and ſo the ſinner becomes his own *tormentor.* *South.*

The ancient martyrs paſſed through ſuch new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors.* *Addiſon.*

TORN. The part. paſſ. of *tear.*

Ye ſhall not eat any fleſh that is *torn* of beaſts. *Exodus.*

TORNA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruſcations ſtrike the eye,
And bold *tornados* bluſter in the ſky. *Garth.*

TORPEDO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehenſive expedient to aſſiſt the frail and *torpent* memory through ſo multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*, and without motion. *Ray.*

The ſun awakes the *torpid* ſap. *Thomſon.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exerciſed be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exerciſe of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from reſt and *torpidneſs*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

Some, in their moſt perfect ſtate, ſubſiſt in a kind of *torpitude* or ſleeping ſtate. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. n. ſ. [Lat.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation.

Motion diſcuſſes the *torpor* of ſolid bodies, which, beſide their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make ſulphur itſelf black? *Boyle.*

If it have not a ſufficient infolation, it looketh pale; if it be ſuffered too long, it ſuffereth *torrefaction.* *Brown.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies *torrefied* conſiſt the principles of inflammability. *Brown.*

The Africans are more peculiarly ſcorched and *torrefied* from the ſun by addition of drynels from the ſoil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men aſſign, for the cauſe of blackneſs, the ſooty ſteam of aduſt or *torrefied* ſulphur. *Ray.*

Torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black; I deſire to know why torrefaction makes ſulphur look black? *Boyle.*

Another cluſter is compoſed of two hemine of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*torrent*, French; *torrens*, Latin.]

1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſhowers.

The near in blood
Forſake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Diſguiſe the marſhal's plain diſgrace;
No *torrents* ſwell the low Mohayne?
The world will ſay he durſt not paſs. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucaſus are certain ſteep-falling *torrents*, which waſh down many grains of gold as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting uſe to ſet many fleeces of wool in theſe deſcents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water paſſeth through, which Strabo witneſſeth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of thoſe who, out of duty and conſcience, oppoſed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, ſhould not loſe the recompenſe due to virtue. *Clarendon.*

When ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry ſtores, huge *torrents* flow;
Temp'ring the thirſty fever of the field. *Dyer.*

Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whoſe waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryneſs; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a colamity when the parts are conſumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the region or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus firſt
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The ſev'riſh air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who amidſt the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily ſhow'rs rejoice the thirſty earth,
And bleſs the flow'ry buds ſucceeding birth? *Prior.*

TORSE. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TO'RSEL. *n. ſ.* [*torſe*, Fr.] Any thing in a twiſted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torſels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

TO'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*torſio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *n. ſ.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin] Miſchief; injury; calamity. Obſolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets ſound on high
That ſent to heav'n the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Againſt him that had been long oppreſt with *tort*
And faſt impriſoned in ſieged fort. *Spenſer.*

He dreadless bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. s.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach, and belly. *Bacon*

TO'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RTOISE. *n. s.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuft. *Shakspeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing to the turrets rose. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown.*

TO'RTUOUS. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser*

TO'RTURE. *n. s.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakspeare.*
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakspeare.*

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul. *Addison.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER. *n. s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakspeare.*

When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon.*

TO'RVITY. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

TO'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *n. s.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound,
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground. *Swift.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religious join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumulate. *Minshew.* Θιῶσαι, to dance; *Meric Casaubon.* *Tosen*, German, to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shakspeare.*

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*
I call'd to stop him, but in vain
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison*

So talk too idle buzzing things,
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro. *Proverbs.*

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed* in storms. *Spectator.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *Spenser.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing*! deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison.*

They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To* TOSS *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Brampston.*

TOSS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *n. s.* See TASSEL.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. The preterit and part. pass. of *toss*.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.
Father to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

To TA'LLY. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.
The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*
The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

T'OTHER. Contracted for *the other*.
As bad the one as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.
What news, in this our *tott'ring* state?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakspeare.*
As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Psalms.*
The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. } *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking;
TO'TTY. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.
Liker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy worke shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tasten*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.
Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech.*
2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.
In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown.*
3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judges.*
Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton.*
4. To come to; to attain.
Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them, never more,
Ah mien unblest'd! to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope.*
5. To try, as gold with a stone.
When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poise and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspeare.*
Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*
6. To relate to.
In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles' writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, those things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*
The quarrel *touches* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare.*
7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.
He so light was at largerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*
8. To affect.
What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, that seems to this. *Milton.*
9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.
I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*
The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*
10. To delineate or mark out.
Nature affords at least a glimmering light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*
11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*
12. To infect; to seize slightly.
Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon.*
13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.
Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon.*
14. To strike a musical instrument.
They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*
15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.
No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*
16. To treat of perfunctorily.
This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*
17. *To* TOUCH *up*. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them: as, two spheres *touch* only at points.
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*
3. *To* TOUCH *at*. To come to without stay.
The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts.*
Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*
A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*
4. *To* TOUCH *on*. To mention slightly.
The showing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on*. *Locke.*
It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*
5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To go for a very short time.
He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*
Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch* upon th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*
6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To light upon in mental inquiries.
It is impossible, sir, to make observations but on science which have not been touched upon by others. *Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.
No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*
2. The sense of feeling.
O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare.*
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon.*
By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry,
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*
The spider's *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*
3. The act of touching.
The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the tirest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*
With one virtuous *touch*
Th' arch-chemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*
4. State of being touched.
The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shakspeare.*
5. Examination, as by a stone.
To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakspeare.*
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakspeare.*
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*
6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.
The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*
7. Proof; tried qualities.
Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakspeare.*
8. [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.
Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*
9. Feature; lineament.
Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakspeare.*
A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*
10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.
Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakspeare.*
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
11. Power of exciting the affections.
Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak us. *Shakspeare.*

of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakspeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

14. [*touche*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison.*

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satirick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe! *Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopoisis, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakspeare.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'UCH-HOLE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon.*

To'UCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles.*

To'UCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Raleigh.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates chose rather to die, than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'UCHING. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'UCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'UCHMENOT. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To'UCHSTONE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work the *touchstone* of the nature is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth. I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden.*

To'UCHWOOD. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of reboloto stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; punk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it ruffet. *Brown.*

To'UCHY. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*

You are to *touch*, and take things so hastily, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuthnot.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Sax.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain dealing once an age may thrive,
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides, you are too *tough*!
Will you yet hold? *Shakspeare.*

A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To To'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer.*

To To'UGHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.

To'UGHNESS. *n. s.* [from *tough*.]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakspeare.*

TOUPET. n. s. [Fr.] A curl an artificial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. s.* [*tour*, Fr.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove floop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'URNAMENT. } *n. s.* [*tournamentum*,
To'URNEY. } low Latin.]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts? *Temple.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join:
Where cuirie pasture'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' unbuckled field. *Milton.*

To To'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

TOURNIQUET. n. s. [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *teaze*, *tease*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*, or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having oft shak'd them and clasp'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

She tosses, tumbles, tirikes, turns, *touses*, spurns,
and sprauls,
Casting with two long limbs her holders to the walls *Drayton.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *towze* you joint by joint, but we will know his purpofe. *Shakſpeare.*

To *towze* ſuch things as flutter,
To honeſt Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow, *n.ſ.* [*top*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

Tow twiſted round the handle of an inſtrument makes it eaſier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow. *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'ſt too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhouldſt *tow* me after. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſeamen *towed*, and I ſhoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Tow'ARD. } Tow'ARDS. } *prep.* [*topapb*, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He ſet his face *toward* the wilderneſs. *Numbers.*

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive
Tow'rds the retreating ſea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *toward* him.

4. With reſpect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themſelves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow 's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not heav'n? *Shakſpeare.*

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little leſs than.

I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

To'WARD. } To'WARDS. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this uſe the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

What might be *toward*, that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakſpeare.*

To'WARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

To'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

To'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon.*

To'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward*.] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profeſſion, the labour of which is increaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

To'WEL. *n.ſ.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine ſoft graſſy *towels* ſtand,
To wipe away the drops and moiſture from her hand. *Drayton.*

His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *towel*. *Wiſeman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And having waſh'd, with fillen towels dry. *Dryden.*

To'WER. *n. ſ.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Geneſis.*

Tow'rs and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the *tow'r*
Obſtruct heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortreſs; a citadel.

A ſtrong *tower* from the enemy. *Pſalms.*

3. A high headdreſs.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.

To To'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.

On th' other ſide an high rock *tower'd* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawk do *tower* ſo well. *Shakſpeare.*

Circular baſe of riſing folds, that *tower'd*
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

To'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might ſhe the wiſe Latona be,
Or the *tower'd* Cybele *Milton.*

To'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Her naked rocks and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities, and the foreſts green. *Pope.*

Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

Town. *n.ſ.* [tun, Sax. *tuyn*, Dut. from *timan*, Saxon, *ſhut*.]

1. Any walled collection of houſes.

She let them down by a cord; for her houſe was upon the *town* wall. *Joſhua.*

When Alexandria was beſieg'd and won,
He paſs'd the trenches firſt, and ſtorm'd the *town*. *Betterton.*

2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village.

Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakſp.*

Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matthew.*

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the ſee of a biſhop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.

To the clear ſpring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water ſent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.

A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholeſome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.

He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

7. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to town*.

There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town*. *Law.*

8. It is uſed emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives ſix months in* town, *and ſix in the country*.

To'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

The *townclerk* appeaſed the people. *Acts.*

TOWNHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe*.] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon.*

To'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip*.] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip*. *Shakſpeare.*

They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

To'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man*.]

1. An inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakſp.*

In the time of king Henry the ſixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *townſmen* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies.*

They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the ſame town.

TOWNTA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk*. *L'Eſtrange*

To'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

Toy. *n.ſ.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dreſs with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glaſſes, and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf dont'ſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys*. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtuo! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*:
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet boy. *Spenſer.*

What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*! *Addiſon.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound. *Pope.*

We ſmile at florifts, we deſpiſe their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*. *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakſp.*

High and noble things I ſlightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly ſwell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion.

The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as follies and *toys*, becauſe we ſometimes know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy pleasure, careless of your toys,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser.*
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*
6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys*. *Shakſp.*
7. Slight repreſentation.
Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*
8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.
The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks ſo many fathoms to the ſea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakſpeare.*
To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To triſle; to dally amorouſly; to play.
TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.
TO'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh*.] Nugacity; wantonneſs.
Your ſociety will diſcredit that *toyiſhneſs* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*
TO'YMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *toy*.] A ſeller of toys.
But what in od neſs can be more ſublime,
Than S——, the foremoſt *toyman* of his time?
Young.
TO'YSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop*.] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.
Fans, ſilk, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay ſo thick together, that the heart was nothing elſe but a *toyſhop*. *Addiſon.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They ſhift the moving *toyſhop* of their heart. *Pope.*
To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOUSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity.
Think'ſt thou, for that I inſinuate, or *toze* from thee thy buſineſs, I am therefore no courtier? *Shakſpeare.*
TRACE. *n. ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps.
Theſe as a line their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with ſinuous *trace*. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*
There are not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met, the greateſt part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the conqueror. *Addiſ.*
The ſhady empire ſhall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the ſylvan chace. *Pope.*
3. [from *tiraſſer*, French, *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.
Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners' legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſshoppers;
The *traces*, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web. *Shakſp.*
The labour'd ox
In his looſe *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*
While lab'ring oxen, ſpent with toil and heat,
In their looſe *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*
Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope.*
To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, French; *tracciare*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks.
I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of higheſt agents. *Milton.*
You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane hiſtory; and every one of theſe people have a tale to tell concerning the reſtauration. *Burnet.*
They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*
To this haſte of the mind, a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactneſs.
That ſervile path thou nobly doſt decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
He allows the ſoul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*
His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
Men, as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenſer.*
We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakſpeare.*
TRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.
Ambaſſadors ſhould not be held the *tracers* of a plot of ſuch malice. *Howel.*
TRACK. *n. ſ.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwiſe.
Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hoſtile ſpear yet ſticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inſcrib'd the duſty ground. *Dryden.*
Conſider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footſteps of wiſdom in its conſtitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
With *track* oblique ſidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the ſame *track* purſue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden.*
To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.
As ſhepherd's cur that in dark evening's ſhade
Hath *tracked* forth ſome ſavage beaſts treade. *Spenſer.*
He was not only a profeſſed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their ſnow. *Dryden.*
TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.
Loſt in *trackleſs* fields of ſhining day,
Unable to diſcern the way,
Which Naſſau's virtue only could explore. *Pope.*
TRACT. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Latin.]
1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance.
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*
2. A region; a quantity of land.
Only there are ſome *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and freſh wind. *Raleigh.*
Monte Circeio, by Homer called Inſula Aeæa, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addiſon.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
The myrtle flouriſheth ſtill; and wonderful it is, that for ſo long a *tract* of time ſhe ſhould ſtill continue freſh. *Howel.*
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd aſcend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
As in *tract* of ſpeech a dubious word is eaſily known by the coherence with the reſt, and a dubious letter by the whole word; ſo may a deaf perſon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute ſagacity, by ſome more evident word diſcerned by his eye, know the ſenſe. *Holder.*
4. Courſe; manner of proceſs: unleſs it means, in this place, rather, diſcourſe; explanation.
The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakſpeare.*
5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *track*.
The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakſp.*
6. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.
The church clergy at that time writ the beſt collection of *tracts* againſt popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, French.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable.
For moderation of thoſe affections growing from the very natural bitterneſs and gall of adverſity, the ſcripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewiſe hath, whenſoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy ſpirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*
Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incented will. *Shakſpeare.*
If thou doſt find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakſpeare.*
As thoſe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courſe; ſo thoſe who yield themſelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the ſpirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotſon.*
If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly ſubmit. *Locke.*
2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.
The other meaſures are of continued quantity viſible, and for the moſt part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranſient, neither to be ſeen nor felt. *Holder.*
TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable*.] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.
It will be objected, that whatſoever I fancy of children's *tractableneſs*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*
TRA'CTABLY. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.
TRA'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book.
Many divines of our own nation, in ſermons and written *tractates* of the ſabbath, and in their expoſitions of the fourth commandment, maintain the forelaid poſition. *White.*
Though philoſophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reaſons uſually introduced. *Brown.*
We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*
TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.
The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers; friable, tough; flexible, malleable, *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*
TRACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.
Silver, whoſe ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to thoſe of gold, was drawn out to ſo ſlender a wire, that a ſingle grain amounted to twenty ſeven feet. *Derham.*
TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus*, Latin.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn.
The malleus being fixed to an extenſible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muſcle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and ſo gives a tenſion to the tympanum. *Holder.*
TRADE. *n. ſ.* [*tratta*, Italian.]
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.
Whoſoever commands the ſea, commands the *trade*; whoſoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and conſequently the world itſelf. *Raleigh.*
Trade increaſes in one place, and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, diſtin-

guished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain trade of life; the which trade he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade!* *Shakspeare.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shaksp*

The rude Equicolæ,
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and houshold goods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shaksp.*

6. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke.*

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

3. To have a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *n. s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobilis, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED, *adj.* [from *trade.*] Versed; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants, that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to *seek* so far in vain? *Spenser.*

TRA'DER. *n. s.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakspeare.*

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*; and it seems distinguished in *Shakspeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen's* matters. *Shakspeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakspeare.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jourdain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADI'TION. *n. s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made, and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition* rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of scripture, if not from the heads of the church? *Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
——You are too senseless obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakspeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from St. John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; transmissive, handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addison.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, French, from *trado*, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin; *traduire*, French.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing*. *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree. *Davies.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced*, hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*] Censure: obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment

Work their o[illegible] to hide your doings. *Shakspeare.*

TRADU'CER. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A false censurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally traduciible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of traduction accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of beasts could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much use used for their transportation. *Hale.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction.* *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade.*

Traffick's thy god. *Shakspeare.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world.
Shakspeare.

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the most famous empory of the elder times. *Heylin.*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison.*

Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her filthy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

TO TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.]

To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon.*

To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! How did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And traffick with thee for a pence's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them. *Shakspeare.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. s.* [from *tragedy*; *tragedus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in those verses out of the ancient *tragedian.* *Stilling fleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the *deep tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

To the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryd.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. s.* [*tragedie*, French; *tragœdia*, Latin.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy.* *Shaksp.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysius, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy.* *Rymer.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast.
Pope.

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy.* *Shakspeare.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Latin; *tra-*
TRA'GICK. } *gique*, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and *tragical* effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward,
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shaksp.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence.
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical.* *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shaksp.*

Why look you still so stern and *tragical?* *Shaksp.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate.
Sandys.

I now must change those notes to *tragick.* *Milt.*

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases, because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*

Did them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical.*]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically.* *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *tragick.*] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaëthon, we delight all travellers of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we mistake the boldness with the magnificence of the event, as in the ambitions of the understanding. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy.*] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind, of which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success; but in that kind of composition the tragedy and comedy are two distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical.*]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragi-comical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*

TO TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw

The disputes of those assuming confidents, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse, *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of purity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. s.* [*trajet*, French; *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a watercarriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such as object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakspeare.*

Faintly he flagger'd through the rolling throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along.
Dryden.

3. To draw a long flouting or waving body.

Whilst boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*tregten*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or, harness'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it like a chaise! *Swift.*

Or in a boat, whene'er thou will,
Canst make it serve, thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very fellnesse loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*
Swift men of foot, whose broad-fet backs their *trailing* hair did lodge. *Chapman.*
Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*
From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove?
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a fleaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryd.*

TRAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakspeare.*
How chearfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shaksp.*
I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd.*
When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along,
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of tundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser.*
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shaksp.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house.
Shakspeare.
Oh, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will dote:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaksp.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakspeare.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court. *Shaksp.*
A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers.
Shakspeare.
A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Maccabees.*
Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song. *Milton.*
The first christians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*
The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Genesis.*
The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *n. s.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *traine*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*.
Fairfax.
This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel.*
Swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*
Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains*! I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*
The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Coslily followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*
Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*
The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the *rudder*. *Hakewill.*
Th' other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton.*
The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspeare.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid *train*.
Milton.
Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*
If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always pulling in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*
They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*
Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*
What wouldst thou have me do? consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it.
Addison.
The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakspeare.*
Our fire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton.*
Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton.*
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear.
Dryden.
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison.
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those things which are of *train*. *Swift.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryd.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble *Hudibras.*
Shall he that gives fire to the *train*, pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange.*

9. TRAIN *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS, *n. s.* [*train* and *band*] I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarend.*
Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryd.*
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first *Addison.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer*] One that holds up a train.

TRAIN'OIL. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil
Gay.

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word. See TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or slattish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. s.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this, by their own folly. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. s.* [*traitre*, French; *traditor*, Latin.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treason *Spenser.*
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him *Bacon.*
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he shall be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of sight he shall be released. *Dryden.*
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *traitorous* wight? *Dryden.*

Pontinius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these traitorous terms.
Ben Jonson.

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous.*] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry *traitcrously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traitcrously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. s.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.
Dryden.

By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious.*] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.
Holder.

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son.
Dryden.

TRA'MMEL. *n. s.* [*tramail*, French; *trama*, *tragula*, Latin.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and baking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.
Dryden.

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakspeare.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matthew.*

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden.

TRA'MPLER. *n. s.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. s.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *n. s.* [*transe*, French; *transitus*, Latin. It might therefore be written *transe.*] An ecstacy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser.*

That Tabeslen, once which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*. *Drayton.*

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomson.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecstacy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running our lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel.*

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick.
Moxon.

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, French; *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content!
Shakspeare.

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat. *tranquillité*, French.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable,
Looking *tranquillity*! *Congreve.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour.
Pope.

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. s.* [*transaction*, French, from *transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man, management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty.
Clarendon.

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered.
Brown.

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits, and become tyrannical.
Bacon.

To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink.
Waller.

Those are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command.
Denham.

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.
Dryden.

3. To surmount; to rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

2. To surpass thought.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that founds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *transcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope.
Crashaw.

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*

If thou beest he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton.*

Oh charming princess! oh *transcendent* maid!
A. Philips.

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or

colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and transmit the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions, from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from *transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers*. *Waterland.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give.
Prior.

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, French; from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. s.* [from *transcursus*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

I have briefly run over *transcursions*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton.*

His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets? *More.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*transe*, French. See TRANCE.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstacy.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

Ruin we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of bares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transseminated persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*transferer*, French; *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Wast not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Atterbury.*

Your sacred and religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then attend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*. *Dryd.*

TRA'NSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or fishes ova, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fail?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dow'r desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward he repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mixed;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chase transfix'd her breast. *Dryden.*
Nor could Assyrian envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies. *Dryd.*
Till fate shall with a single dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Pinton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;
When thirsty to a stream she did repair,
And saw herself *transform'd* she wist not how.
Davies.

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*: so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Resembles that it was. *Shakspeare.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?
And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation*! *Shakspeare.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last *transfretation* of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,
As thou whose Eth'ridge dost *transfuse* to thine?
But to *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine sinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. s.* [*transfusion*, French; *transfusus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and *transfusion* of blood! *Baker.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long flood the noble youth oppreſs'd with awe,
And ſtupid at the worldlinds things he ſaw,
Surpaſſing common faith, *tranſgreſſing* nature's law,
Dryden.

4. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, becauſe the world is ruled by ſo good a guide as *tranſgreſſeth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more abſolute, perfect, and juſt. *Hooker.*

This ſorrow we muſt repeat as often as we *tranſgreſs* the divine commandments. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though ſhe were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *tranſgreſſed.* *Shakſpeare.*

Achan *tranſgreſſed* in the thing accurſed. 1 *Chronicles.*

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *tranſgreſſings* of our education. *Wiſdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuſe this conſecrated gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair
After my great *tranſgreſſion*: to requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater ſin? *Milton.*

All accuſation ſtill is founded upon ſome law, for where there is no law, there can be no *tranſgreſſion*; and where there can be no *tranſgreſſion*, there ought to be no accuſation. *South.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?

—The flat *tranſgreſſion* of a ſchool-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he ſteals it.

—Wilt thou make a truſt a *tranſgreſſion*? The *tranſgreſſion* is in the ſtealer. *Shakſpeare.*

Teach us, ſweet madam, for our rude *tranſgreſſion*,
Some fair excuſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have ſinned without the ſuggeſtion of Satan, and from the *tranſgreſſive* infirmities of himſelf might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be applied to the greateſt and moſt ſplendid *tranſgreſſors*, as well as to the puniſhment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth theſe thy *tranſgreſſors*; but thou know'ſt
Whoever judg'd, the worſt on me muſt light
When time ſhall be. *Milton.*

Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me *tranſgreſſor!* who, for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy ſnare. *Milton.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Latin.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary; not laſting; not durable.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this *tranſient* world, the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the *tranſient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love, hitherto a *tranſient* gueſt,
Ne'er held poſſeſſion in his breaſt. *Swift.*

What is looſe love? a *tranſient* guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *tranſiently*, without any ſtrict method, on ſome few of thoſe many rules of imitating nature which Ariſtotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

It were to be wiſhed that all words of this ſort, as they reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, ſo they might do alſo in *tranſientneſs* and ſudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſilio*,
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

By an unadviſed *tranſiliency* from the effect to the remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection, through the interpoſal of more immediate cauſalities. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *tranſition* without communication of ſubſtance, but moiſture not. *Bacon.*

As for the mutation of ſexes, and *tranſition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being obſervable in man. *Brown.*

I have given ſome intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *tranſitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change; mode of change.

The ſpots are of the ſame colour throughout, there being an immediate *tranſition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo eaſy a *tranſition*, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a ſoft *tranſition* we repair
From earthly vehicles to theſe of air. *Pope.*

3. [*tranſition*, French.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

He with *tranſition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs was none of his faults, but deſcribed as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to ſatirize his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs, to which he makes a *tranſition*. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of paſſing.

One cauſe of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *tranſitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon.*

2. In grammar.

A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object, as *ferio terram*, I ſtrike the earth *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *adj.* [*tranſitoire*, French; *tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing.

O Lord, comfort and ſuccour all them who in this *tranſitory* life are in trouble. *Common Prayer.*

If we love things long ſought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compaſſing:
If *tranſitory* things, which ſoon decay,
Age muſt be loveliеſt at the laſt day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God evermore, infinitely before the *tranſitory* pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Lat.]

1. To tranſport; to remove.

Since our father is *tranſlated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. 2 *Maccabees.*

By faith Enoch was *tranſlated* that he ſhould not ſee death. *Hebrews.*

Thoſe argent fields
Tranſlated ſaints or middle ſpirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare
With that of their plantation, leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their ſhapes to winter birds *tranſlate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *tranſlated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another.

Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have *tranſlated* him from that poor biſhoprick to a better, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife, with whom he had ſo long lived. *Camden.*

3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *tranſlate* the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and ſet up the throne of David. 2 *Samuel.*

Lucan affirms the ſouls of uſurers, after their death, to be metempſychoſed, or *tranſlated* into the bodies of aſſes, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and ſides with the cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen muſt be to *tranſlate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *tranſlate*,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I perſonate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her,
Whoſe preſent grace to preſent ſlaves and ſervants
Tranſlates his rivals. *Shakſpeare.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *tranſlate* the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakſpeare.*

5. [*tranſlater*, old French.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the ſenſe.

I can conſtrue the action of her familiar ſtile, and the hardeſt voice of her behaviour, to be engliſhed right, is, I am ſir John Falſtaff's.

—He hath ſtudied her well, and *tranſlated* her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *tranſlate*.
Roſcommon.

Read this ere you *tranſlate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in deſpite
Of art and nature ſuch dull clods ſhould write,
Bavius and Mævius had been ſav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to tranſlate. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial uſe.

There's matter in theſe ſighs, theſe profound heaves
You muſt *tranſlate*; 'tis fit we underſtand them.
Shakſpeare.

TRANSLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Latin; *tranſlation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma; the cauſe, a metaſtaſis or *tranſlation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Tranſlations of morbifick matter ariſe in acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *tranſlation*. *Bacon.*

The king, the next time the biſhop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the neceſſary forms for the *tranſlation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *tranſlation* into many languages. *Brown.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are.
Denham.

4. Something made by translation; version.
Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*translateur*, old Fr. from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.
A new and nobler way thou doſt purſue,
To make tranſlations and *tranſlators* too. *Denham.*
No tranſlation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Teſtament; and I am perſuaded, that the *tranſlators* of the bible were maſters of an Engliſh ſtile much fitter for that work than any we ſee in our preſent writings, the which is owing to the ſimplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. s.* [from *translate*.] Transferring.
The *tranſlatory* is a lie that tranſfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deſerving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.
There happened certain *tranſlocations* at the deluge, the matter conſtituting animal and vegetable ſubſtances being diſſolved, and mineral matter ſubſtituted in its place, and thereby like *tranſlocation* of metals in ſome ſprings. *Woodward*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *tranſlucent*.] Diaphaneity; tranſparency.
Lumps of rock cryſtal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *tranſlucency* for whiteneſs, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*,
TRANSLU'CID. } or *lucidus*, Latin.] Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a paſſage to the light.
In anger the ſpirits aſcend and wax eager; which is ſeen in the eyes, becauſe they are *tranſlucid*. *Bacon.*
Wherever fountain or freſh current flow'd
Againſt the eaſtern ray, *tranſlucent*, pure,
With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*
The golden ewer a maid obſequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *tranſlucent* ſprings *Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea.
She might have made herſelf miſtreſs of Tmaurania, her next *tranſmarine* neighbour. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmuto*, Latin; *tranſmuer*, French.] To tranſmute; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to change. Obſolete.
When him liſt the raſcal routs appall,
Men into ſtones therewith he could *tranſmew*,
And ſtones to duſt, and duſt to nought at all. *Spenſ.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate.
Beſides an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *tranſmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Latin.] To paſs from one place or country into another.
This complexion is maintained by generation; ſo that ſtrangers contract it not, and the natives which *tranſmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown.*
If Pythagoras's tranſanimation were true, that the ſouls of men *tranſmigrate* into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men muſt live over many ſervants. *Brown.*
Their ſouls may *tranſmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*
Regard
The port of Luna, ſays our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his ſoul
The fifth within the *tranſmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSMIGRATION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmigration*, French, from *tranſmigrate*.] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.
The ſequel of the conjunction of natures in the perſon of Chriſt is no aboliſhment of natural properties appertaining to either ſubſtance, no tranſition or *tranſmigration* thereof out of one ſubſtance into another. *Hooker.*
Seeing the earth of itſelf puts forth plants without ſeed, plants may well have a *tranſmigration* of ſpecies. *Bacon.*
From the opinion of the metempſychoſis, or *tranſmigration* of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown.*
Eaſing their paſſage hence, for intercourſe
Of *tranſmigration*, as their lot ſhall lead. *Milton.*
'Twas taught by wiſe Pythagoras,
One ſoul might through more bodies paſs:
Seeing ſuch *tranſmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*
When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute ſoul by chance was ſhuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beaſts by force and rapine, reign,
In life's next ſcene, if *tranſmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, Fr. *tranſmiſſus*, Latin.] The act of ſending from one place to another, or from one perſon to another.
If there were any ſuch notable *tranſmiſſion* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted ſo memorable a thing. *Spenſer*
Operations by *tranſmiſſion* of ſpirits is one of the higheſt ſecrets in nature. *Bacon.*
In the *tranſmiſſion* of the ſea-water into the pits, the water riſeth; but in the *tranſmiſſion* of the water through the veſſels, it falleth. *Bacon*
Theſe move ſwiftly; but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their *tranſmiſſion* is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon.*
The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *tranſmiſſion* of light. *More.*
Languages of countries are loſt by *tranſmiſſion* of colonies of a different language. *Hale.*
Enquiry will be of uſe, as a parallel diſcovery of the *tranſmiſſion* of the Engliſh laws into Scotland. *Hale.*
Their reflexion or *tranſmiſſion* depends on the conſtitution of the air and water behind the glaſs, and not the ſtriking of the rays upon the parts of the glaſs. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Latin.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.
And ſtill the ſire inculcates to his ſon
Tranſmiſſive leſſons of the king's renown. *Prior.*
Itſelf a ſun; it with *tranſmiſſive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*
Then grateful Greece with ſtreaming eyes would paiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe;
His praiſe eternal, on the faithful ſtone,
Hand with *tranſmiſſive* honour grac'd his ſon. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Latin; *tranſmettre*, French.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another.
By means of writing, former ages *tranſmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to poſterity. *Hale.*
He ſent orders to his friend in Spain to ſell his eſtate, and *tranſmit* the money to him. *Addiſon.*
Thus flouriſh'd love, and beauty reign'd in ſtate,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Paſt is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Tranſmitted fate in Dryden's lofty ſcenes. *Granv.*
Shine forth, ye planets, with diſtinguiſh'd light;
Again *tranſmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion. I know not that this word has any authority.
Beſides the *tranſmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their ſupernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] One that tranſmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmutable*, Fr. from *tranſmute*.] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.
It is no eaſy matter to demonſtrate that air is ſo much as convertible into water; how *tranſmutable* it is unto fleſh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown.*
The fluids and ſolids of an animal body are eaſily *tranſmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, French; *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*, Latin.]
1. Change into another nature or ſubſtance.
The great aim of alchemy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.
Am not I old Sly's ſon, by birth a pedlar, by education a card-maker, by *tranſmutation* a bearherd? *Shakſpeare.*
The *tranſmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *tranſmutation* of ſpecies is, in the vulgar philoſophy, pronounced impoſſible; but ſeeing there appear ſome manifeſt inſtances of it, the opinion of impoſſibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*
The converſion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as ſilver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for diſtinction ſake, *tranſmutation*. *Bacon.*
The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the courſe of nature, which ſeems delighted with *tranſmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid taſteleſs ſalt, the changes by heat into vapour, which is a ſort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fuſible ſtone; and this ſtone returns into water by heat, and vapour returns into water by cold. *Newton*
The ſuppoſed change of worms into flies is no real *tranſmutation*; but moſt of thoſe members, which at laſt become viſible to the eye, are evident at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley.*
2. Succeſſive change. Not proper.
The ſame hand ſuſtaineth many *tranſmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Latin; *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.
Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of ſheep's ſkin, and therefore called golden, becauſe it was taught therein how other metals might be *tranſmuted*. *Raleigh*
That metals may be *tranſmuted* one into another, I am not ſatisfied of the fact. *Ray.*

TRANSMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute*.] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.]
1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, Fr. from *tranſparent*.] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.
A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and *tranſparency* of the

ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them being muddy. *Addiſon.*

Another cauſe is the greater *tranſparency* of the veſſels, occaſioned by the thinneſs and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.

Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright,
Through the *tranſparent* boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light:
Thou ſhin'ſt in every tear that I do weep. *Shakſp.*

Wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; for there be many wiſe men that have ſecret hearts and *tranſparent* countenances. *Bacon.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a chryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen;
And heav'n did this *tranſparent* veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her boſom appeared all of chryſtal, and ſo wonderfully *tranſparent*, that I ſaw every thought in her heart. *Addiſon.*

Tranſparent forms, too fine for mortal ſight,
Their ſtand bodies half diſſolv'd in light. *Pope*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

What if that light,
ſent from her through the wide *tranſpicuous* air,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar? *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *tranſpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy groſs, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuſe. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *purce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind which through each part infus'd doth paſs,
Faſhions and works, and wholly doth *tranſpierce*
All this great body of the univerſe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of pointed wood,
The ſides *tranſpierc'd* return a rattling ſound,
And groans of Greeks mixed came driving through the wound. *Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

That a tallet dipped in oil, by preventing the *tranſpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot diſcern. *Brown.*

The *tranſpiration* of the obſtructed fluids is unagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour.

The nuts freſh got are full of a ſoft pulpy matter, which in time *tranſpires* and paſſes through the ſhell. *Woodward.*

2. To eſcape from ſecrecy to notice; a ſenſe lately innovated from France, without neceſſity.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *tranſplaced* from the left ſide of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *tranſplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The nobleſt fruits *tranſplanted* to our iſle,
With early hope and fragrant bloſſoms ſmile.
Roſcommon.

Sabopian acres flouriſh with a growth
Peculiar, till'd the Ortley; be thou firſt
This apple to *tranſplant*. *Philips.*

2. To remove and ſettle.

If any *tranſplant* themſelves into plantations abroad, who are ſchiſmaticks or outlaws, ſuch are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

3. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Tranſplanted from her cloudy ſhrine, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb. *Milton.*

He proſpered at the rate of his own wiſhes, being *tranſplanted* out of his cold barren diocefe of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, French.]

1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil.

It is controlled, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its firſt object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherihes, ſo as it needs no *tranſplantation*, or change of ſoil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noble have we had for ſome years about *tranſplantation* of diſeaſes, and tranſuſion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Moſt of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *tranſplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to ſeek new ſeats, having loſt their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *tranſplantation* of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant*.] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *tranſporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *tranſport* the tidings. *Shakſp.*

Why ſhould the write to Edmund? might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by word? *Shakſpeare.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uſes, were made to *tranſport* men. *Raleigh.*

A ſubterraneous wind *tranſports* a hill
Torn from Pelorus *Milton*

Cedar found the ſeas betwixt France and Britain ſo full furniſhed with veſſels, that he was him to make ſhips to *tranſport* his army. *Heylin.*

In the diſturbances of a ſtate, the wiſe Pomponius *tranſported* all the remaining wiſdom and virtue of his country into the ſanctuary of peace and learning. *Howell*

2. To carry into baniſhment as a felon.

We return after being *tranſported*, and ſometimes greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.

4. To hurry by violence of paſſion.

You are *tranſported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you ſlander
The helms o' th' ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

They laugh as if *tranſported* with ſome fit
Of paſſion. *Milton.*

I ſhew him once *tranſported* by the violence of a fudden paſſion. *Dryden*

Thoſe eſpecially not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his ſhare in what is conquered; or, if his romantick diſpoſition *tranſports* him ſo far as to expect little or nothing, they ſhould make it up in dexterity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecſtacy; to ravith with pleaſure.

Here *tranſported* I behold, *tranſported* touch.
Milton.

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures were to *tranſported* with them, that their gratitude ſupplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their mariners affairs, for they ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for *tranſport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed.

Not dares his *tranſport* veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compoſ'd in graves
Dryden.

Some ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the *tranſports*. *Arbuthnot*

3. Rapture; ecſtacy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal bleſſing with gratitude, a ſpiritual one with ecſtaſy and *tranſport*. *South.*

4. A felon ſentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me twice *tranſportance* to thoſe fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deſerver! *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been ſent before to provide a veſſel for their *tranſportation*. *Wotton.*

2. Tranſmiſſion or conveyance.

Some were not to ſolicitous to provide againſt the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *tranſportation*. *Dryden.*

3. Baniſhment for felony.

4. Ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

All pleaſures that affect the body muſt needs vary, becauſe they tranſport, and all *tranſportation* is a violence; and no violence can be laſting, but determines upon the falling of the ſpirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] One that tranſports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a ſpeedy benefit by diſpatching, ſaving, and ſelling to the *tranſporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, Fr. *tranſpoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *tranſpoſed* thus, *Anglia bona, lædit*, ſignify, O England's ſovereign! thou haſt made us happy. *Camden.*

Tranſpoſe the propoſitions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the firſt, and the ſubject of the ſecond. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *tranſpoſe*,
Angels are bright ſtill, though the brighteſt fell.
Shakſpeare.

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr. from *tranſpoſe*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is ſteady, and not liable to any accidental *tranſpoſition*, nor hath it ever ſhifted its ſituation. *Woodward.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape*.] To tranſform; to bring into another ſhape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I ſaid thou hadſt a fine wit: right, ſaid ſhe, a fine little one: nay, ſaid I, he hath the tongues: that I believe, ſaid ſhe, for he ſwore a thing to me on Monday night, which he forſwore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did ſhe *tranſſhape* thy particular virtues. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] To change to another ſubſtance.

O ſelf-traitor, I do bring
The ſpider love, which *tranſubſtantiates* all;
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Not tho' hungry, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *tranſubſtantiate*; what redounds, tranſpires
Through ſpirits with eaſe. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation.

believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation?* *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *tranſudation* of the liquors within the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Latin.] To paſs through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be tranſmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apoſthem, nor after, unleſs the humour break; becauſe they cannot *tranſude* through the bag of an apoſthem. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*tranſverſal*, Fr. *trans* and *verſalis*, Lat.] Running croſſwiſe.

An aſcending line, direct, as from ſon to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *tranſverſal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction.

There are divers ſubtile enquiries and demonſtrations concerning the ſeveral proportions of ſwiftneſs and diſtance in an arrow ſhot vertically, horizontally, or *tranſverſally.* *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, ſent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be ſo, that is in the power of man to alter or *tranſverſe.* *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] Being in a croſs direction.

His violent touch
Fled and purſu'd *tranſverſe* the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in ſtrait lines, part in *tranſverſe* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a *tranſverſe* ſide blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction.

At Stonehenge the ſtones lie *tranſverſely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *tranſverſely*, both the ends ſhrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSUMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſea-coaſt to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥnappe, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou ſhouldeſt, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap.* *Taylor.*

The *trap*-ſprings, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking cloſely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenſer.*

God and your majeſty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakſpeare.*

They continually laid *traps* to enſnare him, and made ſiniſter interpretations of all the good he did. *Clarendon.*

He ſeems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his leſſon for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at ſpan-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abſtains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥnappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem.

My brain, more buſy than the lab'ring ſpider,
Weaves tedious ſnares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

If you require my deeds, with ambuſh'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with falſe alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate.

The ſteed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with poliſh'd ſteel, all ſhining bright
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenſer.*

To ſpoil the dead of weed is ſacrilege:
But leave theſe reliques of his living might
To deck his hearſe, and *trap* his tomb black ſteed. *Spenſer.*

Lord Lucius preſented to you four milk-white horſes *trapt* in ſilver. *Shakſpeare.*

Steeds with ſcarlet *trapp'd.* *Cowley.*

TRAPDO'OR. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the ſeveral parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free paſſage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, ſo as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe*: probably of the ſame original with *drab.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman.

He found the ſullen *trapes*
Poſſeſt with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd ſooner whine and beg,
Than marry ſuch a *trapes.* *Gay.*

Since ſuch each other ſtation of renown,
Who would not be the greateſt *trapes* in town? *Young.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZOI'D. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapeſoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew* derives from *drap*, French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle.

Capariſons and ſteeds,
Baſes and tinſel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At jouſt and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments; external, ſuperficial, and trifling decoration.

Theſe indeed ſeem,
But I have that within which paſſeth ſhew;
Theſe but the *trappings* and the ſuits of woe. *Shakſpeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promiſes; but works only for his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ſhips decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded ſtern and painted ſides:
Yet, at a ball, unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A fooliſh ſwoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapſticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRASH. *n. ſ.* [*troſs*, Iſlandick; *druſch*, German.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs.

Lay hands upon theſe traitors, and their *traſh* *Shakſpeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *traſh.* *Shak.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals *traſh*; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakſpeare.*

More than ten Holleſheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houſhold *traſh* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or ſmil'd. *Donne.*

The collection only conſider, the greater ſkill a writer is in poſſeſſion of, the more *traſh* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak fooliſh man! will heav'n reward us there
With the ſame *traſh* mad mortals wiſh for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthleſs perſon.

I ſuſpect this *traſh*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the greeniſhneſs.

O that inſtead of *traſh* thou 'dſt taken ſteel! *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant ſuits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and when
To *traſh* for overtopping. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To cruſh; to humble.

Not ſuch as was fit to be impoſed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *traſh* them, but ſuch as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs.

A judicious reader will diſcover in his cloſet that *traſhy* ſtuff, whoſe glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Ignor.*

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Revelation.*

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To haraſs; to tire.

As if all theſe troubles had not been ſufficient to *travail* the realm, a great diviſion fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His *travell'd* ſteps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, ſo this doth require *travail.* *Hooker.*

Such impotent perſons as are unable for ſtraw *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their paſture. *Spenſer.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Geneſis.*

To procure eaſy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too faſt. *Bacon.*

RAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *n. f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Ainsw.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travel*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard:
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isaiah.*

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakspeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakspeare.*

Thus flying east and west, and north, and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive,
I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth without own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court,
Once miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled fiend into the dance
Women's draught with all the treasures
Which thy cattern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon.*

In my *travels* I had been near their setting out for Sicily, and at the place of their landing in Carnola. *Brown.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown.*

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences, as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*

At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, most far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley.*

If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel, monsieur *traveller*; look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

These *travellers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Colevile. *Shakspeare.*

TRAVERS. *adv.* [Fr.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely,
Quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*à travers*, Fr.] Cross-wise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furrows, and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse* *Haywood.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through cross-wise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The Tartan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverst* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakspeare.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin, but not without their God. *Wilkins.*

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In fallen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison.*

What seas you *travers'd*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I detersed and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman.*

TRAY. *n. f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray* or hole of wood. *Moxon.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRAY'TRIP. *n. f.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the lion to be remitted
Unto his tent, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punished for their presumptuous guile. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw this *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlesly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then began Carausius tyrannize anew,
And slay Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him.
Shakspeare.

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practised to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *n. s.* [from *tricher*, *tri-*
TRE'ACHOUR. } *cheur*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.

Good Claudius with him in battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing trace? *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE. *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the fifty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Molosses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakspeare.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon.*

Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease.
Milton.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise.
Pope.

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou
Most, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places.
Deuteronomy.

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading*.
Shakspeare.

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread*. *Shakspeare.*

What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*

They bill, they *tread*; Alcyone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
Dryden.

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakesp.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them.
Shakspeare.

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace.
Dryden.

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psalms.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst.
Job.

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*
Shakspeare.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

High above the ground
Their march was, and the pallive arbhore
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy bun bre d.
Dryden

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment
Shakspeare.

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the germ, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them, or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us.
Shakspeare

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*

This being a *treason* against God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Hakluyt.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* 2 *Kings.*

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason.*]
TRE'ASONOUS. } Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakspeare*

Against th' undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakspeare*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices
Clarendon.

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*. *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. s.* [*trefor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich trusts. *Shakspeare*

He ruled his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Romans.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in the mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do and what to avoid. *Scott.*

No: my remembrance *treasures* bounty though
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasur'd* there
Pope.

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. s.* [*treasure* and *house.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of man, for which there is not in this *treasure house* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

Thou fils or *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear?
Shakspeare.

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasure house* the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former leaves of the divine favours. *Jer. Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *trésorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in the balance good and evil. *Bale.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *treasurer*] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a lusty fellow, who was a suitor for the treasurership, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *trésorerie*, French.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame. *Chapman.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair cafe in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the heart of healing. *Watts.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* for *treasure*.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury*. *Shakspeare.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French; *tracto*, Latin.]

1. To negociate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expense to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tpahtian*, Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse *Addis.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Maccabees.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, master Dean, frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not please, at least we *treat*. *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate:
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and unsight into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set
In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been, my sell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouze and stir
As life were in't. *Shakspeare.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces *Dryden.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. s.* [*traitement*, French.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes applied to us; and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY. *n. s.* [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure,
And rabbish terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addis.*

3. [for *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, French; *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shakspeare.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set? *Sandys.*

All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the base sound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair. *Shakspeare.*

Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. s.* A sharp sound.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute full trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the bales roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *treble*.] The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden.*

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. s.* [*tre*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Racemiferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Laniferous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes, as, the horse bean 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous: as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honeysuckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Baciferous ones; as, the straw berry tree in the west of Ireland, misletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring tree, the dog berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet berberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A vapour sometime like a bear or lion,
A tower'd mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root, *Shakspeare.*

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and eating a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprung from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are *trees*. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or time or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander*. *n. s.* A plant.

TREE *of life*. *n. s.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen. the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primrose*. *n. s.* A plant.

TREEN. The old plural of *tree*.

Will run greenhood, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowting low like a for'ster green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen*. *Ben Jonson.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.

Sir Thomas Rookesby being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain. I had rather drink out of *treen*, and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil* or three-leaved graſs in her hand. *Peacham.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TREILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cafcades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TREILLIS. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, French; *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakſp.*

God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakſpeare.*

Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble*. *Shakſpeare.*

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembled* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble*. *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble*. *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes, when vehement, *tremble* at the height of their blaſt. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to ſhake or quiver.

Tremblingly ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakſpeare.*

Say, what the uſe, were finer opticks giv'n,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous*. *Tatler.*

In that portal ſhould the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

He fell into an univerſal *trémour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

Theſe ſtars do not twinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have ſome kind of little diſcompoſure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance by hanging even became *tremulous*. *Pell.*

Breath vocaliſed, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue, or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent lightnings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſ.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous*.] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſw.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head. *Shakſp.*

This weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakſp.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring. *Evelyn.*

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* incloſe the fruitful field. *Dryd.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Coriuli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakſpeare.*

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *Spenſer.*

Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher*, nor waſh diſh. *Shakſpeare.*

My eſtate deſerves an heir more rais'd
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakſpeare.*

When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More.*

Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feaſted! *Shakſpeare.*

3. Food; pleaſures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *ly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.]

1. A cook. Obſolete.

Palladius aſſured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the fulleſt *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had muſty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakſpeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a paraſite.

Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, theſe *trenchermates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend*.

The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*trendel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente*, Fr.] *Trentals* or triginals were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TREPA'N. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.

2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Eliſabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhow of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*! *Roſcommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in hooks, and *trepans*? *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, French.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman.*

Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to enſnare.

They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon.*

All objects of the ſenſes which are very offenſive, cauſe the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts in ſome degree, are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;

But trepidation of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milton.*

State of terrour.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

Hurry; confused haste.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Leviticus*

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. s.* [*trespas*, French.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilf'rings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. s.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *tresse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
He plunged in pain his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES. *n. s.* without a singular. [*tresse*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky! *Shakspeare*

Her swelling breast
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *tresses*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. s.* [*tresteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *n. s.* [probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *n. s.* [ðrieƿet, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREY. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk and sugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare*

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *n. s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shakspeare.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebrews.*

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself. *Cowell.*

He hath resisted law
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. *Kettlewell.*

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined. *Nelson.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our trial, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

No such company as them thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou couldst judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
——It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

TRIA'NGLE. *n. s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Spenser.*

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIBE. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words: *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is supposed by *Rowland* to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuria* from *trev*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben Jonson.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount? *Milton.*

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison.*

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRI'BLET or TRIBO'ULET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsw.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

The just shall dwell,
And, after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. s.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakspeare.*

He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grew.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world. *Nelson.*

2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakspeare.*

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counfels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our anceſtors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals reſtrain. *Dryden.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did deſray:
Yet oft the Briton kings againſt them ſtrongly
ſtrov'd. *Spenſer.*

Whilſt Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in ſtate with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
And ſince the earth none larger does afford,
His Charles is ſome poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the ſea-born brothers ſtood,
That ſwell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; ſubordinate.

Theſe he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By courſe commits to ſeveral government,
And gives them leave to wear their ſapphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thouſand tyrants reign,
Legions of luſt, and various pow'rs of ill
Inſult the maſter's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

All the people therein ſhall be *tributaries* unto thee, and ſerve thee. *Deuteronomy.*

The Iriſh lords did only promiſe to become *tributaries* to king Henry the ſecond: and ſuch as only pay tribute are not properly ſubjects, but ſovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; ſubjection.

They that received *tribute* money ſaid, Doth not your maſter pay *tribute*? *Matthew.*

She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICE. *n. ſ.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.

If they get never ſo great ſpoil at any time, the ſame they waſte in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in ſpoil, though it do themſelves no good. *Spenſer.*

Juſt in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His ſummons did obey:
Each ſerving man with dith in hand
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Preſented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had raiſ'd a ſtorm,
I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It ſeems incredible at firſt, that all the blood in our bodies ſhould circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more ſurpriſing if we knew the ſhort periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley.*

A man ſhall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bleſs'd with plant, though but ſlender ſenſe,
Feign'd modeſty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [τριχοτομία.] Diviſion into three parts.

Some diſturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, ſevens, twelves: let the ſubject, with the deſign you have in view, determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſly fraud.

Sir Thomas More ſaid, that a *trick* of law had no leſs power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or caſt them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such a one thinks to find ſome ſhelter in my friendſhip, and I betray him: he comes to me for counſel, and I ſhew him a *trick*. *South.*

He ſwore by Styx,
Whate'er ſhe would deſire, to grant;
But wiſe Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the loweſt, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tuſſer.*

And now, as oft in ſome diſtemper'd ſtate,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vitious practice.

Suſpicion ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes:
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cherith'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his anceſtors. *Shakſpeare.*

I entertain you with ſomewhat more worthy than the ſtale exploded *trick* of ſulſome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate ſtopp'd his coach and ſix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So ſelfeſt foes who broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends. *Shakſpeare.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in uſe.

I ſpoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakſpeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakſpeare*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, noſe, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakſpeare.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.]

1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud.

It is impoſſible that the whole world ſhould thus conſpire to cheat themſelves, to put a deluſion on mankind, and *trick* themſelves into belief. *Stephens.*

2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn: properly, to knot. [*Trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. Weſtmonaſterienſis* ſays of *Godiva* of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens*.]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the impoſture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeneſs of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and impaſted with the parching fires. *Shakſpeare.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a maſs of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth; and though the moſt richly *tricked*, yet the pooreſt in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton.*

Their heads are *trickt* with taſſels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woeful ſhepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your ſorrow, is not dead:
Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor,
So ſinks the day-ſtar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-ſpangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning ſky. *Milton.*

Not *trick'd* and frounc'd as ſhe was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be ſparkiſh, *tricked* himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dreſſes up the gaudy dream. *Dryden.*

People laviſh it profuſely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dreſs*.

Come, the colours and the ground prepare,
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Chuſe a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere ſhe change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, ſtill *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which ſtill they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aſide the *tricker* we obſerved, that the force of the ſpring of the lock was not leſſened abated by the abſence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a gooſe
In death contracts his talons cloſe;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his piſtol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRI'CKING. *v. n.* [from *trick*.] Dreſs, ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fames. *Shakſpeare*

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knaviſh; artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.

All he ſays is in a looſe, ſlippery, and *trickiſh* way of reaſoning. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable.] To fall in drops; to fall in a ſlender ſtream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth ſpurred faſt, adown his courſer's ſide
The red blood *trickling*, ſtain'd the way. *Spenſer.*

Faſt beſide there *trickled* ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murm'ring wave did play
Amongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To lull him ſoft aſleep that by it lay. *Spenſer.*

Some noiſes help ſleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the ſpirits a gentle attention, which ſtilleth the diſcurſive motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood
Beneath his ear the ſhaft'ned arrow ſtood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood *Dryden.*

He lay ſtretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the [illegible] the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the firſt impreſſions of the heat. *Addiſon.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands.
How fluent nonſenſe *trickles* from his tongue!
How ſweet the periods, neither ſaid nor ſung! *Pope.*

They empty heads conſole with empty ſound
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulneſs *trickling* in their ear. *Pope.*

TRI'CKSY. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. Obsolete.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

All this service have I done since I went.
—My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakspeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident.* *Shakspeare.*

Canst thou with fisgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick? *Sandys.*

He lets them wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents.* *Milton.*

Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident.* *Addison.*

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *n. s.* [ꞇpiðinᵹa, Saxon; rather *trithing.*] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding.*

TRI'DUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, French.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howel.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. s.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not, and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝼealᵹa, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakspeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement: as, he *trifled* all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a *trifling* spirit, renders the soul incapable of seeing, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'FLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us
In deep consequence. *Shakspeare.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowsabell,
With such poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying. *Drayton.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles.* *Locke.*

Brunetta's wise in actions great and rare,
But scorns on *trifles* to bestow her care.
Thus ev'ry hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year:
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

TRI'FLER. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move;
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not ev'n in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity, without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytisus restrain'd its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browze. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, French; from *intricare*, Latin.] See TRICKER.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *n. s.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. s.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled pallus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

On a discovery of Pythagoras, all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILL. *n. s.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the list'ning night,
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—
Aye; she took 'em, read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet? *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. s.* [A word invented by *Locke.*] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*,
TRILU'MINOUS. } Latin.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM. *adj.* [ᵹeꞇꞃymmeð, Sax. completed.]

Nice; fmug; dreſſed up. It is uſed with ſlight contempt.

T' one paine in cottage doth take,
Whom t' other *trim* bowers do make. *Tuſſer.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your deriſion. *Shakſpeare.*

The Dorick order has, in compariſon of thoſe that follow, a more maſculine aſpect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuſcan that went before, ſave a ſober garniſhment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

Doſt thou not bluſh to live ſo like a beaſt,
So *trim*, ſo diſſolute, ſo looſely dreſt? *Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [trimman, Sax. *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious cenſurers ever,
As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To dreſs; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakſpeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they uſe in the country to *trim* their houſes, binding it with a lath againſt a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dreſs and *trim* her, picture and ſculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars preſt,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands dreſt,
Sunk of himſelf. *Dryden.*

3. To ſhave; to clip.

Mephibotheth had neither dreſſed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. *2 Samuel.*

Clip and *trim* thoſe tender ſtrings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches. *Mort.*

4. To make neat; to adjuſt.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

Go, ſirrah, to my cell; as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handſomely. *Shakſ.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More ſleek, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben J.*

To blaſt the living gave the dead their due,
And wreaths herſelf had tainted, *trimm'd* anew.
Tickel.

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they ſay they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon.*

Each muſe in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays.
Pope.

O'er globes, and ſceptres, now, on thrones it ſwells,
Now, *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells.
Young.

5. To balance a veſſel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat.
Spectator.

6. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praiſes with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deſervings like a chronicle. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If ſuch by *trimming* and time-ſerving, which are but two words for the ſame thing, betray the church by nauſeating her pious orders, this will produce confuſion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all beſides their will ſerves the action; what is this but a groſs, fulſome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South.*

He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd ſay,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away.
Dryden.

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of ſlight contempt.

They come like ſacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-eyed maid of ſmoky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakſp.*

Forget
Your labourſome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakſpeare.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The Phœnix daughter of the vanquiſh'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean ſwim,
And on her ſhadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in treſſes wrought. *Spenſer.*

The mother, if of the houſhold of our lady, will have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*]

1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The fame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, ſays the weazel, no mercy to a mouſe: Well, ſays t'other, but you may ſee by my wings that I am a bird; and ſo the bat 'ſcap'd in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inſerted.

Before they put up the frame of ground-plates, they muſt fit in the ſummer and the girders, and all the joiſts and the *trummers* for the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dreſs without fancy; and the laſt without the firſt is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth.*

TRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Neatneſs; petty elegance of dreſs.

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majeſty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenſer.*

That far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of *trinal* unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and *trine*, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriouſly the new-laid works ſucceed.
Dryden.

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line ſubtend
An equal triangle; now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where'er they meet in angles thoſe are *trines*.
Creech.

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryd.*

TRI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the Three Perſons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blaſphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole eſſay there is not any thing like an objection againſt the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. ſ.* [This *Skinner* derives ſomewhat harſhly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a topſail. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration.

Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe. *Sidney.*

They throng who ſhould buy firſt, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakſpeare.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the ſaucy ſteward ſay,
Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away.
Dryden.

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-caſes, pocket-glaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What huſbandlie-huſbands, except they be fooles,
But handſom have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tuſſer.

Go with all your ſervants and *trinkets* about you.
L'Eſtrange.

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthleſs.

Turn your libel into verſe, and then it may paſs current amongſt the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, French; *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakſpeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at nought,
To *trip* the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon.
Shakſpeare.

2. To ſtrike from under the body.

I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakſpeare*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cauſe; I had once reſolved. To reſolve preſuppoſeth deliberation, but what deuberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by cauſes without ourſelves? *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

Theſe women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were preſent when ſhe finiſh'd. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-eaſily his adverſaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, perſeth him as thereby making all ſorts of men Gods enemies. *Hooker*

Virgil is ſo exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worſe: he pretends ſometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when moſt ſecure. *Dryden.*

Many having uſed their utmoſt diligence to ſecure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will ſhines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a ſeeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never ſpare him. *Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expoſe my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of ſo great moment. *Spectator.*

3. To ſtumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenneſs. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In ſilence ſad,
Trip we after the night's ſhade. *Shakſpeare.*

The old ſaying is, the third pays for all: the triples, ſir, is a good *tripping* meaſure. *Shakſpeare*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dale
Blends all together; then diſtinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning ſkips
And ſnatches this again, and pauſes there.
Croſhaw.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight rankş;
Though Erymanth your loſs deplore,
A better ſoil ſhall give ye thanks. *Milton.*

She bounded by, and tripp'd ſo light,
They had not time to take a ſteady ſight. *Dryden.*

Stay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou doſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame
Tripping from ſea on ſuch an erband came. *Dryd.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in ſculpture and painting, ſeem to have gathered the wind when the perſon is in a poſture of *tripping* forward. *Addiſon.*

In Britain's iſles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me inſtructions how to ſlide down,
and *trip* up the ſleepeſt ſlopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* ſhall be thine overthrow?
Shakſpeare.

He ſtript for wreſtling, anears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Corniſh hugs could make a man immortal. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.

3. A failure; a miſtake.

He ſaw his way, but in ſo ſwift a pace,
To chuſe the ground might be to loſe the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but thoſe faults which they want wit to make
Dryden.

Each ſeeming *trip*, and each digreſſive ſtart,
Diſplays their caſe the more, and deep-plann'd art.
Harte.

4. A ſhort voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen.
Pope.

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakſpeare.*

TRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spaniſh.]

1. The inteſtines; the guts.

How ſay you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I like it well. *Shakſpeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*.
King.

2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεῖς and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shakſpeare.*

O night and ſhades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Againſt th' unarm'd weakneſs of one virgin,
Alone and helpleſs! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! ſo near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo! *Waller.*

By thy *triple* ſhape as thou art ſeen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had ſlain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden.*

Out bounc'd the maſtiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate meaſure betwixt the higheſt and loweſt; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been ſufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheiſt can have no imagination of more ſenſes than five, why doth he ſuppoſe that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the ſame ſuſpicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpoſe ſhould words ſerve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and ſtrong cries; more than ſtreams of bloody ſweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can expreſs? *Hooker.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are ſo preſerv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy ſee
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. ſ.* [from *triple*.]

1. Three of a kind.

There ſit C— nts, D —ks, and Harriſon,
How they ſwagger, from their garriſon;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this ſide hell? *Swift.*

2. Three verſes rhyming together: as,

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign ſtrand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make uſe of *triplet* rhymes, becauſe they bound the ſenſe, making the laſt verſe of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other, which ought to be diſtinguiſhed from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling, or adding three together.

Since the margin of the viſible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; ſenſe muſt needs meaſure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the ſame diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold.

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the diſcontents of ſubjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon.*

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain numbers of parts in your diviſion of things *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Tripmadam is uſed in ſalads. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *n. ſ.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* caſt in antick mould,
With two great talents of the ſtarch'd gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place whence it is brought.] A ſharp cutting ſand.

In poliſhing glaſs with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that thoſe ſubſtances can by grating and fretting the glaſs bring all its leaſt particles to an accurate poliſh *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *n. ſ.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he ſpeaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben Jonſon.*

Cras'd fool, who would'ſt be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and ſpeak plain. *Dryden.*

TRI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble.

The clear ſun of the freſh wave largely drew,
As after thirſt; which made their flowing ſhrink
From ſtanding lake, to *tripping* ebb; that ſtole
With ſoft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *trip*.] Light dance.

Back, ſhepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with ſwift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakſpeare.*

Speak the ſpeech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had ſpoke my lines.
Shakſpeare.

TRI'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] A noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs when he contemned the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of ours on a ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tres and ſectio*, Latin.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL *adj.* [*triſtis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful. A bad word.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *triſtful* vliage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
I thought ſick at the act *Shakſpeare.*

TRISU'LC. *n. ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triſulc*, to burn, diſcuſs, and terebrate. *Brown.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*treſyllabe*, French, from *triſyllabic*.] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Latin.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out, ſtale; common; not new.

Theſe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is, this may be thought ſo *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it
Rogers

She gives her tongue no moment's reſt,
In phraſes batter'd, ſtale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift*

TRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trite*.] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRITHE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*tritheiſme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate*.] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not ſubſiſt in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trituration*, French; *tritura*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is alſo called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice ſtone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown.*

TRI'VET. *n. ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

The beſt at horſe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two meaſures. *Chapman.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thruſts beneath the limping leg a ſherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway.

Be ſubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of ſenſe deſpiſe a *trivial* choice. *Roſcommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. This uſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

This argues conſcience in your grace,
But the reſpects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumſtances well conſidered. *Shakſpeare.*

This way of meaſuring ſcholarſhip was ſo natural to him, that it would occur even in the moſt *trivial* inſtances. *Fell.*

See you mad fools, who, for ſome *trivial* right,
For love, or for miſtaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only ſome ſlight and *trivial* indiſcretions, to which the example of the world expoſed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In every work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be juſt, the conduct true,
Applauſe, in ſpite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an action be never ſo *trivial* in itſelf, they always make it appear of the utmoſt importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the ſinews of war, as is *trivially* ſaid, where the ſinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconſiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *n. ſ.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *triomphe*, French.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy moſt ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakſpeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon diſbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to ſee
In *triumph* iſſuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*
Hercules from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon ſlain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conqueſt.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakſpeare.*
Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him ſung victorious king. *Milton.*
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs teaſt,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boaſt. *Legie.*

4. Joy for ſucceſs.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

5. A conquering card, now called *trump*, See TRUMP.

To **TRI'UMPH.** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, French. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is ſhort, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job.*
Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to perſuade Solyman to forbear to uſe his forces any farther againſt the chriſtians, over whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Perſians. *Knolles.*

Then all this earthly groſſneſs quit,
Attir'd with ſtars, we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can ſave beſides? *Rowe.*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy roſy cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

3. To inſult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shakſpeare.*
Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my miſery! *Shakſpeare.*
Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' exceſs of joy
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, French; *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Uſed in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye ſo near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*
Leſt we ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it ſeated in a ſcar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. ſ.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in uſe.

He to his crew, that fat conſulting, brought
Joyleſs *triumphals* of his hop'd ſucceſs. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triomphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakſpeare.*
It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the ſame time both follows and triumphs. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you but that I know our ſtate ſecure,
I would be ſo *triumphant* as I am? *Shakſpeare.*
Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakſpeare.*
Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not ſo much for their offence, as for their obſtinacy; ſo ſhall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven ſhall be barred againſt men, not ſo much for their ſin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*

He ſpeedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to paſs *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*
Athens, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy ſon will, as the father, aid. *Pope.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory, with little loſs doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* diſplay'd. *Shakſp.*
Herſelf in perſon went to ſeek the ſacred cross
Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was fought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* ſhe brought. *Drayton.*
Through armed ranks *triumphantly* ſhe drives,
And with one glance commands ten thouſand lives. *Granvil.*

2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs.

Thou muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet: or elſe
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakſpeare.*

3. With inſolent exultation.

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almoſt baniſhed truth out of it; and is reigning *triumphantly* in its ſtead, is the ſource of moſt of thoſe confuſions that plague the univerſe. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

Theſe words become your lips, as they paſs through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*
In their applauding gates. *Shakſpeare.*

Auguſt was dedicated to Auguſtus by the ſenate, becauſe in the ſame month he was the firſt time created conſul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus*, or
TRIU'MVIRI. } *triumvirt*, Latin] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakſpeare.*
The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of ſociety. *Shakſpeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the firſt of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon.*

With theſe the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And, inſtituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel.*
From diſtant regions fortune ſends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in ſcripture of a *triune* deity, of God made fleſh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Fuller.*

To **TROAT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical inſtrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of ſilver, and the perforator of ſteel. *Sharp.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *adj.* [*trochaique*, French; *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone, called *rotatores major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, French; τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. f.* [τροχίλικος, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The ſcience of rotatory motion.

There ſucceeded new inventions and horologies, compoſed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof ſome are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requiſite that we rightly underſtand ſome principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel inſtruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and thoſe of a balance, the ſeveral proportions in the ſemidiameter of a wheel being anſwerable to the ſides of a balance. *Wilkins.*

TRO'CHINGS. *n. f.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſworth.*

TROCHI'SCH. *n. f.* [τροχίσκος; *trochiſque*, French; *trochiſcus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochiſks* of vipers, ſo much magnified, and the fleſh of ſnakes ſome ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TROD. } The part. paſſ. of *tread*.
TRO'DDEN. }

Jeruſalem ſhall be *trodden* down of the gentiles. *Luke.*

Thou, infernal ſerpent, ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal ſtar,
Or lightning, thou ſhalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds ſend out a rich perfume. *Addiſon.*

TRODE. The preterit of *tread*.

They *trode* the grapes, and made merry. *Judges.*

TRODE. *n. f.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.

The *trode* is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*

They never ſet foot on that ſame *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. f.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full ſpeed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin; a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phaſt'ſies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben Jonſon.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleaſant, on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and ſix! *Swift.*

2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom, which I ſuppoſe gives occaſion to the term.

Nor diam I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *troule* for pikes, diſpeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A ſlatternly looſe woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*. I knew him once a ſervant of the prince. *Shakſpeare.*

TRO'NAGE. *n. f.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *n. f.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swediſh; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which ſhould accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I muſt not look to have. *Shakſpeare.*

Saw you not a bleſſed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whoſe bright faces
Caſt thouſand beams upon me like the ſun? *Shakſpeare.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a ſcore, or a groſs; ſo by putting together ſeveral particular ſubſtances, it makes collective ideas of ſubſtances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of ſoldiers.

Æneas ſeeks his abſent foe,
And ſends his ſlaughter'd *troops* to ſhades below. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather ſhew a while like fearful war. *Shakſpeare.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thouſands, *trooping* came,
Attended! *Milton.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their ſtandard. *Milton.*

2. To march in haſte.

Yonder ſhines Aurora's harbinger,
At whoſe approach ghoſts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakſpeare.*

The dry ſtreets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

TRO'OPER. *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback; a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

Cuſtom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years ſince it was all the faſhion. *Grew.*

TROPE. *n. f.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification; as, the clouds *forcel* rain, for *foreſhow*.

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a ſingle word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a ſentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, ſtory'd halls invade,
And haunt their ſlumbers in the pompous ſhade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. f.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something ſhown or treaſured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then ſhall I moſt fit deviſe,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conqueſt, peerleſs beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chaſtity? *Spenſer.*

To have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, ſignal, and oſtent,
Quite from himſelf to God. *Shakſpeare.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakſp.*

Twice will I not review the morning's riſe,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And ſplit thy heart for wearing it. *Shakſpeare.*

In ancient times, the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the diſbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

Around the poſts hung helmets, darts, and ſpears,
And captive chariots, axes, ſhields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ſhips, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To ſhew poſterity Elpenor was. *Pope.*

Set up each ſenſeleſs wretch for nature's baulk,
On whom praiſe ſhines, as *trophies* on a poſt. *Young.*

TRO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A ſtrict and literal acceptation of a looſe and *tropical* expreſſion was a ſecond ground. *Brown.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expreſſing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themſelves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the *tropical* or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

2. [from *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *n. f.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the ſouth the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language ſpoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry ſea, on ev'ry coaſt,
Your men have been diſtreſs'd, your navy toſt,
Seven times the ſun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter baniſh'd, and the ſpring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. f.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and ſecond intention of words, they omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologics*, and are not perſuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS. *n. f.* [*trouſſes*, Fr.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hoſe off, and in your ſtrait *troſſers*. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart,
To ride on a bay *trotting* horſe, over four-inched bridges, to courſe his own ſhadow for a traitor. *Shakſpeare.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?

—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a ſevennight, time's pace is ſo hard, that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakſpeare.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horſe, and come up and ſee your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk faſt; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT. *n. f.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horſe.

His honeſty is not
So looſe or eaſy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or ſlight'ring look it blind:
Who rides his fare and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did moſt truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill jog on and keep his *trot*. *Milton.*

The virtuoſo's ſaddle will amble when the world is upon the hardeſt *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakspeare.*

How now, bold-face! cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TROTH. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old English; τρεοθ, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakspeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

To TRO'UBLE. *v. n.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakspeare.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. 1 *Maccabees.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in *infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakspeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *John.*

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

Hear how the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubled* main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. s.* [*trouble*, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakspeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend
Some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shakspeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakspeare.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, eas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bed-fellow? *Shakspeare.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words, yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troublous* noise they stinted by and by. *Spenser.*

No other noise, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world. *Shakspeare.*

Only one supply
In four years *troublous* and expensive reign *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. s.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. s.* [τροχ, τροh, Sax. *trock*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *trang*, Islandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*

They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with boards a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became.
And cross some riv'let passage did begun. *Dryden.*

That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a lone *trough*. *Bacon.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* into canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addison.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taste
Of lustful appetence; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere? *Shakſpeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronſon*, Fr. a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt; I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.]
TRO'USERS. } Breeches; hoſe. See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* on horſeback. *Spenſer.*

The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃuhꞇ, Sax. *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh, inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.

The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*

Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [ꞇꞃeoðian, Saxon; *troe*, Daniſh.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of chriſtian religion ſhould be popiſh, than Turkiſh or heatheniſh? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakſp.*
O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

2. To believe.

Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *troweſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the ſtar.
——What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakſpeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for any coarſe inſtrument.

How ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
——Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt accurate engravings or emboſſments ſeem ſuch rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel*. *Wilkins.*

TROY-WEIGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *troies*, Fr.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

For my part, I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakſpeare.*

Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel like perfection;
Yet hath ſir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakſpeare.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakſpeare.*

He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtantly. *Shakſpeare.*

Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakſp.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*trualté*, old French; from *truant*; *truandiſe* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleneſs; negligence; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

TRUBS. *n. ſ.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'BTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſworth.*

TRUCE. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Latin; *tregua*, Italian; *truie*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between ſuperſtitious perſons, and ſuch as ſerve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have ſin pardoned, which ſeek not alſo to prevent ſin by prayer, even every particular ſin, by prayer againſt all ſin, except men can name ſome tranſgreſſion wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly ſpleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakſpeare.*

This token ſerveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourſelves, and all our followers. *Shakſp.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Timothy.*

Leſt the *truce* with treaſon ſhould be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulneſs would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with ſenſe. *Dryden.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The irkſome hours. *Milton.*

Sickneſſes, which in the latter years of his life gave him but ſhort and ſeldom *truce*. *Fell.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spaniſh; deduced by *Salmaſius* from τρώγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glaſſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon! *Dryden.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no leſs requiſite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common buſineſs of commerce. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is covetous; I muſt have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [τροχὸς.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainſworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

For which ſo many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be ſtiff and obſtinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as falſe a foundation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Religion itſelf is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to laſh our crimes,
But diſcontent againſt the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raiſe his poſt or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were ſubdued and inſulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under ſeveral revolutions a ſmall *truckling* ſtate, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed*. *n. ſ.* [properly *trocklebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his houſe, his caſtle, his ſtanding bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakſpeare.*

If he that is in battle ſlain
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be ſaid
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]

1. Savageneſs of manners.

2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRU'CULENT. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the ſavage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themſelves from place to place in waggons, as they can find paſture, and live upon milk, and fleſh roaſted in the ſun at the pomels of their ſaddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aſpect.
3. Deſtructive; cruel.
Peſtilential ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtility, cauſe more or leſs *truculent* plagues, ſome of ſuch maligunity, that they evacuate in two hours. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly; to jog on; to march heavily on.
No man is ſecure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and miſtreſs Shore. *Shakſpeare.*
No ſooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to diſlodge. *Hudibras.*
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Eſtrange.*
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the ſtreet,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greateſt god. *Dryden.*
He that will know the truth muſt leave the beaten track, which none but ſervile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE. *adj.* [ꝥreopa, ꝥrupa, Saxon.]
1. Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.
Of thoſe he choſe the falſeſt two,
And fitteſt for to forge *true* ſeeming lies. *Spenſer.*
Teeth hadſt thou in thy head when thou waſt born;
And, if the reſt be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'ſt into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakſpeare.*
Heſperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton.*
What you ſaid had not been *true*,
If ſpoke by any elſe but you. *Cowley.*
2. Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious.
A *true* witneſs delivereth ſouls. *Proverbs.*
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.
The darkneſs is paſt, and the *true* light now ſhineth. 1 *John.*
Among unequals what ſociety
Can ſort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*
Unbind the charms that in flight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *trueſt* poeſy. *Cowley.*
Religion, as it is the moſt valuable thing in the world, ſo it gives the *trueſt* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady.
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakſpeare.*
So young, and ſo untender?
——So young, my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be ſo; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakſpeare.*
Do not ſee
My fair roſe wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may diſſolve to dew,
And waſh him freſh again with *true* love tears. *Shakſpeare.*
I'll rather die
Deſerted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly aſſur'd
Remarkably ſo late of thy ſo *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton.*
The firſt great work
Is, that yourſelf may to yourſelf be *true*. *Roſcom.*
When this fire is kindled, both ſides inflame it; all regard of merit is loſt in perſons employed, and theſe only choſen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*
Snail'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conqueſt, though he loſt the fight. *Dryden.*
True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half ſo ſound!
Stedfaſt in various turns of ſtate ſhe ſtood,
And ſeal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*
The *trueſt* hearts for Voiture heav'd with ſighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brighteſt eyes. *Pope.*
True to his charge, the bard preſerv'd her long
In honour's limits; ſuch the pow'r of ſong. *Pope.*
6. Honeſt; not fraudulent.
The thieves have bound the *true* men: now could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakſp.*
If king Edward be as *true* and juſt,
As I am ſubtle, falſe, and treacherous,
This day ſhould Clarence cloſely be mew'd up. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Exact; conformable to a rule.
If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*
Tickel's firſt book does not want its merit; but I was diſappointed in my expectation of a tranſlation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in thoſe parts where the greateſt exactneſs ſeems to be demanded, he has been the leaſt careful. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Rightful.
They ſeize the ſceptre;
Then loſe it to a ſtranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Meſſiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *adj.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.
Where'er I wander, boaſt of this I can,
Though baniſh'd, yet a *trueborn* Engliſhman. *Shakſpeare.*
Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And ſtands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white roſe with me. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.
Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakſpeare.*
Bauble do you call him? he's a ſubſtantial *truebred* beaſt, bravely forehanded. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honeſt; faithful.
I have known no honeſter or *truehearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. ſ.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *n. ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.
I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *truelovelknots*, and flouriſhes,
That ſhall infuſe eternal ſpring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulneſs.
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueneſs* to a man's ſelf, with end to make uſe of both. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.
Say'ſt thou ſo? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*truſle*, *truffe*, French.]
In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. ſ.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *n. ſ.* [*trulla*, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet.
I'm ſure I ſear'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakſ.*
A *trull* who ſits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryd.*
So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull,
To celebrate ſome ſuburb *trull*;
His ſimiles in order ſet,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem cloſe,
The lovely nymph had loſt her noſe. *Swift.*
2. It ſeems to have had firſt at leaſt a neutral ſenſe: a girl; a laſs; a wench.
Among the reſt of all the route,
A paſſing proper laſſe,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In ſtature paſſing all the reſt,
A gallant girl for bewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair ſhe was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true*.]
1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly.
They thought they might do it, not ouſtrankingly, becauſe they loved him; and *truly*, becauſe ſuch indeed was the mind of the people; but ſafely, becauſe ſhe who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Bacon.*
No untruth can avail the patron long; for that muſt *truly* are moſt behovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
Wiſdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*
Such as are efficaciouſly called, juſtified, and ſanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and, when they die, are perfectly holy. *Perkins.*
3. Exactly; juſtly.
Right reaſon is nothing elſe but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themſelves. *South.*
4. Indeed: a ſlight affirmation, almoſt expletive.
I have not undertaken it out of any wantonneſs pleaſure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without conſiderable pondering with myſelf beforehand what cenſures I might incur. *Hooker.*

TRUMP. *n. ſ.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and of the French; *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick.
Whilſt any *trump* did ſound, or drum ſtruck up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakſpeare.*
Yet firſt to thoſe ychain'd in ſleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom muſt thunder through the deep. *Milton.*
I heard
The neighing courſers and the ſoldiers cry,
And ſounding *trumps* that ſeem'd to tear the ſky. *Dryden.*
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall with their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine! *Waller.*
2. [corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer.*] In a Chriſtmas ſermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts the *trump*. *Fox.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.
Him Baſto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*
Now her heart with pleaſure jumps,
She ſcarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*
3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient.
We are now *put upon* our laſt *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I ſhall ſend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, French; to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]
1. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems.
The *trumpery* in my houſe bring hither,
For ſtate to catch theſe thieves. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Falſehood; empty talk.
Breaking into parts the ſtory of the creation, and delivering it over in a myſtical ſenſe, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have ſought to obſcure the truth thereof. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles.
Embrios and idiots, eremits and fryars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head was ſtuffed with billet-doux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the ſame nature. *Addiſon.*

TRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath.

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The ſleepers of the houſe? *Shakſpeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third ſound of the *trumpet*. *Shakſpeare.*

As diſperſt ſouldiers, at the *trumpet's* call,
Haſte to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Orcb ſince perhaps
When God deſcended, and perhaps once more
To ſound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blaſt
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The laſt loud *trumpet's* wondrous ſound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roſcommon.*

Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that ſound, as well as ſenſe, perſuades.
Waller.

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and muſt be in ſome meaſure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* ſound,
Till the roofs all around
The ſhrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military ſtyle, a trumpeter.

He wiſely deſired, that a *trumpet* might be firſt ſent for a paſs. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addiſon.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes.

Glorious followers, who make themſelves as *trumpets* of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleaſed to have the greateſt wit of thoſe times in his intereſts, and to be the *trumpet* of his praiſes. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, French; from the noun.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakſpeare.*

Why ſo tart a favour
To *trumpet* ſuch good tidings! *Shakſpeare.*

They went with ſound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publiſh and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could deviſe againſt the Iriſh. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. ſ.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who ſounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shak. ſ.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie ſecurely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle ſounds loud.
Dryden.

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a ſtrength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like thoſe military muſicians, content themſelves with animating their friends to battle. *Addiſon.*

2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be credited of virtue or greatneſs, theſe men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

How came ſo many thouſands to fight, and die in the ſame rebellion? why were they deceived into it by thoſe ſpiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God? *South.*

3. [*ſcolopax.*] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*bignonia.*] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd*, againſt
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *adj.* Reſembling a trumpet.

A breaſt of braſſe, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he ſo rudely ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenſer.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leſſer;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fiſt;
Thy leg is a ſtick compared with this *truncheon*.
Shakſpeare.

The Engliſh ſlew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows.
Dryden.

2. A ſtaff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire.
Shakſpeare.

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace,
As mercy does *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them. *Shakſpeare*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon.

I miſs the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Clubs! when I might ſee from far ſome forty *truncheoneers* draw to her ſuccour.
Shakſpeare.

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trundeler*, Picard French; *trendl*, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four firſt it is heaved up by ſeveral ſpondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at laſt *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addiſon.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*trendl*, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. ſ.* Round tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And ſuckt my verdure out on 't. *Shakſpeare.*

About the moſſy *trunk* I wound me ſoon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple cluſters twine.
Dryden.

Some of the largeſt trees have ſeeds no bigger than ſome diminutive plants, and yet every ſeed is a perfect plant, with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, incloſed in a ſhell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the ſenſeleſs *trunk*.
Spenſer.

Thou bring'ſt me happineſs and peace, ſon John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins diſcharge the reſluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and ſo on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*tronc*, French.] A cheſt for clothes; ſometimes a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper.

Neither preſs, coffer, cheſt, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakſpeare.*

Some odd fantaſtick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to ſtand an old *trunk* in the room; the idea of which had ſo mixed itſelf with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilſt that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unleſs that, or ſome ſuch other *trunk*, had its due poſition in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem ſunk,
And ſent in quires to line a *trunk*;
If ſtill you be diſpos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a ſecond time. *Swift.*

5. The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and caſtles juſtled in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In ſolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end, and the ear to the other, the ſound is heard much farther than in the open air.
Bacon.

In a ſhooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the ſwifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To truncate; to imaim; to lop. Obſolete.

Large ſtreams of blood out of the *trunked* ſtock
Forth guſhed, like water ſtreams from riven rock.
Spenſer.

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk.*] Having a trunk.

She is thick ſet with ſtrong and well *trunked* trees.
Howel.

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe.*] Large breeches formerly worn.

The ſhort *trunk-hoſe* ſhall ſhow thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-ſight free,
And with a bolder ſtride, and looſer air,
Mingled with men, a man thou muſt appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.
Bailey.

TRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing.

By attraction we do not underſtand drawing, pumping, ſucking, which is really puſſion and *truſion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing.

A hernia would ſucceed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truſs*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truſs* of trifles at his back,
As bells and babies, and glaſſes in his packe.
Spenſer.

The rebels firſt won the plain at the hill's foot by aſſault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *truſſes* of hay before them, to dead their ſhot. *Carew.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to heap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drank a full bottle to her share *Addison.*

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them send the scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin *Shakspeare.*

TRUST. *n. s.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakspeare*

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous minds, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just; Reward them well, if they observe their *trust.* *Denham.*

In my wretched case 'twill be more just Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust.* *Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust.* *Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust* Our youth, our joys, our all we have, And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*

Thou the sooner Temptation found'st, or over potent charms, To violate the sacred *trust* of silence Deposited within thee. *Milton.*

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kettlewell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust.* *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust.* *Shakspeare.*

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman With wind. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me, you look well. *Shakspeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator, and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just, That much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*: In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove, My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, as you *trust* Now to suspect, is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*

From this grave, this dust, My God shall raise me up, I *trust.* *Raleigh.*

Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my trust. *Fell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust.* *Isaiah.*

The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Samuel.*

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly *trust* In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far— ——Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakspeare.*

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *n. s.* [from *trust.*]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *trust.*] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence, To make it *truster* of your own report Against yourself. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *trusty.*] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues! *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *trust.*] Unfaithful; inconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* flute Of vain world's glory flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *trust.*]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers, Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shakspeare.*

This *trusty* servant Shall pass between us. *Shakspeare.*

He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job.*

Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryden.*

Thete prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail, His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*

The neighing steeds ase to the chariot ty'd, The *trusty* weapon fits on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

TRUTH. *n. s.* [tpeop'da, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.* *Wilkins.*

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth.* *Brown.*

Persuasive words, impregn'd With reason to her seeming and with *truth.* *Milton.*

This clue leads them through the mismaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true. ——Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakspeare.*

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*, With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears, And bent beneath the load of sev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*, The best of all blessings below. *Sonc.*

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court, If this will not suffice, it must appear That malice bears down *truth.* *Shakspeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matthew.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.*

9. Reality; real state of things.

In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings*

TRUTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination.* *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting, Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakspeare.*

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth take meat? *Job.*

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *try'd.* *Milton.*

Some to far Oaxis shall be sold, Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*, The inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd, What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision: with *out* emphatical.

Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Maccabees.*

I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden.*

6. To act on as a test.

The fire sev'n times *tried* this; Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is, Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakspeare.*

Sure he who first the passage *try'd* In harden'd oak his heart did hide, And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

7. To bring as to a test.

The trying of your faith worketh patience. *James.*

They open to themselves at length the way Up hither, under long obedience *try'd.* *Milton.*

8. To eſſay; to attempt.
Let us try advent'rous work. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in ſharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

10. To uſe as means.
To caſe her cares, the force of ſleep ſhe tries:
Still wakes her mind, though ſlumbers ſeal her eyes. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make eſſay.
He firſt deceas'd, ſhe for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
Up and *try*. *Wooldridge.*

TUB. *n. ſ.* [*tobbe, tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open veſſel of wood.
In the Eaſt Indies, if you ſet a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
2. A ſtate of ſalivation; ſo called, becauſe the patient was formerly ſweated in a tub.
Seaſon the ſlaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-faſt, and the diet. *Shakſpeare.*

TUBE. *n. ſ.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long hollow body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Diſpers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell, *Roſcommon.*
A ſpot like which aſtronomer
Through his glaſs'd optick *tube* yet never ſaw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the ſurface of the earth, the reſt through the *tubes* and veſſels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*

TU'BERCLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple.
By what degrees the *tubercles* ariſe,
How ſlow, or quick, they ripen into ſize. *Sewell.*
A conſumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a ſchirroſity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower.
The ſtalks of *tuberoſe* run up four foot high, more or leſs; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*
Eternal ſpring, with ſmiling verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The *tubero ſe* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.
Parts of *tuberous* hæmatites ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, ſtriature, and conſtitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular.
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout reſembling that of the hippocampus, or horſe-fiſh. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]
TU'BULOUS. } Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow.
The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poiſon into the wound they make; but their hollowneſs doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham.*

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them ſea-ſhells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, ſo theſe ſtones had then incorporated with them teſtaceous *tubules*, related to the ſiphuncali, or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward.*

TUCK. *n. ſ.* [*tuca*, Welſh, a knife; *ploc*, French; *ſocco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow ſword.
If he by chance eſcape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpoſe may hold there. *Shakſpeare.*
Theſe being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's ſword from retentive ſcabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From ruſty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of net.
The *tuck* is narrower meſhed, and therefore ſcarce lawful with a long bunt in the midſt. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. a.* [from *trucken*, German, to preſs. *Skinner.*]
1. To gather into a narrower compaſs; to cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading.
She *tucked* up her veſtments like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmoſt ſummit of the promontory. *Addiſon.*
The ſex, at the ſame time they are letting down their ſtays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow ſhorter and ſhorter every day. *Addiſon.*
The following age of females firſt *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and expoſed their arms to the air. *Addiſon.*
Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
2. To encloſe, by tucking clothes round.
Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.
An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.
A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſound of the tucket. An ancient inſtrument of muſick.
Let the trumpets ſound
The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakſp.*

TU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The tunus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *n. ſ.* [*tuerdag*, Saxon; *tuy*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]
1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.
Upon ſweet brier, a fine *tuft*, or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*
It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*
A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*
Near a living ſtream their manſion place
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryden.*
The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Spectator.*
2. A cluſter; a plump.
Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*
My houſe is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakſ.*
An iſland lie
Girt with th' unmeaſur'd ſea; and is ſo nie,
That in the midſt I ſaw the ſmoke ariſe,
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*
With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide
With borders 'long the rivers. *Milton.*
Under a *tuft* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood whiſp'ring ſoft, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down. *Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.
Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

TUFTA'FFETY. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk.
His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tuftaffety*. *Donne.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters.
There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*
Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
'Midſt the deſert fruitful fields ariſe,
That, crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.
Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [*teogan*, *teogan*, Saxon.]
1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw.
No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourſelves; receive
Priſe equal; conqueſts crown ye both: the liſts to others leave. *Chapman.*
Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible confuſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon th heads of all that ſat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder. *Milton.*
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſcommon.*
2. To pull; to pluck.
Prieſt, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shakſp.*
There leaving him to his repoſe,
Secur'd from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd with a ſtrain. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*
1. To pull; to draw.
The meaner ſort will *tug* luſtily at one oar. *Sandys.*
There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*
Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore;
But would not work at all, if not conſtrain'd before. *Dryden.*
We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if, inſtead of that, we ſlacken our arms and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon.*
2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.
Caſt your good counſels
Upon his paſſion; let myſelf and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakſpeare.*
His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakſpeare.*
They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugg'd* for their liberty, with a no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *Howe.*
Go now with ſome daring drug,
Bait thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtrife,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy life. *Crashaw.*

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vast clods come along, rent from the smoking walls.
Dryden.

TU'GGER. *n. f.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *n. f.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue. *Brown.*

TU'LIPTREE. *n. f.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakspeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss. *Sidney.*

Glo'ster stumbled, and in falling struck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakspeare.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t' obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way.
Rowe.

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakspeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain.
Dryden.

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *tumble*.]

1. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

TU'MBREL, *n. f.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril*? go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril*. *Tatler.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied*. *Blackm.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; bombast; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fustuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these styles vary: for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferiour things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [*tumor*, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bignets. *Wiseman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His style was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

To TUNE. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULO'SE. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Latin.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With direful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into confused commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumult* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this hurry and this noise? *Shak.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry is that can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Spectator.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. f.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consist, and after to march in order, and rebels commit wild and observing their ordo and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst *Bacon.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely that so divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* motions in that liquid medium? *Glanville.*

2. Put out into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. n. ſ. [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confuſed agitation.

That in the ſound the contiguous air receives many ſtrokes from the particles of the liquor, ſeems probable, by the ſudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.]

1. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king, whoſe only perſon oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thouſand evil occaſions. *Spenſer.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated.

The ſtrong rebuff of ſome *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breaſt,
And like a deviliſh engine back recoils
Upon himſelf. *Milton.*

The vital blood, that had forſook my heart,
Returns again in ſuch *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addiſon.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought reſts for me in this *tumultuous* ſtrife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakſpeare.*

Furiouſly running in upon him with *tumultuous* ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of ſables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to ſpeak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themſelves fitteſt inſtruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuouſly*; the ſword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUN. *n. ſ.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *tonneau*, French.]

1. A large caſk.

As when a ſpark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, ſome magazine to ſtore
Againſt a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. The meaſure of four hogſheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A drunkard, in burleſque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight work to come,
Og from a treaſon-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thouſand pounds.

6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and ſets, that without knowledge of the paſſages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylin.*

7. *Dryden* has uſed it for a perimetrical meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel.

If in the muſt, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage ſtay a time, and be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The ſame fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding ſpirit. The ſame juice *tunned* up, arms itſelf with tartar. *Boyle.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; muſical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakſpeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;
Smooth on the tongue diſcours'd, pleaſing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as ſylvan pipe or ſong. *Milton.*

All *tunable* ſounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth.*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TU'N-DISH. *n. ſ.* [from *tun* and *diſh*.] A tunnel.

TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. A diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to ſing a raven's note,
Whoſe diſmal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs? *Shakſp.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, ſolemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; ſo that *tunes* have a prediſpoſition to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unſteady nature to her law,
And the low world in meaſur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with groſs unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That ſweet ſong you ſung one ſtarry night,
The *tune* I ſtill retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The diſpoſition in the fiddle to play *tunes*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noiſe aroſe
As the ſhrouds make at ſea in a ſtiff tempeſt,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preſerving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.

5. Proper ſtate for uſe of application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three tunes as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with reſpect to order.

Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakſpeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their ſide. *Milt.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that ſound, and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To ſing harmoniouſly.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praiſe. *Milton.*

Rouze up, ye Thebans, *tune* your Iö Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, and languiſhingly flow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order ſo as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one ſound to another.

The winds were huſh'd, no leaf ſo ſmall
At all was ſeen to ſtir;
Whilſt *tuning* to the water's fall,
The ſmall birds ſung to her. *Drayton.*

All ſounds on fret or ſtop
Temper'd ſoft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full*.] Muſical; harmonious.

I ſaw a pleaſant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds reſounding loud. *Milt.*

Earth ſmiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the ſky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory ſing our ſov'reign's praiſe,
God of verſes and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* ſons adorn
Their laſting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themſelves muſt fall, like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmuſical.

When to my *tuneleſs* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes deſpight. *Spenſer.*

Swallow, what doſt thou
With thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade? *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes.

The pox of ſuch antick, liſping, affected phantaſies, theſe new *tuners* of accents. *Shakſpeare.*

TUNICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*. Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſtcoats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedneſs of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*. *Derham.*

The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick*.] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unfoiled. *Ray.*

One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.

The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their *trade*, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun: as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw. *Spenſer.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.

For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is uſed by *Derham* for to make network; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of

vegetables, and curiously *tunny* them into nests; but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n.s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot *Carew.*

TUP. *n.s.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v.n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. } *n.s.* [a Turkish word.] The
TU'RBANT. } cover worn by the Turks
TU'RBAND. } on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may get through
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*

Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For tolded *turbants* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RBARY. *n.s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphureous: intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Phillips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n.s.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body, without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION. *n.s.* [from *turbinated*.] The act of spinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *n.s.* [*turpethum*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers pulled soon off. *Wiseman.*

TU'RBOT. *n.s.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would wish,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. } *n.s.* [*turbulence*, French;
TU'RBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft foresignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent!* *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous fort of art the heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* misth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

TURD. *n.s.* [turb, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n.s.* [turf, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakspeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides,
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryd.*

Their backlers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n.s.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the affected parts. *Government of the Tongue.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *n.s.* [from *turgescens*, Lat.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Harvey.*

2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved *Harvey.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels, *turgid* with th' obstructed tide,
Stretch their small holes, and make their mouths wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is a... a tincture of this vanity. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *n.s.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, watchfulness and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY. *n.s.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey* cock. *Shakspeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen hers. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n.s.* [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly called by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n.s.* [*martagon*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *n.s.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *n.s.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMO'IL. *n.s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille*, Fr. a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He tosses with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakspeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To TURMO'IL. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers but the troublous occasions wherewith that whole realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length appeas'd, her friendly pow'r shall join *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatick shallows where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with much pain and time are transported to be toil and *turmoil* their unballasted wits in fathomless deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v.a.* [tunnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

6. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yes, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakspeare.*

He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakspeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakspeare*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

7. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

8. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton*

He bid his angels *turn* askance the poles. *Milton.*

9. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakspeare*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

10. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me fot;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.
Shakspeare.

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

11. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*
His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

12. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point of any substance, pitched steddy on two points, or on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steddy to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole fum of *turning*. *Moxon.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being tough, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and to spoil the work. *Moxon.*

13. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope*

14. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep.
Shakspeare.

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakspeare.*
Turn the council of Ahitophel into foolishness.
2 Samuel.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*

O goodness! that shall evil turn to
Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

15. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

16. To change; to alter.

Disdain not me, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*? *Sidney.*
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakspeare.*

17. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns* the dice.
Dryden.

18. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown,
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

19. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus.*

20. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms.*

21. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accurfed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

22. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*

23. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chronicles.*

24. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

25. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach. *Fell.*

This beastly line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*

26. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

27. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aking head can scarce support the pain;
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it throbs. *Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*.
Rowe.

28. To change direction to; or from, any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road.
Milton.

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may doubt whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

29. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

His thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Alas! their late quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity *turned* all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He *turned* his thoughts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is full to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a zeal *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

30. To double in.

Thus a wife tailor is not punching,
But *turns* at every stitch an inch in. *Swift.*

31. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides *Watts.*

32. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*. *Ascham*

33. To drive by violence; to expel; with out, or *out of*.

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of shame. *Shakspeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service *out of* the city *Knolles.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have *turn'd* myself *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners *Dryd.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man, in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling *Addison.*

34. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*. *Milton.*

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

35. To reverse; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, *Deuteronomy.*

36. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*

37. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*

38. To put toward another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*

39. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conscience, by his mitigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him. *Attterbury.*

40. *To* Turn *away*. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that mastered her; and her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own bashfulness. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turn'd away*. *Shakspeare.*

She *turned away* one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad. *Arbuthnot.*

41. *To* Turn *away*. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* the evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

42. *To* Turn *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them *Shakspeare.*

43. *To* Turn *off*. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shakspeare.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turned* off his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addyon.*

39. *To* TURN *off.* To give over; to reſign.

The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt. And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent; for beſides the comfort of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

40. *To* TURN *off.* To deflect; to divert.

The infatuation of ſports was interceſſed by ſtate governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Bacon.*

41. *To be* TURNED *off.* To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.

Narciſſus now his ſixteenth year began,
Juſt *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man.
When *turned of* forty, they determine to retire to the country.
Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world ſince five and twenty. *Addiſon.*

42. *To* TURN *over.* To tranſfer.

Excuſing himſelf, and *turning over* the fault on fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

43. *To* TURN *over.* To refer.

After he had ſaluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Baſſa's. *Knolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden.*

44. *To* TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to ſuffer
Are blinded firſt, and then *turn'd over.* *Butler.*

46. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourſe to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his buſineſs, *turn to* theſe rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occaſions. *Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindleſtones. *Ben Jonſon.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning.* *Milton.*

The cauſe of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the ſpirits themſelves *turn*, being compreſſed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compreſſion, *turneth*, as we ſee in water; and it is all one to the ſight, whether the viſual ſpirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we ſee that long *turning* round breedeth the ſame imagination. *Bacon.*

2. To ſhow regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The underſtanding *turns* inwards on itſelf, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuſe to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought ſo, that ſeeing me ſhe *turn'd.* *Milton.*

He ſaid, and *turning* ſhort with ſpeedy pace,
Caſts back a ſcornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation of the tendons upon the leaſt walking. *Wiſeman.*

5. To change poſture.

If one with ten thouſand dice ſhould throw five thouſand ſixes, once or twice, we might ſay he did it by chance; but if with almoſt an infinite number he ſhould, without failing, throw the ſame ſixes, we would certainly conclude he did it by art, or that theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Aſtyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Phil.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night ſeems double with the fear ſhe brings.
The morning, as miſtaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, *turn* in, into your ſervant's houſe. *Geneſis.*

Virgil ſuppoſes in deſcribing the fury of his hero to a battle, when endeavouring to raiſe our concern as to the higheſt pitch, *turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude, which diverts attention from the main ſubject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be tranſformed.

In ſome ſprings of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of ſtone. *Bacon.*

Our bodies may at laſt *turn* all to ſpirit. *Milton.*

A ſtorm of ſad miſchance will *turn* into ſomething that is good, if we will make it ſo. *Taylor.*

His ſuſpicion *turned* to jealouſy, and jealouſy then he diſdains and threatens, and again humbles. *Dryden.*

For this I ſuffer'd Phœbus ſteeds to ſtray,
And the mad ruler to miſguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of aſhes *turn'd,*
And heaven itſelf the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* virago's too; the wreſtler's toil
They try. *Dryden.*

In this diſeaſe, the gall will *turn* of a blackiſh colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy conſiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change ſides.

I *turn'd,* and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there, but ſleep was fled. *Dryden.*

As men in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of eaſe, ſo men in the extremeſt miſery fly to the firſt appearance of relief, though never ſo vain. *Swift.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus.*

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my ſpirit. *Proverbs.*

He will relent, and *turn* from his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Uſed of milk.

Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in leſs than two nights? *Shakſpeare.*

Aſſes milk *turneth* not ſo eaſily as cows. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride ſet them on work on ſomething which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke.*

Chriſtianity directs our actions ſo, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Spect.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and obſerving his eyes fixed with great ſeriouſneſs, tells him that he had reaſon to be thoughtful, ſince a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods ſend him at his requeſt might *turn* to his deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

For want of due improvement, theſe uſeful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The queſtion *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians ſhall have got their ſhare of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to uſe the utmoſt of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The firſt platform of the poem, which reduces all to one important action, all the particulars upon which it *turns.* *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain *turn* and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong. *Shakſpeare.*

17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency.

If we repent ſeriouſly, ſubmit contentedly, and ſerve him faithfully, afflictions ſhall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe.

The *turning away* of the ſimple ſhall ſlay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His foul eſteem
Sticks no diſhonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himſelf. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point; as, the needle *turns* to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to ſweet repaſt they *turn.* *Milton.*

22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe.

The peaceful banks where profound silence keep,
The little boat ſecurely paſſes by;
But where with noiſe the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Annet.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preſerves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uſes imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cauſe and conſequence of change of place.

TURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear miſled the youngeſt from his way;
But Niſus hit the *turns.* *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous courſe.

After a turbulent and noiſy courſe among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addiſon.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!
Come, you and I muſt walk a *turn* together. *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

Upon a bridge ſomewhat broader than the ſpace a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, deſire ſome eminent philoſopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; viciſſitude; alteration.

An admirable facility muſick hath to expreſs and repreſent to the mind, more inwardly than any other ſenſible mean, the very ſtanding, riſing, and falling; the very ſteps and inflections every way the *turns* and varieties of all paſſions whereunto the mind is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy ſlippery *turns!* friends now faſt ſworn,
On a diſſention of a doit, break out
To bitterneſt enmity. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtate of chriſtendom might by the ſame *turn,* *Bacon.*

This [illegible] hath made amends! thou haſt fulfilled
Thy words, Creator bounteous! *Milton.*

This [illegible] too quick to be without deſign,
I'll found the bottom of't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentleſs of my heavenly foe *Pope.*

An Engliſh gentleman ſhould be well verſed in the hiſtory of England, that he may obſerve the [illegible] of ſtate, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Succeſſive courſe.

The king with great nobleneſs and bounty [illegible] had their *turns* in his nature, [illegible] Edward Hereford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaden at *every turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbuth.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age *Swift.*

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that, he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their *tourn*;
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd's Tale.*

His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakspeare.*

To perform this murder was elect;
A bale companion, few or none could mist,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the *turn*. *Wilkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple.*

15. The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried-up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Spectator.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an ingredient quite of appearing fashionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasonings, their good company does to our conversation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which long habit has attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false *turn*, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Davenant.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault, or sometimes a beauty as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong,
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd thus suppliant, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turn-bench*, which they screw in a vice, and, having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill-barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. f.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. f.* [from *turn*.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box nor limes without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *n. f.* [from *turn*.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *turning*.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *n. f.* A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peacham.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay.*

TU'RNPIKE. *n. f.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *sick*.] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick. *Bacon.*

TU'RNSOL. *n. f.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n. f.* [*turn* and *spit*.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. f.* [*turn* and *stile*.] A turnpike in a foothpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. f.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Vergrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham.*

TU'RPITUDE. *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold? *Shakspeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. f.* See TURKOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RRET. *n. f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this *turret's* top. *Shakspeare.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed
Up to a *turret* high, two posts between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows *green*. *Fairf.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret*.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE. } n. s. [turtle, Sax. tortorelle, Fr. tortorella,
TU'RTLEDOVE. } Italian; turtur, Lat.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;
When *turtles* tread. *Shakspeare.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shakspeare.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove.* *Genesis.*

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiseman.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High? *Psalms.*

Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was lent, should restrain her. *Tush, tush,* my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heavenward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden.*

Tush, never tell me: I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this. *Shakspeare.*

TUSK. *n. s.* [tꝩxaꞅ, *tosken,* old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks;* as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tusks.* *L'Estrange.*

As two boars,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monstrous boar,
Whetting his *tusks,* and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tusk.*] Furnished
TU'SKY. } with tusks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*

Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The leaf is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakspeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

TU'TANAG. *n. s.*

Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quantung. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *n. s.* [*tutelle, tutelage,* Fr. *tutela,* Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seigniory or *tutelage,* dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TU'TELAR. } *adj.* [*tutela,* Lat.] Having
TU'TELARY. } the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the [illegible], the *tutelary* spirits will not remove [illegible] tions, but at the proper [illegible] they are protectors.

Temperance, that [illegible] without envy, [illegible] with an equality of [illegible] youth and support of old age, [illegible] son, as well as religion, [illegible] as well as the body, [illegible] and universal medicine [illegible]. *Temple.*

The *tutelar* [illegible] led over the several people [illegible] were watchful over the [illegible]. *Dryden.*

But [illegible] O [illegible] reward my care,
Sure [illegible] a [illegible] your grace!
Enter'd the town [illegible] unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd [illegible] *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* [illegible] who guard this royal fabric! *Rowe.*

TU'TOR. *n. s.* [*tutor,* Lat. *tuteur,* French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I [illegible] keep,
Approach me, and [illegible] shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shaksp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors;*
No hereticks burnt but wenches suitors. *Shaksp.*

A primitive christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon which he stopt his *tutor,* saying, This is enough, if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor.* *Watts.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shaksp.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shaksp.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me
To this submission. *Shakspeare.*

I take a review of my [illegible] upon hobby-horses, and of little girls [illegible] babies.

TU'TORAGE. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage.* *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelia shall be your *tutoress.* *Moore.*

And, what still more his stagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves.* *n. s.* [*androsæmum,* Lat.] A plant.

TU'TTY. *n. s.* [[illegible] low Lat. *tuthie,* Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnaces.

TUZ. *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [[illegible], bƿa, Sax. both, twain.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain.* *Shaksp.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain,*
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain.* *Milton.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain;*
He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain,*
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakspeare.*

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd,* and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakspeare.*

TWANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose. *Butler.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noisy.

She did call me rascal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shakspeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.*

If he asks who bid thee, say '*twas* I. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*schwatzen,* German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play,
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway.* *Spenser.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. s.* [*ophris,* Latin.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed as to represent in

some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and [illegible] like a man. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag*
To TWEAK. } by *Skinner*, but *tweak* by other writers; *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to squeeze between the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Per-
TWEAK. } plexity; ludicrous distress. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TWE'EDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Used of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service. *Addison.*

TWE'EZERS. *n. s.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer* cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [twelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth*. *1 Kings.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* was copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain [illegible] the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tusser.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [twelf, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times. *Shakspeare.*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakspeare.*

What man talk'd with you yesternight,
Out at your window, betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakspeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tiber's brook,
Presage of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *month*.] A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakspeare.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the moon's months are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them upon all occasions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *pence*.] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny*.] Sold for a shilling.

I would with no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *adj.* [*twelve* [illegible].] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [twenteogoða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben Jonson.*

Why [illegible] I the *twentieth* by descent
From a [illegible] race of droning kings? *Dryden.*

This [illegible] now be raised, and coined one [illegible] which is nothing but charging [illegible] that a crown now, which [illegible], &c. nineteen *twentieths*. *Locke.*

[illegible] *adj.* [twines, Saxon.]

1. [illegible]

[illegible] eat or drink more than once in twenty-fo[illegible] and same fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At least nine[illegible] of the perplexing words might be c[illegible] *Swift.*

2. A proverbial o[illegible] number.

Maximilian upon [illegible] respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL. *n. s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*; *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainsw.*

TWICE. *adv.* [twiwa, Saxon; *twee*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he [illegible] him so,
That [illegible] he reeled, [illegible] to fall. *Spenser.*

He [illegible] essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice [illegible] his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice* told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakspeare.*

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh. *Creech.*

Extol the strength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle*.] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the stoop, I press'd close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side then the other. *Wiseman.*

TWIG. *n. s.* [twig, twigga, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

C[illegible] with a weak angle strike the whale,
His [illegible] twig or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*

[illegible] the twigs at evening, a plentiful and [illegible] juice comes out. *More.*

[illegible] From parent bough
A cyon meetly severs; after force
A way into the crabstock's close-wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Inclose the foster *twig*, around which spread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig*.] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakspeare.*

The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj.* [from *twig*.] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; tweonelcoht, Saxon.]

1. The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light.

[illegible] *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*

He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,
And, in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight*. *Milton.*

When the sun was down,
They just arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,
Long-sounding isles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN. *n. s.* [twinn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.

In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning, Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakspeare.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have strange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,
Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes in *twins*, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini; the sign of the zodiack.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* stones
Upon the humbled beach? *Shakspeare.*

O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatness!

To **TWINE.** *v. a.* [ȝpinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin*.

By original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Drayton.*

To **TWINE.** *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*
The victor cries the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissention of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline:
Or as philosophers, who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*

The deer rustles through the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine*. *Spenser.*

A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryd.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*

Welcome joy and feast,
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To **TWINGE.** *v. a.* [*twingen*, Germ. *twinge*, Danish.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The violences of this old villain startles me, and [illegible] *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

TWINK. *n. s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakspeare.*

To **TWI'NKLE.** *v. n.* [ȝpinclian, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakspeare.*

As plays the sun upon the glassy stream,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles* in the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures; for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
TWI'NKLING. }

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*

I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply:
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling*. *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could take over so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser.*

TWI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerly by twinning rich masters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

To **TWIRL.** *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathings as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damsels [illegible] the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the spool. *Dodsley.*

To **TWIRL.** *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostrophe, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*

To **TWIST.** *v. a.* [ȝeþpiran, Sax. *twisten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb
Will strangle thee. *Shakspeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he twisted on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty;
And should we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;
Else these two passions by the way
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*

The task were harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known;
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was 't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shakspeare.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Boys with that ivy which so early knit
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church, when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To **TWIST.** *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword.
Th' Arachians view the slain with vast surprize,
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Moxon.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any sort animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other, or texture. *Addison.*

5. Manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbuthnot.*

Twi'ster. *n. f.* [from *twist*.]
1. One who twists; a rope-maker.
2. The inſtrument of twiſting. To this word I have annexed ſome remarkable lines, which explain *twiſt* in all its ſenſes.

When a *twiſter* a-twiſting will twiſt him a twiſt,
For the twiſting of his twiſt he three twines doth intwiſt;
But if one of the twines of the twiſt do untwiſt,
The twine that untwiſteth untwiſteth the twiſt.
Untwiſting the twine that untwiſteth between,
He twirls with his *twiſter* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twiſted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwiſted, he now doth untwine.
'Twixt the twain intertwiſting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twiſter*, makes a twiſt of the twine.
Wallis.

To **Twit.** *v. a.* [ebpitan, Saxon.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the ſtormy ſtowres
We mought with our ſhoulders bear off the ſharp ſhowres,
And ſooth to ſaine, nought ſeemeth like ſtrife,
That ſhepherds ſo *twiten* each other's life. *Spenſer.*
When I proteſt true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falſehood to my friend.
Shakſpeare.
Æſop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what's amiſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus theſe ſcoffers *twitted* the chriſtians with. *Tillotſon.*
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To **Twitch.** *v. a.* [ryccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.

He roſe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to freſh woods, and paſtures new.
Milton.
Twitch'd by the ſleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*
With a furious leap
She ſprung from bed, diſturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry ſtep a *twitching* ſpright behind.
Dryden.
Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear.
Pope.

Twitch. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull; a ſudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*
The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his foot out of the trap, but left his claws behind.
L'Eſtrange.

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other conſed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently puſhes on the grateful food
To the wide ſtomach, by its hollow road.
Blackmore.
Mighty phyſical their fear is;
For ſoon as noiſe of combat near is,
Their heart deſcending to their breeches,
Muſt give their ſtomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the ſtone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occaſioning convulſive *twitches*.
Sharp.

Twitchgrass. *n. f.* A plant.

Twitchgraſs is a weed that keeps ſome land looſe, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To **Twitter.** *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe.

This muſt be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops.
They *twitter* chearful, till the verna[illegible]
Invite them back. *Thomſon.*

2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a ſecond huſband, took a goſſiping companion to manage the job. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twitter. *n. f.*
1. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*
The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An upbraider.

Twittletwattle. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Inſipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jeſts, and jingling witticiſms, inure us to a miſunderſtanding of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Twixt. A contraction of *betwixt*.

Twilight, ſhort arbiter 'twixt day and night.
Milton.

Two. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; *tpu*, Saxon.]
1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horſes, which doth bear him beſt;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merrieſt eye,
I have ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment.
Shakſpeare.
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for ſome times. *Bacon.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*
They lay
By *two* and *two* acroſs the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in compoſition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing.
Dryden.
A rational animal better deſcribed man's eſſence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*
The *two*-ſhap'd Erichthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addiſon.*
Her regiſter was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceaſed members. *Ayliffe.*

Two'edged. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either ſide.

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two*-edg'd weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

Two'fold. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the ſame kind; or two different things coexiſting.

Our prayer againſt ſudden death importeth a *two-fold* deſire, that death when it cometh may give us ſome convenient reſpite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wiſdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*
Through mirkſome air her ready way ſhe makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike
Did ſoftly ſwim away. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point.
Shakſpeare.
Our *twofold* ſeas waſh either ſide. *Dryden.*
Time and place taken for diſtinguiſhable portions of ſpace and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*
Ewes, that erſt brought forth but ſingle lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*
Holineſs may be taken in a *twofold* ſenſe; for that external holineſs, which belongs to perſons or things conſecrated to God; or for thoſe internal graces which ſanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

Two'fold. *adv.* Doubly.

A proſelyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourſelves. *Matthew.*

Two'handed. *adj.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *two-handed* ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting. *Milton.*
If little, then ſhe's life and ſoul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *two-handed* whore. *Dryden.*

Two'pence. *n. f.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all ſhew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakſp.*

To **Tye.** *v. a.* To bind. See **Tie.**

Tye. *n. f.* [See **Tie.**] A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakſpeare.*
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which looſen'd your's, my love to you.
Dryden.
Honour's a ſacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection,
That aids and ſtrengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where ſhe is not;
It ought not to be ſported with. *Addiſon.*
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, friend,
By the ſoft *tye* and ſacred name of friend. *Pope.*

Ty'ger. *n. f.* See **Tiger.**

Tyke. *n. f.* [See **Tike.**] *Tyke* in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog; and thence perhaps comes *teague*.

Baſe *tyke*, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now,
By this hand, I ſwear I ſcorn the term. *Shakſpeare.*

Ty'mbal. *n. f.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettledrum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent gueſt!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt,
My ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray'rs
The ſcorn of life would be but wild deſpair!
A *tymbal*'s ſound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noiſe.
Prior.

Tympani'tes. *n. f.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

Ty'mpanum. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiſeman.*

Ty'mpany. *n. f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum; the wind dropſy.

Hope, the chriſtian grace, muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*
He does not ſhew us Rome great ſuddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*;
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew ſo large and high. *Suckling.*
Others that affect
A lofty ſtile, ſwell to a *tympany*. *Roſcommon.*
Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that riſes in a bubble, and ſpends itſelf in a blaſt.
L'Eſtrange.
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs; thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou 'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*
The air is ſo rarified in this kind of dropſical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ty'ny. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content with his fortunes fit.
Shakſpeare.

Type. *n. f.* [*type*, French; *typus*, Latin; τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall ſtockings,
Short bolſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of travel,
And underſtanding again the honeſt men. *Shakſp.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh rofe,
Type of fweet rule, and gentle majefty. *Prior.*

2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſtin'd ſeed to bruiſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The apoſtle ſhews the chriſtian religion to be in truth and ſubſtance what the jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhadow. *Tillotſon.*

3. A ſtamp; a mark. Not in uſe.

Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engliſh yeoman. *Shakſp.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be diſcover'd, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady!
—Up to ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads!
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory.
Shakſpeare.

Which, though in their mean *types* ſmall matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the ſhiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and poſitive laws, in reſpect of their ſpiritual uſe and ſignification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *adj.* [*typique*, French; *typi-*
TY'PICK. } *cus*, Latin.] Emblematical; figurative of ſomething elſe.

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſtitution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Moſes. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory ſhow
What fuller bliſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical*.] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to ſhow in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the power of a pattern to us, and is ſo *typified* in baptiſm, as an engagement to riſe to newneſs of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain; at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and veil of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography*.]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.

Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown.*

2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant*.] A ſhe tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud tyranneſs,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe furmiſe. *Spenſer.*

The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Latin;
TYRA'NNICK. } *tyrannique*, French; τυραννικὸς.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannick power. *Shakſpeare.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakſpeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

Our feets a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change the rods of Rome. *Reſcommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

While we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able *to tyranniſe* over us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Caraufius *tyranniſe* anew,
And 'gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And ſo Alectus treacherouſly ſlew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenſer.*

I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakſp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyranniz'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. Not in uſe.

It is ſtrange to ſee the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two chaſtiſing words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakſpeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shakſpeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννὶς, *tyrannie*, Fr.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which grow naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and baſhfulneſs to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly inthral
His outward freedom: *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakſpeare.*

TY'RANT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. *Rowland* contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welſh and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welſh, to ſhare; *q. d. inhanner*, a ſharer, or divider of and among his vaſſals.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.
2. A cruel, deſpotick, and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant*'s gripe,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shakſpeare.*

Diſſembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shakſpeare.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious *Scott.*

Thou mean'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſhackled man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE. *n. ſ.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *n. ſ.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Lat.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

There ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Gay.*

V.

V Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *v* conſonant and *u* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity.

How is't,
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold diſcourſe? *Shak.*

2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to tranſport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of ſome connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of ſome biſhops, and diſpoſal of the revenues of ſome churches during the *vacancies*. *Lefley.*

In the *vacancy* of a biſhop, the guardian of the ſpiritualties was ſummoned to parliament in the biſhop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged.

If, ſometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Thoſe little *vacancies* from toil are ſweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from neceſſary labour, together with the one day in ſeven in the chriſtian world, allow ſufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Liſtleſneſs; emptineſs of thought.

When alone, or in company, they ſit ſtill without doing any thing, I like it worſe; for all diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why ſhould the air ſo impetuouſly ruſh into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the intereſt of all; but philoſophy of thoſe only that are at leiſure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

A very little part of our life is ſo *vacant* from neceſſities, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor.

Leſt the fiend invade *vacant* poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Others, when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged.

They which have the government, ſcatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at ſuch vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenſer.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that ſervice, by the reduction of Barnſtaple. *Clarendon.*

Beſides thoſe portions of time which the neceſſities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chaſms of thought, by ideas of what is paſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy.

The wretched ſlave,
Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with diſtreſsful bread. *Shakſpeare.*

The duke had a pleaſant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a ſingular aſſurance in his temper. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that ſome remorſe touched even Strafford's moſt implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The neceſſity of obſerving the Jewiſh ſabbath was *vacated* by the apoſtolical inſtitution of the Lord's day. *Nelſon.*

2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of: as, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For, while he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates.

Vacation is all that time which paſſes between term and term, at London. *Cowell.*

As theſe clerks want not their full taſk of labour during the open term, ſo there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon.*

2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it neceſſary, in every chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *n. ſ.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. ſ.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. Not much in uſe.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though ſome does, as that *vacillancy* in human ſouls, and ſuch mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

The muſcles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily aſſiſting againſt every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*: oppoſed to a *pleniſt*.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the *vacuiſts* would have to be empty, becauſe they are manifeſtly devoid of air, the plenits do not prove replenished with ſubtile matter. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled.

Hunger is ſuch a ſtate of *vacuity*, as to require a freſh ſupply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out ſhadows and ceremonies, by explicit preſcription of ſubſtantial duties, which thoſe ſhadows did obſcurely repreſent. *Hammond.*

He, that feat ſoon failing, meets
A vaſt *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and ſpace are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interſperſed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can anſwer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our ſoul, ſhould entirely poſſeſs our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming ſtill at night theſe *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The ſoul is ſeen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glaſs to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundleſs the deep, becauſe I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the ſpace. *Milton.*

VACUUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or ſpace and atoms, will ſhew us ſome good practical leſſons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Spenſer.* A word uſeful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever glorified here thy ſovereign name,
That thou may'ſt ſmile on all which thou haſt made;
Whoſe frown alone can ſhake this earthly frame,
And at whoſe touch the hills in ſmoak ſhall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile; yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakſ.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or juriſdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shak.*
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or ſruſtrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a ſenſe of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh.*

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief,
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance. *Milton.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Spurii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *n. s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More.*

Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. s.* [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke*

VAIL. *n. s.* [*voile*, Fr. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the Fr.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. v. a. [*avaler le bonet*, French. *Addison* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They flatly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her heavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their topsails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakspeare*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakspeare.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryd.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryd.*

The minstrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd.
Dryden.

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleating truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*

Ye *vain!* desist from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd.
Denham.

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts *in vain*. *Milton.*

Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Estrange.*

Strong Halys stands *in vain*; weak Phlegya flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison.*

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *Watts.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*

Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's tear. *Pope.*

VA'INLY. *adv.* [from vain.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.

Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shak.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath,
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew.*

VA'INNESS. *n. s.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakspeare.*

VAIR, *or* VA'IRY. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VA'IVODE. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shak.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shakspeare.*

VALE. *n. s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.

In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale*?
As hundred shepherds wooed. *Spenser.*
Met in the *vale* of Arlie. *Shakspeare.*
Anshises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his mustred race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver serpentines with ease. *Harte.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.
Since our knights and senators account
To what their fordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell.
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE. *n. s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

VA'LET. *n. s.* [*valet*, Fr.] A waiting servant.
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*,
VALETU'DINARY. } Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Brown.*
Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore.*
Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the ease is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne.*
Valetudinarians must live where they can't command and scold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n. s.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.
With stiff force he shook his mortal lance
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say, a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Samuel.*
Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*
The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.
Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakspeare.*
It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.
Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakspeare.*
Achmetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*
Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclesiasticus.*

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.
Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*
2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.
A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
1. Force to convince; certainty.
You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*
2. Value. A sense not used.
To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Goneril. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA'NCY. *n. s.* [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the face.
But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n. s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.
Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*
Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*
Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*
I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time after have fluttered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant.
The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*
Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *valorous*.] In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR. *n. s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat. *Ainsworth*.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.
That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*
Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakspeare.*
When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare.*
An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*
For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*
Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value*.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deserving regard.
A just account of that *valuable* person, which remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*
The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VALUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *value*.]
1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.
Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray.*
2. Value set upon any thing.
No reason I since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My cracked one to more care. *Shakspeare.*
Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*
The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VALUA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where else.
What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *n. s.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.]
1. Price; worth.
Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job.*
Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of your future happiness. *Law.*
2. High rate.
Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison.*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.
He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To rate at a certain price.
When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*
A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew.*
God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.
Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*
He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*
To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* these. *Pope.*
3. To appraise; to estimate.
If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Leviticus.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.
The peace between the French and us not *values* The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare.*
5. To take account of.
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.
The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong:
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakspeare.*
7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.
The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them *valued* their promiſes, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

8. To compare with reſpect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job.*

9. To raiſe to eſtimation. This is a ſenſe not in uſe.

She ordered all things, reſiſting the wiſdom of the wiſeſt, by making the poſſeſſor thereof miſerable; *valuing* the folly of the moſt fooliſh, by making the ſucceſs proſperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themſelves to their country by jealouſies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a deſire of *valuing* ourſelves by ſhewing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Reſembling majeſty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueleſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'LUER. *n. ſ.* [from *value*.] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, ſelf-mov'd on either ſide,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they cloſe, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the ſucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart *Arbuthnot*

VA'LVULE. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Amſw.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean, laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

You with
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous phyſick,
That's lure of death without. *Shakſpeare.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.]

1. The front of an army; the firſt line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had ſurvey'd,
Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles buſ'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the ſea was an oar, they call it a corn *van*. *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His ſail-broad *vans*
He ſpreads for flight, and in the ſurging ſmoke
Uplifted ſpurns the ground. *Milton.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His diſabled wing unſtrung:
He wheel'd in air, and ſtretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one ſide, and narrower on the other; both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe.

The corn which in *vanning* lieth loweſt is the beſt. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. ſ.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

VANE. *n. ſ.* [*vacne*, Dut.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man ſhe would ſpell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If ſpeaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or firſt line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight againſt the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely ſtood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and mareht, for ſtrength a ſavage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant.

The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillos*, or ſpices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Lat. *evanouir*, French.]

1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but muſt be nurſed by the like, or elſe *vaniſheth* as ſoon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vaniſh'd* pile to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear.

Whither are they *vaniſh'd*?
—Into the air; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vaniſheſt*. *Shakſp.*

He cut the cleaving ſky,
And in a moment *vaniſh'd* from her eye. *Pope.*

3. To paſs away; to be loſt.

All theſe delights will *vaniſh*. *Milton.*

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs, by which we had diſtinguiſhed ourſelves, *vaniſhed* all at once, and a ſpirit of infidelity and prophaneneſs ſtarted up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour.

Vanity poſſeſſeth many, who are deſirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To uſe long diſcourſe againſt thoſe things which are both againſt ſcripture and reaſon, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the anſwerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*

4. Falſehood; untruth.

Here I may well ſhew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the ſtory of Walſin. ham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhow; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not ſtrange if God ſhould have made ſuch ſtore of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be conſumed in ſeculur *vanity*, allowing none but the baſer ſort to be employed in his own ſervice? *Hooker.*

I muſt
Beſtow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakſpeare.*

Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make her free will ſlave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldeſt equal the youngeſt in the *vanity* of their dreſs; and no other reaſon can be given of it, but that they equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the *vanity* of their deſires. *South.*

Think not, when woman's tranſient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* ſhe ſtill regards,
And though ſhe plays no more, o'erlooks the cards *Pope.*

6. Oſtentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilſt they would not ſeem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged hiſtories of their own antiquity. *Spenſer.*

Whether it were out of the ſame *vanity* which poſſeſſed all thoſe learned philoſophers and poets, that Plato alſo publiſhed, not under the right authors' names, thoſe things which he had read in the ſcriptures; or fearing the ſeverity of the Areopagite, and the example of his maſter Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted on ſlight grounds; pride operating upon ſmall occaſions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conqueſts which you make? *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the ſchools,
That *vanity's* the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condeſcend to take a bit. *Swift.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*; and mankind ſeem to conſider them in no other view, than as ſo many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their paſſions. *Law.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue.

Were't not a ſhame, that, whilſt you live at war,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquiſhed*,
Should make a ſtart o'er ſeas, and *vanquiſh* you *Shakſpeare.*

They ſubdued and *vanquiſhed* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquiſh'd* choſe
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuſe the *vanquiſh'd*, and reſtore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold aſſertion has been fully *vanquiſhed* in a late reply to the biſhop of Meaux's treatiſe. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh*.] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs reſtitution, ſo he might
Be call'd your *vanquiſher*. *Shakſpeare.*

I ſhall rife victorious, and ſubdue
My *vanquiſher*; ſpoil'd of his vaunted ſpoil. *Milton.*

Troy's *vanquiſher* and great Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a paſtor? *Sanderſon.*

2. Superiority; ſtate in which one hath better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuſe,
Hath he excepted moſt againſt my love. *Shakſpeare.*

He had them at a *vantage*, being freſh and unwaſted with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned perſon muſt not think to ſtand upon the ſame *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be aſſur'd, madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakſpeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. Not in uſe.

We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never vantage none. *Spenser.*

VA'NTBRASS. *n. s.* [*avant bras*, French.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide thy [illegible] in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrass [illegible] wear'd brown. *Shak.*
Put on vantbrass, and greaves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VAPID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; mawkiſh; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuſe; left, too ſoon disjoined,
From ſpritely it to ſharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*
The effects of a *vapid* and viſcous conſtitution of blood, are ſtagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or mawkiſh; mawkiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporatio*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a bruggart.

This ſhews theſe *vaporers*, to what ſcorn they expoſe themſelves. *Government of the Tongue*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapouriſh* place *Sandys.*

2. Splenetick; peeviſh; humourſome.

Pallas grew *vap'riſh* once and odd,
She would not do the leaſt right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakſpeare.*
This ſhifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more ſubtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Dexham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or ſuch *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon*

Some more ſubtile corporeal element may ſo equally bear againſt the parts of a little *vaporous* moiſture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*
The food which is moſt *vaporous* and perſpirable, is the moſt eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*
A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off theſe *vaporous* ſteams of the blood. *Cheyne*

VAPOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful ſtorm call'd forth
Againſt our navy; covered ſhore and all
With gloomy *vapours.* *Chapman.*
Vapour, and miſt, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*
When firſt the ſun too pow'rful beams diſplays,
It draws up *vapours* which obſcure its rays:
But ev'n thoſe clouds at laſt adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; ſteam.

The morning is the beſt, becauſe the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*
In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the ſtill be taken off, the *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the ſtill. *Newton.*
For the impoſthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Theſſalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themſelves into other bodies. Theſe fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapours*, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his ſorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not diſcernible even to himſelf. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

To this we muſt aſcribe the ſpleen, ſo frequent in ſtudious men, as well as the *vapours*, to which the other ſex are ſo often ſubject. *Spectator.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]

1. To paſs in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters *vapour* not ſo much as ſtanding waters. *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
Theſe are all the mighty pow'rs
You vainly boaſt, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*
That I might not be *vapour'd* down by magnificent teſtimonies, I uſed the name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville.*
Pe'you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curſe,
No ſorrow we ſhall find. *E. Dorſet.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour.

Break off this laſt lamenting kiſs,
Which ſucks two ſouls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*
He'd laugh to ſee one throw his heart away
Another fighing *vapour* forth his ſoul,
A third to melt himſelf in tears. *Ben Jonſon*
Opium looſeth ſome of its poiſonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*
It muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver, never to be reſtored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into ſuch a maſs of gold. *Bacon*

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

O ſwear not by the inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe *variable*. *Shakſp.*
Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, ſhall expel
This ſomething ſettled matter in his heart. *Shakſp.*
By the lively image of other creatures did thoſe ancients repreſent the *variable* paſſions of mortals, as by ſerpents were ſignified deceivers *Raleigh.*
His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton*

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *variable.*]

1. Changeableneſs; mutability.

You are not ſolicitous about the *variableneſs* of the weather, or the change of ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

2. Levity; inconſtancy.

Cenſurers ſubject themſelves to the charge of *variableneſs* in judgment. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

I come to ſet a man at *variance* againſt his father. *Matthew.*
A cauſe of law, by violent courſe,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*
Set not any one doctrine of the goſpel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably conſiſtent. *Sprat.*
She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen:
While a kind glance at her purſuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*
If the learned would not ſometimes ſubmit to the ignorant; the old to the weakneſſes of the young; there would be nothing but eternal *variance* in the world. *Swift.*
Many bleed,
By ſhameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomſon.*
Who are they that ſet the firſt and ſecond at [illegible] at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed moſt amicably together? *Waterland.*

VARIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf.

After much *variation* of opinions, the priſoner was acquitted of treaſon, but by moſt voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*
The operation of agents will eaſily admit of intention and remiſſion; but the eſſences of things are conceived not capable of any ſuch *variation.* *Locke.*
The fame of our writers is confined to theſe two iſlands; and it is hard it ſhould be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our ſpeech. *Swift.*
There is but one common matter, which is diverſified by accidents; and the ſame numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may conſtitute ſucceſſively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In ſome other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*
Each ſea had its peculiar ſhells, and the ſame *variation* of ſhells; this tract affording ſuch a terreſtrial matter as is proper for the formation of one ſort of ſhell fiſh; that of another. *Woodward.*

3. Succeſſive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each ſoil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this ſeat of ours. *Shakſpeare.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and uſeful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of ſpeech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long courſe of calm proſperity, without any viſible eclipſe or wane in himſelf, amidſt divers *variations* in others. *Wotton.*

6. Deviation.

He obſerved the *variation* of our Engliſh from the original, and made an intire tranſlation of the whole for his private uſe. *Fell.*
If we admit a *variation* from the ſtate of his creation, that *variation* muſt be neceſſarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compaſs of time. *Hale.*
I may ſeem ſometimes to have varied from his ſenſe; but the greateſt *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicoſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with dilatation.

There are inſtances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be deſtroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Latin.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

The ſhells are filled with a white ſpar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the ſtone. *Woodward.*
They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*
Ladies like *variegated* tulips ſhow;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy ſpots the nice obſervers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their variegations. *Evelyn.*

VARIETY. *n. f.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here; that all th' earth yields; *Variety* without end. *Milton.*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To raise quite out their native language. *Milton.*
So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*
Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*
Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various*.] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*
Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*
Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd;
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All sind but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryd.*
Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VARIX. *n. f.* [Latin; *varice*, French.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET. *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live.
They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakesp.*
Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shakesp.*
Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome? *Shakspeare.*

VA'RNISH. *n. f.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakspeare.*
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*
This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

***To* VA'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnish'd*. *Sidney.*
Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Young people are used to *varnish* over their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Felt.*
His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*
Men espouse the well-endow'd opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denh.*
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. f.* [from *varnish*.]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle.*

2. A disguiser; an adorner.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *n. f.* [*vervelles*, French.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

***To* VA'RY.** *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin; *varier*, French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*

We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Persons please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

***To* VA'RY.** *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling stands
The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary*, and try both ways in turn *Bacon.*
So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat *Davies.*

7. To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shakspeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beside the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE, *n. f.* [*vase*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL. *n. f.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds of a superiour lord.

Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift.*
The [illegible] are invited to bring in their complaints against the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.

She cannot [illegible] the lord with performance of his discipline, that [illegible] at her side a vassal, whom Satan hath [illegible] over the [illegible]. *Hooker.*

Such as [illegible] they received as [illegible] of laws, but [illegible] own *vassal.*

The common people [illegible] king, not slaves and *vassals* to their [illegible] lords. *Davies.*

The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals,* not her masters. *Raleigh.*

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal.* *Baker.*

2. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.

I am his fortune's *vassal,* and I send him
The greatness he has got. *Shakspeare.*

3. A slave; a low wretch.

Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

VA'SSALAGE. *n. s.* [*vasselage,* French; from *vassal.*] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.

He renounc'd the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*

All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty. *Shakspeare.*

They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto mere *vassalage.* *Raleigh.*

Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid *vassalage.* *Milton.*

Curs'd *vassalage,*
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er,
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryd.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaste,* French; *vastus,* Lat.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon.*

That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*

His open stores,
Though *vast,* were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*

2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Ben Jonson.*

So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke, and *vaste.* *Chapman.*

They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss. *Milt.*

Others with *vast* Typhean rage, more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

VAST. *n. s.* [*vastum,* Latin.] An empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a *vast;* and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds. *Shakspeare.*

Through the *vast* of heav'n it sounded. *Milton.*

The watry *vast,*
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION. *n. s.* [*vastatio,* from *vasto,* Latin.] Waste; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the saddest *vastation* in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *n. s.* [*vastitas,* Latin; from *vast.*] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity.* *Shakspeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vast.*] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasure. *Temple.*

They may, and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship. *Wilkins.*

It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *vast.*] Immensity; enormous greatness.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness.* *Milton.*

She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*

When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*

Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vast.*] Large; enormously great.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakspeare.*

VAT. *n. s.* [*vat,* Dutch; fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo,* Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a pray'r. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor,* Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR. *n. s.* [*vavasseur,* Fr.] One who himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor,* squire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *n. s.* [*vaudeville,* Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. s.* [*voulte,* Fr. *volta,* Italian; *voluta,* low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack. *Shakspeare.*

The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaical abyss, which was included within this *vault;* and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this *vault,* or the cover of the abyss. *Burnet.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither press, well, *vault,* but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakspeare.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our *vault.* *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be stifled in the *vault,*
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? [illegible]

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter,* French, [illegible] noun.]

1. To arch; to shape to a vault.

Hath nature given them [illegible]
To see this *vaulted* arch, and the [illegible]
Of sea and land, which can dis[illegible]
The fiery orbs above, and the [illegible]
Upon th' humbled beach? [illegible]

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger,* Fr. *volteggiare,* Italian.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakspeare.*

The pretty *vaulting* sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Shakspeare.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps,
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakspeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man should leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To play the tumbler, or posturemaster.

VAULT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *n. s.* [from *vault.*] Arched cellar. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring these fingers with thy houshold worms. *Shakspeare.*

I'll say that's not the lark whose notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakspeare.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter,* French.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth *vaunt,*
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp fits did haunt. *Spenser.*

Not any damsel which her *vaunteth* most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine. *Spenser.*

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakspeare.*

The illusions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom.*

So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*

Pride, which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

[illegible] I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaults*. [illegible]

[illegible] I feel his [illegible] ev'ry part;
[illegible] he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

[illegible] [from the verb.] Brag; boast; [illegible]

[illegible] and in vain [illegible] *Spenser.*

[illegible] seduc'd
With other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* as his [illegible] with patience read,
Who thus describes [illegible] when he's dead?
[illegible] heat of action slain, he [illegible] to fall,
[illegible] still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Glanville.*

VAUNT. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.] The first part. Not used.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTER. *n. s.* [*vanteur*, French; from *vaunt*.] [illegible] braggart; man given to vain [illegible].

Some feign
To [illegible], as did this [illegible]; but in vain. *Spenser.*

Tongue-valiant hero! *vaunter* of thy might!
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTMURE. *n. s.* [*avant mur*, French.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*. *Camden.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in; who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*. *Knolles.*

VA'WARD. *n. s.* [*van* and *ward*.] Forepart. Obsolete.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds. *Shakspeare.*

Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakspeare.*

He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles.*

U'BERTY. *n. s.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICA'TION. } *n. s.* [from *ubi*, Latin.]
UBI'ETY. } Local relation; whereness. A scholastick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were [illegible]. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBI'QUITARY. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcase of a friar is more subtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the popish ubiquitaries. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at [illegible] in all places. [illegible]

[illegible] divine nature is not capable [illegible] *ubiquity* unto that which [illegible]

[illegible]
A foolish wight,
[illegible]
In that *ubiquity*. *Ben Jonson.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet? *South.*

U'DDER. *n. s.* [uder, Sax. *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Latin.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakspeare.*

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.

Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. s.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Wouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *n. s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.]
VECTITA'TION. } The act of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used among the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*

I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoln success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryd.*

A-head the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison.*

The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when the matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see a haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it into a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

VEGETABLE. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Latin; *vegetable*, French.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as [illegible]

[illegible] with different [illegible] from without, [illegible] not fixed to the earth, or to [illegible] the generality of plants; [illegible] by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies not propagated by seed it is the colour, we most fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton.*

That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

VEGETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation* sets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

[illegible] *vegetative* and growing have the [illegible] *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The [illegible] of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

[illegible] and [illegible]

VE'GETATIVENESS. n. f. [from vegetative.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE. [illegible] vigorous; active; [illegible]

The soul was [illegible] of the youthfulness [illegible].

The faculties in age must be less [illegible] than in youth. [illegible]

VE'GETIVE. adj. [from vegeto, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tusser.*

VE'GETIVE. n. f. [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*
The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryd.*

VE'HEMENCE. } n. f. [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HEMENT. adj. [*vehement*, French; *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shaksp.*

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. adv. [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE. n. f. [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear [illegible] of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Addison.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is [illegible] [illegible] a *vehicle* [illegible] and meaning of a thing. *Dryden.*

To VEIL. v. a. [*velo*, Latin.] See VAIL.

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet, to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. n. f. [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakspeare.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it found solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN. n. f. [*veine*, French; *vena*, Lat.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins as it is in the capillary arteries, the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the [illegible] and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their [illegible] towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the sides of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes. *Newton.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job.*

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Certainly he that hath a satyrical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Estrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } adj. [*veineux*, French; from
VE'INY. } *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELLE'ITY. n. f. [*velleité*, French; *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE. v. a. [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

[illegible] smells are all strong, [illegible] and *vellicate* the sense. [illegible]

Convulsions arising from something vellicating a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *n. s.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat. rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *n. s.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

Such blessings nature pours,
O'er-stock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores;
In distant wilds by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherwise than by hewing away of trees. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great [illegible] not having the [illegible] make use of [illegible]

VENDE'E. *n. s.* [illegible] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells the corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

VENDI'TION. *n. s.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient druides. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand. *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energic as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the venenate parts are carried off. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom.

This venenation shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown.*

VENE'NE. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from
VENENO'SE. } *venenum*, Lat.] Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours [illegible] plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where [illegible] are found, are raised up by some venenose [illegible] their eggs, such insects [illegible] *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great:
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made,
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learn to *venerate* himself as man. *Goldsmith.*

VENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure. *Addison.*

Venereal distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *Venus* by chymists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very venereous. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. s.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Spenser.*

[illegible] sparingly [illegible] the vulgar [illegible] *Brown.*

The Normans demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest to make it [illegible] for his pleasure and venery. *Howel.*

2. [from *Venus.*] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VENESECTION. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman.*

VE'NEY. *n. s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jeremiah.*

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Spectator.*

Round him a crowd of threat'ning furies stands,
With instruments of *vengeance* in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.* This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

Till the day appear, of respiration to the just,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the fishy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a *vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* [illegible]. [illegible]

VE'NIABLE. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*,
VE'NIAL. } Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shaksp.*

[illegible] is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at [illegible] gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown.*

What horrour will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find! *Roscommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *venial.*] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON. *n. s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is spoken, *venzon*.

Shall we kill us *venison*?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner. *Shaksp.*

To our *venzon's* store
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, tho' there be vert and *venison* within this land. *Davies.*

He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *venison* shar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakspeare.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shaksp.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.

A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties;——these things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *n. s.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakspeare.*

They at once their reeds
Put [illegible], and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole stopped with a spile. *Mortimer.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, disgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a tap; or, if you take out the *vent*, stay [illegible]. *Swift.*

[illegible] hand the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.

The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer.*

6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for English cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun; *sventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakspeare.*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryd.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or, whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare.*

5. To publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.

This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff; as, he *venteth* in the air. *Spenser.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. s.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spens.*

VENTA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A window.

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.

A has issue B a son, and C [illegible] by one venter; and D a son by another [illegible]

phaſes in fee, and dies without iſſue, it ſhall deſcend to the father, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wiſh I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of theſe organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.

In cloſe, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obſtructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and ſinking new ſhafts, give free paſſage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to diſcuſs.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in right of that party, ſo far preſumpted, but that the ſame may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned.

The ſoil, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe.

To his ſecretary doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpiration by ſuitable and cephractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate*.] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.]

1. The ſtomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other; and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakſpeare.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture* and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture*? *Tillotſon.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakſpeare.*

On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float;
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture*, ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the ſure unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventured* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the Saviour of the world. *Addiſon.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am ſo overjoy'd, I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } in; or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope.

That ſlander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakſpeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragick ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtyle,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but unwarily *ventured on* ſuch terms as aurietas and ſaxetas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* cupping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expoſe to hazard.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To put, or ſend on a venture.

The fiſh *ventured* for France they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearleſs; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

He pauſ'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton.*

Columbus having led the way, was ſeconded by Americus Veſpuſius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylin.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners coſts this iſland many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek, through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*] Daringly; fearleſly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous*.] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her ſight, and made her repent her *vent'rouſneſs*. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.* [*diſcus major*, Lat.]
VE'NUS' *comb.* [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.]
VE'NUS' *hair.* [*adiantum.*]
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *n. ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax*, Lat.] Obſervant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*verax*, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.

2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

VERB. *n. ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a verb. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'RBAL. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made ſhe no *verbal* queſt?——
——Yes; once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth as if it preſt her heart. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Conſiſting in mere words.

If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unpraiſ'd the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was ſuch a denial or confeſſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

4. Verboſe; full of words. Out of uſe.

I am ſorry
You put me to forgot a lady's manners,
By being ſo *verbal*. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each verbal critick lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise.

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal.*]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The matter of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare.*

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy,
Ill judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakspeare.*

To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up by the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. s.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT. *n. s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all [illegible] what the *verdict* shall be. [illegible]

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this [illegible] *Hooker.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians, whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *verd de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*. *Brown.*

VE'RDITER. *n. s.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton.*

There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* pasture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old Fr. *verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful. *Dict.*

VERGE. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat,
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shakspeare.*

You are old
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakspeare.*

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's houshold, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowell.*

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakspeare.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the [illegible], and for consonants, in respect of the [illegible]; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps, acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal.
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. s.* [from *verge.*] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with [illegible] into the best seat. [illegible]

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [[illegible]] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verify.*] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *verify.*] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. a.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought to be restored. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

So spake this oracle, then *verified*,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton.*

Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift.*

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very.*]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakspeare.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.]
VERISI'MILOUS. } Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*,
VERISIMI'LITY. } Lat.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase, but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery; while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to verisimility. *Dryden.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and

poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and verisimilitude. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?
——Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well. *Shakspeare.*

The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor verifiable from event. *Brown.*

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable*.] In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *n. s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakspeare.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why, by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. s.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. n. s. [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into the oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*,
VERMI'LION. } French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenser.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A sprightly red *vermillions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study?——
——How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakspeare.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazel taken in a trap was charged with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estrange.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer.*

He that has so little wit
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole.

Some, for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer,
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *versatile*.]
VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being versatile.

VERSE. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue, and tombs and thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
More pow'rful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose,
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*

You compose
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

... shape of Corin sate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shakspeare.*

To BE VERSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at

the general [illegible] which Adam assigned unto every one a name [illegible] unto its nature.
Brown.

This vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates.
Dryden.

VE'RSEMAN. *n. f.* [*verse* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us versemen, you know, child, the sun.
Prior.

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
Whole groups of pigmies, who are versemen nam'd.
Harte.

VE'RSICLE. *n. f.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify.*] The art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification.* *Dryden.*

Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. f.* [*versificateur*, Fr.
VE'RSIFIER. } *versificator*, Latin.]
A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Lat.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify.* *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.]

1. Change; transformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Translation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, *version*, or construction. *Waterland.*

4. The act of translating.

VERT. *n. f.* [*vert*, Fr.]

Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir John Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebra*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back.

The several vertebres are so [illegible] compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VERTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex.*]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſ.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *vertical.*] The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality.* *Brown.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical.*] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. f.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocate and kill them. *Woodward.*

VERTIGO. n. f. [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN. } *n. f.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*,
VE'RVINE. } Latin.] A plant.

She night-shade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. n. f.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *n. f.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr. whence *veray* in ancient English. It has its degrees *verier* and *veriest.*]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his very heart despiseth me? *Shakſp.*

In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. *1 Samuel.*

O that in *very* deed we might behold it!
Dryden and Lee.

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton.*

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakſpeare.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakſpeare.*

We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world. *Shakſp.*

In a seeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.
South.

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to their *very* chin. *Addison.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour.
Shakſpeare.

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart: but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Sprat.*

VE'RY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procur'd his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* strange.
Lesley.

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister.

Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman.*

I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wiseman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *vesica.*] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wiseman.*

VESI'CATORY. *n. f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering medicine.

VE'SICLE. *n. f.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown.*

The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitroaerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane.
Cheyne.

VESPER. n. f. [Lat.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black *Vesper's* pageants. [illegible]
Shakſpeare.

VE'SPERS. *n. f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. f.* [*vaſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's iſſue have I fil'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakſpeare.*

If you have two *veſſels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*; of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Another cauſe of a waſting ulcer in the lungs, is, the diſruption of a *veſſel*, whence the blood iſſues into the cavities and interſtices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh.*

The Phœnicians firſt invented open *veſſels*, and the Egyptians ſhips with decks. *Heylin.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon.*

From ſtorms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life let thy command
Direct my courſe and bring me ſafe to land. *Prior.*

Now ſecure the painted *veſſel* glides;
The ſun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's houſehold.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all thoſe men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themſelves of the number of the few choſen *veſſels*, and to beget ſecurity and preſumption in others who have conquered thoſe difficulties. *Hammond.*

To **VE'SSEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *veſſel* it, and in that ſet the ſeed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. f.* [among horſemen.] A windgall, or ſoft ſwelling on the inſide and outſide of a horſe's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. f.* [*veſtis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *veſt* of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

When the queen in royal habit 's dreſt,
Old myſtick emblems grace th' imperial *veſt*. *Smith.*

To **VEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with thoſe of heav'n may vie,
With either *veſted*, and a purple ſky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's reſplendent robe;
Without whoſe *veſting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomſon.*

2. To dreſs in a long garment.

Juſt Simeon and prophetic Anna ſpoke,
Before the altar and the *veſted* prieſt. *Milton.*

3. To make poſſeſſour of; to inveſt with: it has *with* before the thing poſſeſſed.

To ſettle men's conſciences, 'tis neceſſary that they know the perſon who by right is *veſted with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *veſted with* the monarch's pow'r,
Thou muſt have figh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in poſſeſſion: with *in* before the poſſeſſour.

The militia their commiſſioners poſitively required to be entirely *veſted* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *veſted* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. f.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] A virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their beſt fortunes ſtrong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *veſtal*. *Shakſpeare.*

How happy is the blameleſs *veſtal's* lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *veſtal* livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. f.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *n. f.* [*veſtigium*, Lat.] Foot-ſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

The truth paſſes ſo ſlightly through men's imaginations, that they muſt uſe great ſubtilty to track its *veſtiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. f.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God ſhould make the leaſt things that are employed in his ſervice amiable, than that their over-ſcrupulous diſlike of ſo mean a thing as a *veſtment*, ſhould from the very ſervice of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*

Heaven then would ſeem thy image, and reflect
Thoſe fable *veſtments*, and that bright aſpect. *Waller.*

The ſculptors could not give *veſtments* ſuitable to the quality of the perſons repreſented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. f.* [*veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd *veſtry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

They create new ſenators, *veſtry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

The common-council are choſen every year, ſo many for every pariſh, by the *veſtry* and common convention of the people of that pariſh. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry conſtables will not ſummon us to *veſtries*. *Blount.*

VE'STURE. *n. f.* [*veſture*, old Fr. *veſtura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breaſts half hid, and half were laid to ſhow;
Her envious *veſture* greedy ſight repelling. *Fairf.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæſar's *veſture* wounded? *Shakſpeare.*

To bear my lady's train, leſt the baſe earth
Should from her *veſture* chance to ſteal a kiſs. *Shakſ.*

Here ruddy braſs and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There poliſh'd cheſts embroider'd *veſtures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dreſs; habit; external form.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings;
But this muddy *veſture* of decay
Doth groſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakſpeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *veſture* of plants, would reſemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. f.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where beſides, pulſe, and tares have ſtood,
And ſtalks of lupines grow. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a ſort of vetch, or ſmall pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; conſiſting of vetch or pea-ſtraw.

If to my cottage thou wilt reſort,
There may'ſt thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune ſhew forth his head. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldeſt, the beſt experienced, the moſt wary, and the longeſt practiſed *veterans* they had amongſt them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans* which had been inured to ſervice in the civil wars. *Addiſon.*

Enſigns that pierc'd the foe's remoteſt lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears reſigns. *Addiſon.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practiſed in war, long experienced.

There was a mighty ſtrong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thouſand *veteran* ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

The Britiſh youth ſhall hail thy wiſe command,
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* ſkill *Tickell.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle.

That a horſe has no gall, is not only ſwallowed by common farriers, but alſo received by good *veterinarians*, and ſome who have laudably courſed upon horſes *Brown.*

To **VEX.** *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.]

1. To plague; to torment; to haraſs.

Do you think
The king will ſuffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakſpeare.*

Do poor Tom ſome charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shakſpeare.*

When ſhe preſſed him daily, to that his lord was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of airy ghoſts, and *vex* the guilty train! *Dryden.*

You are the cauſe of all my care
Your eyes ten thouſand dangers dart,
Ten thouſand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I deſpair. *Prior.*

2. To diſturb; to diſquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met ev'n now,
As mad as the *vext* ſea, ſinging aloud. *Shakſpeare.*

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

To **VEX.** *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneaſy.

Ulyſſes gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *veat*, and raviſhed
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VE'XATION. *n. ſ.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling.

O that huſband,
My ſupreme crown of grief, and thoſe repeated *vexations* of it! *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs, ſorrow.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſundred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakſpeare.*

Paſſions too violent, inſtead of heightening our pleaſures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth:
But mine ſhall be a comfort to your age. *Shakſ.*

4. An act of haraſſing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have ſome

reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjuſt *vexation*. *Bacon.*

5. A ſlight teaſing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble.
Conſider him maintaining his uſurped title by continual *vexatious* wars againſt the kings of Judah. *South.*

Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways;
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneaſineſs.
He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his nobleſt actions is ſo gored with ſcruples, that he dares not make a ſtep without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teaſing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VEX'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in ſuch a manner as to raiſe diſlike.

U'GLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.
All that elſe ſeem'd fair and freſh in ſight,
Was turned now to dreadful *uglineſs*. *Spenſer.*
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *uglineſs*. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any one, who does not, for the ſake of the ſin itſelf, pardon the *uglineſs* of its circumſtances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence *Dier* ingeniouſly deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elph*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.
If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakſpeare.*
O, I have paſs'd a miſerable night,
So full of *ugly* ſights, of ghaſtly dreams. *Shakſp.*
Was this the cottage, and the fate abode
Thou toldſt me of? What grim aſpects are theſe,
Theſe *ugly*-headed monſters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. ſ.* [φιαλη.] A ſmall bottle.
You gods! look down,
And from your ſacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakſpeare.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this diſtilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakſpeare.*
Another lamp burnt in an old marble ſepulchre belonging to ſome of the antient Romans incloſed in a glaſs *vial*. *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial*, well ſtopped up, within the ſmoke of the vapour, but nothing followed *Addiſ.*
Chemical waters, that are each tranſparent, when ſeparate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the ſame *vial*. *Addiſon.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To incloſe in a vial.
Thus ſhe with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the ſhepherds, at the feſtivals,
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. ſ.* [*viande*, French; *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dreſſed.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midſt of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand*. *Shakſpeare.*
No matter, ſince
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have ſtomachs.
Will 't pleaſe you taſte of what is here? *Shakſp.*
Theſe are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of theſe *viands* pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works, at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*
From ſome ſorts of food leſs pleaſant to the taſte, perſons in health, and in no neceſſity of uſing ſuch *viands*, had better to abſtain. *Ray.*
The tables in fair order ſpread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taſte,
Of choiceſt ſort and ſavour; rich repaſt! *Pope.*

VIATICUM. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Proviſion for a journey.
2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.
Breath vocaliſed, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impreſs a ſwift tremulous motion, which breath paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compreſſed by the fall and weight of the quickſilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and ſhine? And is not this emiſſion performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*
2. To quiver.
The whiſper that to greatneſs ſtill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his ſovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving or ſtate of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.
It ſparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the fellows and *vibrations* of an harmleſs activity. *South.*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? which *vibrations* being propagated along the ſolid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cauſe the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Newton.*
Mild *vibrations* ſooth the parted ſoul,
New to the dawning of celeſtial day. *Thomſon.*

VICAR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the *vicar*
To ſtay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakſpeare.*
Yours is the prize,
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village fee. *Dryd.*
A landed youth, whom his mother would never ſuffer to look into a book for fear of ſpoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt muſt he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order! *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.
An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his ſuffragans, but his *vicar* general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deſerted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.
The ſoul in the body is but a ſubordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and inſtrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his ſubſtitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel againſt the *vicarious* power of God in his ſoul? *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.
No ſpirit more gro's to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton.*
The foundation of error muſt lie in wrong meaſures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong meaſures of good. *Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity.
No *vice*, ſo ſimple, but aſſumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakſp.*
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More ſuffer by him that ſhall ſucceed *Shakſpeare.*
Where the excels and defect do make *vices*, or ſuch things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity muſt denote ſomething that ought to be, and conſequently muſt be a virtue *Wilkins.*
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutiſh *vice*. *Milton.*
I cannot blame him for weighing ſo ſharply againſt the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
Proud views and vain deſires in our worldly employments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocriſy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhews.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to ſuſtain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakſpeare.*
His face made of brats, like a *vice* in a game. *Tuſſer.*
4. [*vis*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percuſſion; bottle-ſcrews, the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
5. Gripe; graſp.
If I but faſt him once; if he come but within my *vice*. *Shakſpeare.*
6. [*vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as, *a* viceroy, vicechancellor.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.
With all confidence he ſwears,
As he had ſeen't, or been an inſtrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakſpeare.*

VICEA'DMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The ſecond commander of a fleet.
The foremoſt of the fleet was the admiral; the peradmiral was Cara Mahomete, an arch-pirate. The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great ſquadron of gallies, ſtruck ſail directly. *Knolles.*
2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a vice-admiral.
The *vice-admiralty* is exerciſed by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another.
A vaſſal Satan hath made his *vicegerent*, to croſs whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt. Not uſed.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high *vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakſpeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.
The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n.f.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spratt.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent Son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n.f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakſp.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n.f.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish our *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VI'CETY. *n.f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point devise*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *Ben Jonſon.*

VI'CINAGE. *n.f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICI'NE. } neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VICI'NITY. *n.f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *n.f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterbury.*

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*

VI'CONTIEL. In law, *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n.f.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryd.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addiſon.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where ege's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n.f.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia*. We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakſpeare.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shakſpeare.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd so well our *victor's* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addiſon.*

2. *Pope* has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The Sun rollid'd victorious with his flame.

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curst for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakſp.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n.f.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakſpeare.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend,
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n.f.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n.f.* [*victuailles*, French,
VI'CTUALS. } *vittonaglia*, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakſpeare.*

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And, in a good large knapsacke, eu'ths store. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to seu by a storm. *King Charles.*

To **VI'CTUAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n.f.* [from *victuals*.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE'LICET. *adv.* [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written viz.

VIDU'ITY. *n.f.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.

To **VIE.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show or practise in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions. *Locke.*

8. In this paſſage the ſpeaking ſeems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs and kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt,
That in a twink ſhe won me to her love. *Shakſp.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

In a trading nation, the younger ſons may be placed in ſuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beſt of their family. *Addiſon.*

The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addiſon.*

Now voices over voices riſe;
While each to be the loudeſt *vies*. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joſhua.*

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*

View not this ſpire by meaſures giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Where'er we *view* ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts unequally ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghaſt
View'd firſt their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*;
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Proſpect.

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The reſidence of Poſthumus. *Shakſpeare.*

Vaſt and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenſions of the uttermoſt objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryd.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wiſh your hill a ſhelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

Theſe things duly weighed, will give us a clear *view* into the ſtate of human liberty. *Locke.*

Inſtruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* ſet all the bright abode,
And make my ſoul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual ſight; mental ken.

Some ſafer reſolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*

4. Act of ſeeing.

Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm; but ſtraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true.
Denham.

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual ſurvey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; ſhow.

In that accompliſh'd mind,
Helps by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the ſplendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this miſtaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

11. Proſpect of intereſt.

No man ſets himſelf about any thing, but upon ſome *view* or other, which ſerves him for a reaſon. *Locke.*

12. Intention; deſign.

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees to the ſtate of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againſt the Parthians, he paſſed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fiſher, the Jeſuit, in the year 1626, ſeconded the cardinal in the ſame plea, and upon the ſame *views*. *Waterland.*

VIE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *view*.] One who views.

VIE'WLESS. *adj.* [from *view*.] Unſeen; not diſcernible by the ſight.

To be impriſon'd in the *viewleſs* winds,
And blown with reſtleſs violence about
The pendant world. *Shakſpeare.*

Each ſtair myſteriouſly was meant, nor ſtood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n ſometimes
Viewleſs. *Milton.*

Swift through the valves the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd, and *viewleſs* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they riſe;
Their feet half *viewleſs* quiver in the ſkies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vigeſimus*, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt.

So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A faſt kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and ſees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay, to-morrow is St. Criſpian. *Shakſpeare.*

And that, which on the Baptiſt's *vigil* ſends
To nymphs and ſwains the viſion of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be conſecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my mute another way,
To ſing their *vigils* for th' enſuing day. *Dryden*

4. Watch; forbearance of ſleep.

Though Venus and her ſon ſhould ſpare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy ſuſpend her ſleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and thoſe exciting paſſions which attend them. *Addiſon.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigi-*
VI'GILANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of ſleep.

Ulyſſes yielded unſeaſonably to ſleep, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care.

Shall Henry's conqueſt, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counſel die? *Shakſ.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occaſions under the duke, ſaving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his perſon. *Wotton.*

Of theſe the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in miſt
Of midnight vapour, glide obſcure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to ſubdue all other creatures; and uſe for our behoof the ſtrength of the ox, the ſagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No poſt is free, no place,
That guard and moſt unuſ[illegible]
Does not attend my taking.
In at this gate none paſs
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but ſuch as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very ſhort, leſt they were darts thrown out with a kind of ſudden quickneſs; leſt that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayers very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

The treaſurer, as he was *vigilant* in ſuch caſes, had notice of the clerk's expiration ſo ſoon, that he procured the king to ſend a meſſage to the maſter of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings ſo *vigilantly* obſerved every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At ſea ſucceſsful, *vigorous* and ſtrong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always freſh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and ſucceſsful, their progreſs has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs.

The prince had two giant ſhips:
With his one to *vigorouſly* he preſs'd,
And flew to home, they could not riſe again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorouſly*, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt kindled. *South.*

That prince whoſe cauſe you eſpouſe ſo *vigorouſly*, is the principal in the war, and you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vigour*.] Force; ſtrength.

He hath given excellent ſufferance and *vigorouſneſs* to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible reſolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin]

1. Force, ſtrength.

Shame to be overcome,
Would utmoſt *vigour* raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their ſtrength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and ſpirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* ſoon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive elſe, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Carteſius all his ſinews ſtrain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain! *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo *vile* and deſpicable as man's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

I disdaining scorn'd, and gave death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteemed. *Shakſ.*
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakſpeare.*
O ye Pegasian nymphs, that, hating *viler* things,
delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs!
Drayton.
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing.
Abbot.
That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust.
Fairfax.
A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vileſt* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Rester'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *viled* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakſp.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *vile*.]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileneſs* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be,
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*
Reflect on the essential *vileneſs* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*
Considering the *vileneſs* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileneſs* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

VI'LIFIER. *n.ſ.* [from *vilify*.] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*
The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addiſon.*
Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addiſon.*

VILL. *n.ſ.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n.ſ.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addiſon.*
At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*
All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n.ſ.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakſpeare.*
The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shakſp.*
You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakſpeare.*
The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*
Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n.ſ.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakſpeare.*
When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milt.*
If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n.ſ.* [from *village*.] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakſp.*

VI'LLAIN. *n.ſ.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sidney.*
O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakſpeare.*
What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakſp.*
He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*
Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n.ſ.* [from *villain*.]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*. *Spenſer.*
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine.
Dryden.
These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry: in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakſp.*

3. It is used by *Shakſpeare* to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY. *n.ſ.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*, old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:
And he, long tanned in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence *Shakſpeare.*
He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*
Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. n.ſ. [Lat.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villoſus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*
Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *vincible*.] Lableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n.ſ.* [*vinctura*, Latin.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemio*, Latin] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; *i. e.* he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*
Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Taylor.*
The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*
Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden.*
The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryd.*
4. To clear; to protect from censure.
God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*
I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification.
This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.
He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakspeare.*
Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*
The fruits of adusted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* spirit. *Howel.*
Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or *vindicative*? whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt.*
Distinguish between a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VI'NDICATOR. *n. s.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor.
He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.
The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall*
2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.
I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*
Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*
Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kettlewell.*

VINE. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.
The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose: the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auvernat: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape. the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The Corinth grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or helperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria: called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*
The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser.*
In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakspeare.*
The captain left of the poor to be *vine* dressers. 2 *Kings.*
Depending *vines* the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.]
1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*
Heav'n's blest boon turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. s.* [pinzeapb, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.
Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barbarous people. *Shakspeare.*
Though some had forfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again *Clarendon.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney*. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsw.*

VI'NOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.
The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle*
Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips*

VI'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.
The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon.*
Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. s.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsw.*

VI'NTNER. *n. s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.
The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*
The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsw.*

VI'OL. *n. s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakspeare.*
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*
The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *viol* best. *Drayton.*
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]
1. To injure; to hurt.
I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*
Cease
To know, what known will violate thy peace. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.
Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakspeare.*
Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*
Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*
3. To injure by irreverence,
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*
4. To ravish; to deflour.
The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Lat.]
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*
2. Rape; the act of deflouring.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakspeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*violator*, Latin.]
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them! *South.*
2. A ravisher.
Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakspeare.*
How does she subject herself to the *violator*'s upbraidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakspeare.*
All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' Eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*
2. An attack; an assault; a murder.
A horse did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me;
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakspeare.*
3. Outrage; unjust force.
Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*
4. Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all reason divine and human, deny an univerſal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible deflouration.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength.
A *violent* croſs wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced, or continued by force.
The poſture we find them in, according to his doctrine, muſt be looked upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* ſtate can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.
Conqueror death diſcovers them leaſt men;
Violent or ſhameful death their due reward. *Milt.*

4. Aſſailant; acting by force.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakſpeare.*
A foe ſubtile or *violent*. *Milton.*

5. Unſeaſonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our months did condemn, our conſciences would ſtorm and repine therent. *Hooker.*
The coveţous extortioner ſhould remember, that ſuch *violents* ſhall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.
How ſoon unſay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the ſides, than in the midſt. *Bacon.*
Ancient privileges muſt not, without great neceſſities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET. *n. ſ.* [*violette*, French; *viola*, Latin.] A flower.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, ſomewhat reſembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals repreſent the ſtandard, the two ſide ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, reſembles the iris. Out of the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. There are nine ſpecies. *Miller.*
When daiſies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakſpeare.*
Sweet echo, ſweeteſt nymph that liv'ſt unſeen,
By ſlow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our ſimple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itſelf, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itſelf. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. ſ.* [*violon*, French; from *viol*.] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.
Praiſe with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with *violins* and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs and deſperation,
For the fair diſdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *n. ſ.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which many are poiſonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and faſtened on his hand. *Acts.*
He'll gall of aſps with thirſty lips ſuck in;
The viper's deadly teeth ſhall pierce his ſkin. *Sandys.*
Viper catchers have a remedy, in which they place ſuch great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a viper, than of a common puncture. This is no other than *unguis viperinus*, preſently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

3. Any thing miſchievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakſpeare.*

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Latin] from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil diſſention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*
We are peremptory to diſpatch
This *vip'rous* traitor. *Shakſpeare.*
Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for ſome defect. *Daniel.*

VIPER'S *bugloſs. n. ſ.* [*echium*, Latin.] A plant.
Each flower is ſucceeded by four ſeeds, which are in form of a *viper's* head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *graſs. n. ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Latin.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene is repreſented like a *virago*, or manly lady, with a majeſtic and grave countenance. *Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And ſwift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *n. ſ.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *L'Acad.*
The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in youngth and ſummer days;
But if thou algate liſt like *virelays*,
And looſer ſongs of love to underſong. *Spenſer.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady ſung a *virelay*:
And ſtill at every cloſe ſhe would repeat
The burden of the ſong, The daiſy is ſo ſweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded.
In theſe, yet freſh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *n. ſ.* [*virga*, Latin; better *verge*, from *verge*, French.] A dean's mace.
Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. ſ.* [*vierge*, French; *virgo*, Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.
This aſpect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The beſt regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakſpeare.*
Senſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a feodary for this act, and look'ſt
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakſpeare.*
The damſel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Geneſis.*
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakſpeare.*
Much leſs can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unuſual.
Likeſt to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proſerpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure; as, *virgin* honey.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with leſs ſmoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marſhes of Cheſhire. *Woodward.*
Below the upper was a deep bed of ſand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.
Thence down amain by Leo and the Virgin. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roſed over with the *virgin* crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakſpeare.*
What ſays the ſilver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakſpeare.*
With eaſe a brother overcame
The formal decencies of *virgin* ſhame. *Cowley.*
As I look upon you all to be ſo many great likeneſſings of a married ſtate; ſo I leave it to your choice, either to do as I have done, or to aſpire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* ſtate of life. *Law.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.
A kiſs
Long as my exile, ſweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear, and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er ſince. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden, maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never ſeen,
Of chaſtity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakſp.*
Purity is a ſpecial part of this ſuperſtructure, reſtraining of all deſires of the fleſh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chaſtity. *Hammond.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal. A cant word.
Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [more uſually *virginals*.] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.
The muſician hath produced two means of ſtraining ſtrings. The one is ſtopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the ſhortneſs of the ſtring, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*virginitas*, Latin] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.
You do impeach your modeſty too much,
To truſt the opportunity of night,
And the ill counſel of a deſert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakſpeare.*
Natural *virginity* of itſelf is not a ſtate more acceptable to God; but that which is choſen in order to the conveniences of religion, and ſeparation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.
The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was paſt, before they begat children, or gave any teſtimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of ſixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. ſ.* [properly *vermilion*.] A red colour.
Æglé, the faireſt Nais of the flood,
With a *virmilion* dye his temples ſtain'd. *Spenſer.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtus*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.
Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden.
Heat and cold have a *virtual* tranſition, without actual communication of ſubſtance.
Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? And how can love
Expreſs they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued. *Hammond.*

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue.*] To make efficacious. Not used.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]

1. Moral goodness: opposed to *vice*.

Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakspeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*

The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakspeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakspeare illustrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakspeare.*

Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakspeare.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof be accepted. *South.*

They are not sure *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the oeconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *Ben Jonson.*

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' ethereal sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue.*]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUOSO. n. f. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *virtuoso* is understood in the same signification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every waterwork; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue.*]

1. Morally good; applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakspeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakspeare.*

What she wills to do or say,
Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines:
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*

Since there is that necessity of it for God's service, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and unlawful to us. *Kettlewell.*

2. [applied to a woman.] Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakspeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Not love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Consider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill wolves and lions lay,
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs to tame she made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun
Produces with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Spenser.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*

He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue, the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs, and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*

In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts, and they tempt heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*

The gentleman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomart, and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. f.* [from *virulent.*]
VI'RULENCY. } Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Decay of Piety.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly disobliged him. *Fell.*

It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.

2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. f.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror.

Phœbe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakspeare.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails,
She'll flay thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakspeare.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence? *Shakspeare.*

With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent,
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *viscid.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their slypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, denfity, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowell.*

VISCO'UNTESS. *n. f.* [from *viscount. Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess.*] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtile spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make birdlime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible.*].

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stilling fleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. f.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty but fair virtue's face,
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offenes,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *visible.*] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. f.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phænomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*.
Shakspeare.

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakspeare.*

Him God vouchsaf'd
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream.

A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer 's come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision.*]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, French.]
VI'SIONIST. } One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Nocturnbuli or *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakspeare.*

Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job.*

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isaiah*

God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*

4. To come to survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *n. f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit.*] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe*

VI'SITANT. *n. f.* [from *visit.*] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake *Milton*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger *South*

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the east. *Arbuthnot*

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed. *Young*

VISITA'TION. *n. f.* [*visito*, Lat.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness, his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakspeare*

What would you with the princess?——
——Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakspeare*

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton*

3. [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou doſt not underſtand when thou readeſt, thou ſhalt underſtand in the day of thy viſitation. For many ſecrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The moſt comfortable *viſitations* God hath ſent men from above, have taken eſpecially the times of prayer as their moſt natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *viſitor.*] Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *viſitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others ſay that an archdeacon has a *viſitatorial* power only of common right *per modum ſimplicis ſcrutinii*, as being biſhop's vicar. *Ayliffe*

VI'SITER. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit.*]

1. One who comes to ſee another.

Here's ado to lock up honeſty and honour from the acceſs of gentle *viſiters*. *Shakſpeare.*

You ſee this confluence, this great flood of *viſiters*. *Shakſpeare*

Conſumptives of this degree entertain their *viſiters* with ſtrange rumbling diſcourſes of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large houſe, yet I ſhould hardly prevail to find one *viſiter*, if I were not able to lure him with a bottle of wine. *Swift.*

2. [*viſiteur*, Fr.] An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

The *viſiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without ſcruple or ſhame, poſſeſſed themſelves of their colleges. *Wotton.*

To him you muſt your fickly ſtate refer;
Your charter claims him as your *viſiter*. *Garth*

Whatever abuſes have crept into the univerſities, might be reformed by ſtrict injunctions to the viſitors and heads of houſes. *Swift*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*viſif*, Fr. *viſus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.

This happens when the axis of the *viſive* cones, diffuſed from the object, fall not upon the ſame plane, but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depreſſed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy.*] Face; countenance. Not in uſe.

Twelve gods do ſit around in royal ſtate,
And Jove in midſt with awful majeſty,
To judge the ſtrife between them ſtirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *viſnomy*
Eaſt to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenſer*

VI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written, *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word: *viſiere*, Fr.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakneſs of my government before, made you think ſuch a maſk would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government ſince, makes you pull off the *viſor*. *Sidney*

This louſiſh clown is ſuch that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a *viſar*; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth maſk in *viſor* fair,
And caſt her colours dyed deep in grain,
To ſeem like truth, whoſe ſhape ſhe well can feign. *Spenſer.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee blaſh. *Shakſpeare*

One *viſor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakſpeare.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars uſe a headpiece, or *vizor*. *Broome.*

Swarms of knaves that ſhame quite diſgrace,
And hide ſecure behind a maſked face. *Young.*

VI'SORED. *adj.* [from *viſor.*] Maſked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Haſt thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *viſor'd* falſhood and baſe forgery? *Milton.*

VI'STA. n. ſ. [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man ſtands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulleſt *viſtas* that the eye can paſs through. *Addiſon.*

The finiſh'd garden to the view
Its *viſtas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomſon.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*viſual*, French.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight.

An eye that ſtirreth forth to as it hangs a pretty diſtance by the *viſual* nerve, hath been without any power of ſight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered ſight. *Bacon*

Not thinke my hurt offends me; for my fire
Can ſoone repoſe in it the *viſual* tire. *Chapman.*

The air,
No where ſo clear, ſharpen'd his *viſual* ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

Then purg'd with euphraſy and rue
The *viſual* nerve, for he had much to ſee. *Milton.*

VITAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindneſs and affliction, ſtretched to far beyond his limits with this exceſs of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep ſafe his *vital* ſpirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair;
The ſun's mild luſtre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakſpeare.*

On the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part, not as frail man,
In entrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

On the watry calm
His brooding wings the ſpirit of God outſpreads;
And *vital* virtue infuſ'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton*

4. Being the ſeat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the ſeventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal, but the progreſſion thereto to be meaſured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary.

Know, grief's *vital* part
Conſiſts in nature, not in art. *Biſhop Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

For the ſecurity of ſpecies produced only by ſeed, providence hath endued all ſeed with a laſting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the firſt year, it will continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life.

The organical ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.

By ſits my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my unmoiſt *vitals* prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Philips.*

VI'TELLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the ſperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; ſince the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure.

The ſun in his garden gives him the purity of viſible objects, and of true nature before ſhe was *vitiated* by luxury. *Dryden.*

The organs of ſpeech are managed by ſo many muſcles, that ſpeech is not eaſily deſtroyed, though often ſomewhat *vitiated* as to ſome particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of thoſe *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will *vitiate* the taſte of the readers, and miſguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to cenſure. *Garth.*

A tranſpoſition of the order of the ſacramental words, in ſome men's opinion, *vitiates* baptiſm. *Ayliffe.*

VITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption.

The foreſaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign putrid vapours ſmoking throughout the veſſels. *Harvey*

To VITILITIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigiouſly and cavilloufly.

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverſeneſs, and *vitioſity* of man's will, as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unſucceſsful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, French; *vitioſus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions. It is uſed of perſons and practices.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulneſs
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakſpeare.*

Witneſs th' irreverent ſon
Of him who built the ark, who for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
'Servant of ſervants,' on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous ſhun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are ſo ill diſciplined as the Engliſh, which cannot well be otherwiſe, while the common ſoldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities.

When *vitious* humours conſpire to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *Bacon.*

Here, from the *vitious* air and ſickly ſkies,
A plague aroſe on the dumb creation riſe *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiouſneſs* grow hard,
The wiſe gods ſeal our eyes. *Shakſpeare.*

What makes a governor juſtly deſpiſed is *vitiouſneſs* and ill morals. Virtue muſt tip the preacher's tongue and the ruler's ſceptre with authority. *South.*

VITREOUS. *adj.* [*vitré*, French; *vitreus*, Latin.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

The hole anſwers to the pupil of the eye; the cryſtalline humour to the lenticular glaſs; the dark room to the cavity containing the *citreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray.*

When the phlegm is too viſcous, or ſeparates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid ſtate: this viſcous phlegm ſeems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

VI'TRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glaſs.

***To* VITRIFICATE.** *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glaſs.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, beſides thoſe of which you make glaſs. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

For *vitrification* likewiſe, what metals will endure it? Alſo, becauſe *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the groſſer part itſelf run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glaſs; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or factitious gems. *Boyle.*

***To* VI'TRIFY.** *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glaſs.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps ſome portion of the glaſs of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glaſs metal, will make the whole maſs more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-ſlag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompaſſing one another, like thoſe in agats. *Woodward.*

***To* VI'TRIFY.** *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs.

Chymiſts make veſſels of animal ſubſtances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire: for all earth which hath any ſalt or oil in it, will turn to glaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

VITRIOL. *n. ſ.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with a *vitriol*-ſtone. *Wiſeman*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, French;
VI'TRIOLATED. } from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol.

Iron may be diſſolved by any tart, ſalt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having diſſolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuſcles ſwimming in the liquor, by their occurſions conſtituted little maſſes of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French;
VI'TRIOLOUS. } from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperoſe of Mars, by ſome called ſalt of ſteel, made by the ſpirits of vitriol or tulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadſtone, and therefore whether thoſe ſhooting ſalts partake but little of ſteel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* ſpirits fixed unto ſalt by the effluvium or odour of ſteel, is not without good queſtion. *Brown.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixed with a ſmatch of a *vitriolick.* *Grew.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes ſharp, as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Flyer*

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainſworth.*

***To* VITU'PERATE.** *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; cenſure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of raſure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we ſhould allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be ſo *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*vivacité*, Fr.
VIVA'CITY. } from *vivacious.*]

1. Livelineſs; ſprightlineſs.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raiſed concerning the *vivacity* of deer: for neither are their geſtation nor increment ſuch as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown.*

3. Power of living.

They are eſteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, ſurvive ſome days the loſs of their heads and hearts; ſo vigorous is their *vivacity.* *Boyle.*

VI'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren. *Ainſworth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; preſſing.

By a *vive* and forcible perſuaſion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon*

VI'VENCY. *n. ſ.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a diſtinct and indiſputable way of *vivency*, or anſwering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and deſcending conſtitutions they are determined by ſeminalities. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes.

Vives is much like the ſtrangles, and the chief difference is, that for the moſt part the ſtrangles happen to colts and young horſes while they are at graſs, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the ſwelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horſes at any age and time, and is more particularly ſeated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dictionary*

VIVID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; ſtriking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle*

To make theſe experiments the more manifeſt, ſuch bodies ought to be choſen as have the faireſt and moſt *vivid* colours, and two of thoſe bodies compared together *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his gloſſy varying dyes;
The *vivid* green his ſhining plumes unfold;
His painted wings, and breaſt that flames with gold?
Pope.

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouſe for ſprightly *vivid* faculties to exerciſe and exert themſelves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may loſe its improvement. *Watts*

VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength.

In the moon we can, with excellent teleſcopes, diſcern many hills and vallies, whereof ſome are more and ſome leſs *vividly* illuminated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper ſhade. *Boyle.*

Senſitive objects affect a man, in the ſtate of this preſent life, much more warmly and *vividly* than thoſe which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

VIVI'FICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

***To* VIVI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the ſun's ſalutary and vivifick beams, all motion would ceaſe, and nothing be left but darkneſs and death. *Ray*

***To* VI'VIFY.** *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old ſnow, of a reddiſh colour, and dull of motion; which would ſhow that ſnow hath in it a ſecret warmth, elſe it could hardly *vivify.* *Bacon*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nouriſh. *Bacon.*

Gut worms, as ſoon as *vivified*, creep into the ſtomach for nutriment. *Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *paro*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive oppoſed to *oviparous.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they give ſuck; but whereas no other flying animals have theſe parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* excluſion. *Brown.*

Their ſpecies might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to a very ſmall numbers. *More*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been ſo great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray.*

VI'XEN. *n. ſ.*

Vixen, or *fixen*, is the name of the fox otherwiſe applied to a woman whoſe nature and complexion is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox. *Verſtegan.*

O! when ſhe's angry, ſhe is keen and ſhrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when ſhe went to ſchool,
And though ſhe be but little, ſhe is fierce.
Shakſpeare.

See a pack of ſpaniels, called lovers, make a ſplutter out of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be fingled out by one. *Bentley.*

VIZ. *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.

That which ſo oft, by ſundry writers,
Has been applied t' almoſt all fighters,
More juſtly may b' aſcrib'd to this,
Than any other warriot, viz.
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a ſoldier. *Butler.*

The chief of all ſigns which the Almighty inſtituted among man with, is human voice, and the ſeveral modifications thereof by the organs of ſpeech into letters of the alphabet, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or ſtronger, eating the reſt behind, and reſiſting it leſs ſenſible by its oppoſition. *Digby.*

VI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*viſiere*, French. See VISOR.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

Let the ſuits of the maſkers be graceful, and ſuch as become the perſon when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æſchylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye ſhall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of ſeeming ſanctity. *Atterbury.*

He miſtook it for a very whimſical ſort of maſk; but upon a nearer view he found, that ſhe held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addiſon.*

***To* VI'ZARD.** *v.* [from the noun.] To maſk.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk.
Shakſpeare.

VI'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [properly *wazir.*] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the baſſas. *Knolles.*

This grand *vizier* preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the weſt;
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe,
His treaſure, tents, and cannon, left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER. *n. ſ.* [*ulcere*, French; *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice!
Shakſpeare.

My *ulcers* ſwell,
Corrupt and ſtench. *Sandys.*

Inteſtine ſtone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dreſſing that opening, other abſceſſes were raiſed, and from the ſeveral apoſtemations ſinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiſeman.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diſeaſe with ſores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in ſuch as have their lungs *ulcerated*
Arbuthnot.

ULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; ſore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifeſt. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, French; from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

A ſcampius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat, the firſt for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the cuticles of the ſtomach *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. *adj.* [*ulcereſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old ſores.

Strangely vexed peop'le,
All ſwoln and *ulcerous*, he cures. *Shakſpeare.*

An *ulcerous* diſpoſition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appoſitely termed caſes of a pulmonique conſumption. *Harvey.*

U'LCEROUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginoſus*, Lat.] Slimy, muddy.

The *uliginous* lachrous matter taken notice of in the coral iſlands upon the coaſt of Italy, was only a collection of the coraline particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.

I would be at the worſt; worſt is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repoſe. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happineſs. *Addiſon.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a conſequence of their own voluntary choice, to doing good or evil. *Rogers.*

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate*] In the laſt conſequence.

Charity is more extenſive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourſelves; for we believe, and we hope for our own ſakes: but love, which is a more diſintereſted principle, carries us out of ourſelves, into deſires and endeavours of promoting the intereſts of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Truſt in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendſhip of other men, which theſe advantages adjace to us. *Rogers.*

ULTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. A word very convenient, but not in uſe.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that proceſs. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *n. ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithſtanding they are brown, ceaſe not to be ſoft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine.* *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign. *Ainſworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. *n. ſ.* In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks, proceeding from the ſame centre; and chiefly appropriated to ſuch plants whoſe flowers are compoſed of five leaves, as fennel and parſnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. *n. ſ.*

1. *Umber* is a fad colour; which grind with gum water, and lighten it with a little cerule, and a ſhive of ſaffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put in, ſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* ſmirch my face. *Shakſp.*

Umber is very ſenſible and earthy, there is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbers*, ochres, and minerals found in the fiſſures, are much finer than thoſe found in the ſtrata *Woodward.*

2. A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names *Walton.*

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire anſwers fire; and through their paly flames,
Each battle ſees the other's *umber'd* face *Shakſp.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, French; from *umbilicus*, Latin.] belonging to the navel.

Birds are nouriſhed by *umbilical* veſſels, and the navel is manifeſt a day or two after excluſion *Brown.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [*nombles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. n. ſ. [Latin.] The pointed boſs, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words togeth'r ty'd in mail hauks,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; ſkreen of trees.

O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage; in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton.*

Men ſwelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtrologer ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon of its ſide *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mats, and collecting of it in another, has melted ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward.*

3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace; and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*umbrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool receſs. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſhading flower is ſcarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.
Thomſon.

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the ſhade.

U'MBREL. } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Latin.]
UMBRE'LLA. } A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to beat off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your lady ſhip. *Dryden.*

Good houſewives,
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s only ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clicking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRE'RE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity.* *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy

U'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, French, *a father.*] An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes. It is by *Brown* taken ſimply for a judge, in a ſenſe not uſual.

Give me ſome preſent counſel, or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*, arbitrating that,
Which beſt conſiſts with thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring. *Shakſpeare.*

Juſt death, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence.
Shakſpeare.

But as ſwayne unkent ſed on the plaines,
And made the echo *umpire* of his ſtraines *Brown.*

The learned Scotchman, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripatetics. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God; and this Chriſt did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their ſynod take. *Dryd.*

Among thoſe perſons, going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on ſuch accounts as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires*. *Kettlewell.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on* Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have eaſily been made more; for almoſt every adjective has a ſubſtantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful, unfaithfulneſs, unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptneſs, unaptly*; and to paſſive participles, as *hurt, unhurt; favoured, unfavoured*: it is prefixed likewiſe to participial adjectives, as *pleaſing, unpleaſing*, but rarely in the verbal form expreſſing action, we cannot ſay, the dart flew *unwounding*, though we ſay, the man eſcaped *unwounded*. *In* and *im* may be thus diſtinguiſhed: To words merely Engliſh we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the poſitive form, but made negative by ourſelves, we prefix *in*, as *generous, ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant, inelegant; politick, impolitick*. Before ſubſtantives, if they have the Engliſh termination *neſs*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as *unfitneſs; ungraciouſneſs*: If they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude, ice*, or *ence*, and for the moſt part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt, unaptneſs, inaptitude, unjuſt, injuſtice; imprudence; unfaithful, unfaithfulneſs, infidelity*.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Earle's on high, flood *unabaſh'd* Deloe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalakites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and *unable to* reſiſt. *Raleigh.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To pleaſe thy gods thou did'ſt it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince, *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd and look'd, and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happineſs worthy his rational ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shakſ.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unaboliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*; and all men are willing to ſlink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleaſantneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon.*

If he ſhrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing.

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or inſtant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakſpeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed; incomplete.

Beware of death: thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods, diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule.

I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies puſh upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſon.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their reſiſting his omnipotence. *Rogers.*

The Chineſe are an *unaccountable* people, ſtrangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker.*

The manner whereby the ſoul and body are united, and how they are diſtinguiſhed, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the ſon of the merchant, whoſe heart had ſo *unaccountably* melted at the ſight of him. *Addiſon.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.

Galileo uſing an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs. For this are commonly uſed *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the *unaccurateneſs* and unconcludingneſs of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtomed*.]

1. Not uſed; not habituated: with *to*.

I was chaſtiſed as a bullock *unaccuſtomed to* the yoke. *Jeremiah.*

The neceſſity of air to the moſt of animals *unaccuſtomed to* the want of it, may beſt be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not uſual.

I'll ſend one *to* Mantua,
Where that ſame baniſh'd runagate doth live,

Shall give him ſuch an *unaccuſtom'd* dram,
That he ſhall ſoon keep Tibalt company. *Shakſ.*

Their priſtine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccuſtom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccuſtomed* idea, without juſt and evident neceſſity. *Watts.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt an *unacknowledged* ſucceſſor to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with*.

The firſt is an utter *unacquaintance with* his maſter's deſigns, in theſe words: The ſervant knoweth not what his maſter doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]

1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amaaed at the ſight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenſer.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with*.

Feſtus, an infidel, a Roman, one whoſe ears were *unacquainted with* ſuch matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he ſpake. *Hooker.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet,
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With ſuch bold truths, eſpecially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had ſeen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like thoſe who expect to die, and then we ſhall find that we feared death only becauſe we were *unacquainted with* it. *Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active*.]

1. Not briſk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, becauſe they make no noiſe, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not buſy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little ſuſpicious to any king. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all made ſtandings to pay to virtue, and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the puniſhment, the will may ſtill remain as much a ſtranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* elſe, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd
In ſome lone iſle, or diſtant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worſhipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*,
In antient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed.

The earth, till then
Deſert and bare, unſightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the [illegible] fruits.
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dim [illegible] and freezes there *Addiſon.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty
Irreſolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous.* *Milton.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I ſhould not. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Done without due thought; raſh.

This contract to-night
Is too raſh, too *unadvis'd*, too ſudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth ceaſe to be,
Ere one can ſay, It lightens. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe proſperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadviſed* forwardneſs of divers chief counſellors, in making ſudden and unſeaſonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadviſed* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of ſome knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; raſhly; indiſcreetly.

A ſtrange kind of ſpeech unto chriſtian ears; and ſuch as, I hope, they themſelves do acknowledge *unadviſedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to ſound the depth of thoſe dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to ſink itſelf, rather than to ſhew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadviſedly* taken upon us to defend, againſt the ſtream of a contrary publick reſolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men ſhall deal *unadviſedly* ſometimes,
Which after-hours give leiſure to repent of. *Shakſp.*

A word *unadviſedly* ſpoken on the one ſide, or miſunderſtood on the other, has raiſed ſuch an averſion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures.

I have only diſcovered one of thoſe channels by which the hiſtory of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated.* *Addiſon.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in ſolemn ſtate, a publick ſight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* ſorrow ſat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere.

The maid improves her charms
With inward greatneſs, *unaffected* wiſdom,
And ſanctity of manners. *Addiſon.*

Of ſofteſt manners, *unaffected* mind:
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The ſolid rules of civil government,
In their majeſtic, *unaffected* ſtile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched: as, *he ſat* unaffected *to hear the tragedy.*

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful, no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; unſuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to; inconſiſtency with.

Papias, a holy man, and ſcholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men choſe rather to admit a doctrine whoſe *unagreeableneſs* to the goſpel œconomy rendered it ſuſpicious, than think an apoſtolick man could ſeduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNA'IDABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ranſom nature
From her *unaidable* eſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'IDED. *adj.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

Their number, counting thoſe th' *unaided* eye
Can ſee, or by invented tubes deſcry,
The wideſt ſtretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNA'IMING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And burſts, *unaiming*, in the rended ſky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream;
And nature ſuffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or cauſing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* ſcars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right ſhould be kept ſacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the conſequences that uſually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed ſatisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's ſhares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, ſpirit and matter; but how ſuch *unallied* and diſproportioned ſubſtances ſhould act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, conſiſting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indiſpenſable. *South.*

The fix'd *unalterable* laws,
Settling the ſame effect on the ſame cauſe. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightneſs, and *unalterable* in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability; unchangeableneſs.

This happens from the *unalterableneſs* of the corpuſcles which conſtitute and compoſe thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love entire. *Milton.*

The day and year are ſtandard meaſures, becauſe they are *unalterably* conſtituted by thoſe motions. *Holder.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow:
Thy coming hither, though I know thy ſcope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To ſhew the truth of my *unalter'd* breaſt,
Know, that your life was giv'n at my requeſt. *Dryden.*

Since theſe forms begin, and have their end,
On ſome *unalter'd* cauſe they ſure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts paſs often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

Amongſt the ſhells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from ſuch mineral inſinuations, there were ſome which could not be matched by any ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh now found upon the ſea ſhores. *Woodward.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not aſtoniſhed; free from aſtoniſhment.

Though at the voice of much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, ſhe thus in anſwer ſpake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muſe, in *unambitious* ſtrains,
Paints the green foreſts, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of thoſe *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the ſame man, ſo is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raiſing love.

Thoſe who repreſent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the ſpies ſent by Moſes, to make a diſcovery of the land of promiſe, when, by their reports, they diſcouraged the people from entering upon it. *Spectator.*

Theſe men are ſo well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themſelves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whoſe tops
To heav'n aſpire. *Philips.*

UNA'NALYSED. *adj.* Not reſolved into ſimple parts.

Some large cryſtals of refined and *unanalyſed* nitre, appeared to have each of them ſix flat ſides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, incloſ'd on either ſide,
Where ſhips may reſt, *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, unanointed, *unaneal'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on thoſe half lines as the imperfect products of a haſty muſe: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of unformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*unanimité*, French.] Agreement in deſign or opinion.

An honeſt party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater conſequence, than the ſame party aiming at the ſame end by different views. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimus*, Lat.] Being of one mind, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in feſtivals of joy and love
Unanimous, as ſons of one great ſire,
Hymning th' eternal Father. *Milton.*

With thoſe which Mincio's fields and Phygia gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimouſly* reported by all the ancient chriſtian authors. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unanimous.*] The ſtate of being unanimous.

UNANOI'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.

2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifeſt and *unanſwerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I ſhall not conclude it falſe, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanſwerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's queſtion was wiſely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanſwerable.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſpeculations are ſtrong intimations, not

only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are unanswerable. *Spectator.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable Attterbury*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd left thou boast. *Milton.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd?* Thou 'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* like vile. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappall'd?* *Sidney*

Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Aiming'd, not fearing? *Smith.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from tombs are banished. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPLI'ASABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to seas, yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and sea to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That to the shadows he not *unappeas'd*. *Shakspeare*
His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd! *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go to *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakspeare.*
My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity imbued with irresistible power to hurt, and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A loosening attractional pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions, and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *Ben Jonson.*

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, Eurymedon, and do not fight to-day. *Shakspeare.*
Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; unarming thereby the malice of venemous spirits. *Brown.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakspeare*

He all *unarm'd*
Shall chace thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul,
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go. *Dryden*

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd.* *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's imp were laid. *Dryden*
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his rebel,
So hasty and to arties was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have left him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him! *Cheyne*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.*

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unasked, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Dryden*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn entu'd
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd *Dryden*

How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price *Dryden*

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion, *Shakspeare.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd.* *Shakspeare*

I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd* *Milton.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.

His victories were then victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of hum[illegible]ger, and as gentle as the triumphs of light o[illegible] *Addison.*

What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that

God hereby directs believers to the completion of the gospel: a fulness equal to their most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With theſe I went, a brother of the war:
Nor idle ſtood, with *unaſſiſting* hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and men's more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd: yet theſe I ſway'd.
Dryden.

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unaſſuming worth in ſecret liv'd
And died neglected. *Thomſon.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The enſuing treatiſe, with a timorous and *unaſſured* countenance, adventures into your preſence. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be truſted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The feigned friends, the *unaſſured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenſer.*

UNATO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unaton'd*? *Rowe.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praiſe and prayer are God's due worſhip; which are *unattainable* by our diſcourſe, ſimply conſidered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryd.*

I do not expect that men ſhould be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no ſuch *unattainable* privilege; I only ſpeak of what they ſhould do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* State of being out of reach.

Deſire is ſtopped by the opinion of the impoſſibility, or *unattainableneſs* of the good propoſed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not aſſayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of deſtroying his ſon. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakſp.*

It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*! *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton.*

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnaſſus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forſaken.

Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is loſt that praiſe,
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending*,
Veſſels are found'ring, and vows are in vain.
Dryden.

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors.
Government of the Tongue.

Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*.
Tatler.

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, where[illegible] ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavailable* [illegible] we can learn is,

that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the ſcriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You ſafely *unavailing* pity ſhow:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVO'IDABLE. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned.

Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war. *Dryd.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurpriſe, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Chriſt will make up the *unavoidable* deficiences of our ſervice; will prevail for pardon to our ſincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All ſentiments of worldly grandeur vaniſh at that *unavoidable* moment which decides the deſtiny of men. *Clariſſa.*

2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.

That ſomething is of itſelf, is ſelf-evident, becauſe we ſee things are; and the things that we ſee muſt either have had ſome firſt cauſe of their being, or have been always, and of themſelves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotſon.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other exiſtence, to have the notion of an eternal, wiſe being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it ſubject to material impreſſions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableneſs* of ſenſations, ſtrongly perſuade that we are ſo. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The moſt perfect adminiſtration muſt *unavoidably* produce oppoſition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addiſon.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We ſee the very wreck that we muſt ſuffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakſpeare.*

Rare poems aſk rare friends;
Yet ſatyrs, ſince the moſt of mankind be
Their *unavoided* ſubject, feweſt ſee. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNAUTHORI'ZED. *adj.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned.

To kiſs in private?
An *unauthor ized* kiſs. *Shakſpeare.*

It is for you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or
UNAWA'RES. } *wary.*]

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed leſt you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenſ.*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd.
Shakſpeare.

Firm we ſubſiſt; yet poſſible to ſwerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added ſtore
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who ſwallow'd *unawares* the ſleepy draught,
And ſnor'd ſecure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a ſenſation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to uſe it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly.

Leſt deſtruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himſelf.
Pſalms.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it juſt before employed to ſuſtain the fallen weight, carried up with ſuch violence, that I bruiſed it. *Bayle.*

Though we live never ſo long, we are ſtill ſurpriſed: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the proſpect. *Wake.*

3. In this ſenſe I believe *at unawares* is the proper uſe.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold.
Dryden.

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatick diſtemper of the houſe of commons muſt be attributed to the want of ſuch good miniſters of the crown, as being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by puniſhment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were ſimple and his ſoul ſincere.
Dryden.

UNBA'CKED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my labor;
At which like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noſes,
As they ſmelt muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

A well-wayed horſe will ſafely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unbacked* fillies. *Dennis.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unſupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and ſuns run lawleſs through the ſky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *adj.* Not kept ſteady by
UNBA'LLASTED. } ballaſt; unſteady.

They having but newly left thoſe grammatick ſtaſs, where they ſtruck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction; and now on the ſudden tranſported under another climate, to be toſt and turmoiled with their *unballaſted* wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, do, for the moſt part, grow into hatred of learning.
Milton.

As at ſea th' *unballaſt* veſſel rides,
Caſt to and fro, the ſport of winds and tides;
So, in the bounding chariot toſs'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the ſky.
Addiſon.

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a ſtring, or band.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not ſecure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance ſtand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*

Theſe rites the king refuſ'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates unbar
Of ſacred peace, or looſe th' impriſon'd war. *Dryd.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not ſhaven. Out of uſe.

Muſt I go ſhew them my *unbarbed* ſconce?
Muſt my baſe tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakſpeare.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; ſtripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* ſome ſpace at the bottom, and ſo ſet in the ground, hath grown.
Bacon.

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; ſhameleſs.

Nor did I with *unbaſhful* forehead woo
The means of weakneſs and debility. *Shakſpeare*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repreſſed; not blunted.

Where is the horſe, that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' unbated fire
That he did pace them firſt? *Shakſpeare.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.

Fierce Paſimond, their paſſage to prevent,
Thruſt full on Cymon's back in his deſcent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their ſtaves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or elſe my ſword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I ſheath again undeeded. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

I ought now to looſe the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my paſſion, and love on without boundary or meaſure. *Norris.*

UNBEA'RING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For ſhe had rode five miles unſpur'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at laſt turn'd tail towards Newcaſtle.
Bp. Corbet.

2. Not trodden.

We muſt tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it ſhall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muſe dare tread *unbeaten* paths.
Roſcommon.

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* paſſage to the ſky. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief gueſt.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feaſt,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakſpeare.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I ſhould rather believe that the noſe was the ſeat of wrath in beaſts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beaſt in him, to wrinkle up his noſe in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* ſpeeches fall:
I ſhould have dy'd and not complain'd at all. *Dryd.*

This petulancy in converſation prevails among ſome of that ſex, where it appears the moſt *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addiſon.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might ſtrike out every offenſive or *unbecoming* paſſage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind and ſober, repreſenting the ill or *unbecomingneſs* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themſelves, and ſtir at the noiſe of thunder. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not ſuitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* ſtrains,
All wanton as a child, ſkipping in vain. *Shakſp.*

Far be it that I ſhould write thee ſin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holieſt place. *Milton.*

He might ſeveral times have made peace with his diſcontented ſubjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or intereſt; but he rather choſe to ſacrifice the whole alliance to his private paſſion. *Swift.*

To UNBEGE'T. *v. a.* To deprive of exiſtence.

Wiſhes each minute he could *unbeget*
Thoſe rebel ſons who dare uſurp his ſeat. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *begot.*]
UNBEGO'TTEN. }

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why ſhould he attribute the ſame honour to matter, which is ſubject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God?
Stillingfleet.

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, muſ'ring
Armies of peſtilence; and they ſhall ſtrike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakſp.*

In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unbleſt, to being yet *unbegot*, *Milton.*

3. Not attaining exiſtence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than aſk a bleſſing of thoſe whoſe converſation breathes nothing but a curſe. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to ſet free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyſelf, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are ſtill in heaven. *Donne.*

Their emoluments *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyaliſts had formerly infuſed into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel.*

UNBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unſeen; not diſcoverable to the ſight.

Theſe then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELIE'F. *n. ſ.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Storied of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimæras, and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks, whoſe entrance leads to hell;
For ſuch there be: but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm juſtly plagued by this your *unbelief*,
And am myſelf the cauſe of my own grief. *Dryd.*

Such an univerſal acquaintance with things will keep you from an exceſs of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readineſs to believe or to deny every thing at firſt hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profeſs'd *unbelief* is, there can be no viſible church of Chriſt; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*

1. To diſcredit; not to truſt.

Heav'n ſhield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go! *Shakſp.*

So great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly metamorphoſed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five ſenſes. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor leſs than ſight and hearing could convince
Of ſuch an unforſeen and *unbeliev'd* offence.
Dryden.

UNBELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

The antient fathers being often conſtrained to ſhew what warrant they had ſo much to rely upon the ſcriptures, endeavoured ſtill to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments ſuch as *unbelievers* themſelves muſt needs think reaſonable, if they judged thereof as they ſhould. *Hooker.*

What endleſs war would jealous nations tear,
If none above did witneſs what they ſwear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet juſt,
Among themſelves to find ſo little truſt. *Waller.*

In the New Teſtament, religion is uſually expreſſed by faith in God and Chriſt, and the love of them. Hence it is that true chriſtians are ſo frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotſon.*

He pronounces the children of ſuch parents as were, one of them a chriſtian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holineſs of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would ſoon drop off. *Swift.*

UNBELIE'VING. *adj.* Infidel.

No pauſe,
No ſtay of ſlaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* ſquadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greateſt confuſion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the gentiles. *Addiſon.*

In the days of the apoſtle, when all who profeſſed themſelves diſciples of Chriſt were converts of conſcience, this ſeverer cenſure might be reſtrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly ſhore your ſhips are driven.
Dryden.

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to ſuffer it to be unready, or unſtrung. *Taylor.*

I muſt be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to ſet at eaſe for a time.

Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs,
Gave leave to ſlacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth.
Denham.

From thoſe great cares when eaſe your ſoul *unbends*,
Your pleaſures are deſign'd to noble ends. *Dryd.*

3. To relax vitiouſly or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble ſtrength, to think
So brain-ſickly of things. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Not ſuffering flexure.

Not ſo, when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and ſkims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; reſolute.

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* ſtand
Beneath life's preſſures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are paſt. *Thomſon.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordſhip at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make,
All would have latitude enough to take:
The reſt *unbeneficed* your ſects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence ſweetens all bitterneſs and aſperity of temper, and corrects that ſelfiſh narrowneſs of ſpirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never viſited by darkneſs.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in their ſight
Had rounded ſtill the horiſon. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In ſynod *unbenign*. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his diſdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inſpir'd again.
Dryden.

2. Having the bow unſtrung.

Why haſt thou gone ſo far,
To be *unbent* when thou haſt ta'en thy ſtand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued.

But thou, ſecure of ſoul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe.
Dryden.

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are diſengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

UNBERE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No cenſure of [illegible] diſcomforted me by the indignity of his [illegible] or by any thing unbefeeming myſelf. *King Charles.*

[illegible] them ;
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd.
Milton.

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed.* *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd!* *Daniel.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from fascination.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere, *unbiass'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbiass'd or by favour or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D.
UNBI'DDEN. } *adj.*

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shaksp.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton.*

Roses, *unbid,* and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r.
Dryden.

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoso bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds.* *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That, thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves.
1 *Thessalonians.*

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd,* and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity! *Milton.*

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life.
Dryden.

They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemish'd* lives, to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.
Milton.

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest,* to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, if *unblest* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak.
Shakspeare.

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage and *unbloody* feasts.
Dryden.

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princess! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets!
Shakspeare.

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted,* to cut hosts away. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse. *Spenser.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies.
Dryden.

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled,* will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'NNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare.*

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn.
Shakspeare.

Never so much as in a thought *unborn,*
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn.* *Milton.*

To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton.*

A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat.
Dryden.

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable sensible qualities serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.
Milton

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild.
Milton.

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd,* infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than

export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles: which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterit of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyaged the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded* range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBO'UNDEDNESS. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hakewill.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful fure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*

Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *adj.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shaksp.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.

They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Government of the Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants, untowardly tricks. *Locke.*

Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.

A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To succour the distress'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Philips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakspeare.*

To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*

We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Spratt.*

UNBRO'KE. } *adj.* [from *break*.]
UNBRO'KEN. }

1. Not violated.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*. *Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*

How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke*! *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow.
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addis.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *adj.* Ill suiting with
UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a brother.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakspeare.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuff brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fitting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakspeare.*

His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shaksp.*

What willingly their fit nobility
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you thus, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shaksp.*

The moss, which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathless he lies, and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the walled coasts. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *adj.*
UNBU'RNT. }

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes,
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RDEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakspeare.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakp.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shaksp.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakspeare.*

Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.

Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling bough, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryd.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *capable*, Fr. *incapar*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible; Now more frequently *incapable*.

These [illegible] to enslave
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakspeare.*
He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for.* *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for.*

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*
1. To disengage from any covering.
See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shaksp.*
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakspeare.*
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*
2. To flay; to strip.
All men him *uncased* 'gan deride. *Hud. Tale.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.
Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakspeare.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet uncaught. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNCEN'SURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison.*
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same thing. *Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
Condemn'd on Cocytus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*
3. Not sure in the consequence.
I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspeare.*
In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling flings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*
The search of our future being is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* pain to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*
4. Not exact; not sure.
Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*
5. Unsettled; unregular.
As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain.
A word not used.
The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.*
1. Not surely; not certainly.
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly.* *Locke.*
2. Not confidently.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill; and yet, if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly.* *Denham.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. s.*
1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.
All great concernments must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure:
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty.* *Denham.*
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shaksp.*
2. Inaccuracy.
That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*
3. Contingency; want of certainty.
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, fledfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties.* *South.*
4. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to, into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd.* *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.
If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually necessary, and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable.* *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability.
This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.
All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever *South.*
Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackm.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*
1. Not altered.
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are *unchanged.* *Taylor.*
More safe I sing with mortal voice *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton.*
2. Not alterable.
Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Dryden.*
Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profest,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
But that thy face is, visor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*
True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.
Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.
All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*
This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of charity.
The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may tend us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
God commands us to love our enemies, so that if we hate them we sin, and are fully kept back by our own *uncharitableness.* *Kettlewell.*
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness.* *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably.* *Spenser.*
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakspeare.*
Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for persons. *Sprat.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.
I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.
One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*
In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspeare.*
Whosoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself; and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*
Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*
If she is to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be incurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence.
That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity.* *Woodward.*
When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worships' families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.*
1. Unrestrained; not hindered.
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Unchack'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar.
Smith to J. Philips.

2. Not contradicted.

What news on the Ryalto?
——Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakſp.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulneſs* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Spectator.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.

He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morſels, while he churns the gore.
Dryden.

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity.

It's uncharitable, *unchriſtian*, and inhuman, to paſs a peremptory ſentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe *unchriſtian* fiſhers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could diſpenſe with the unphiloſophicalneſs of this their hypotheſis, were it not *unchriſtian*. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a queſtion, whether a chriſtian ſoldier might herein do as the *unchriſtian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to chriſtianity.

The *unchriſtianneſs* of thoſe denials might ariſe from a diſpleaſure to ſee me prefer my own divines before their miniſters. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumcis'd* ſnail'd grimly with diſdain.
Cowley.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. ſ.* Omiſſion of circumciſion.

God, that gives the law that a Jew ſhall be circumciſed, thereby conſtitutes *uncircumciſion* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been ſuch. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumſcrib'd* myſelf, retire,
And put not forth my goodneſs. *Milton.*

An arbitrary prince is the maſter of a non-reſiſting people; for where the power is *uncircumſcribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addiſon.*

The ſovereign was flattered by a ſet of men into a perſuaſion that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumſpect* ſimplicity had been uſed, eſpecially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they ſeem *uncircumſtantial*, are oft ſet down in holy ſcripture. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakſpeare.*

My friends are ſo unreaſonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws deſpis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilis'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We ſtill defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarſe; indecent.

Several, who have been poliſhed in France, make uſe of the moſt coarſe, *uncivilis'd* words in our language. *Addiſon.*

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely, not complaiſantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as deſperately as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with claſps.

Thou know'ſt no leſs, but all: I have *unclaſp'd*
To thee the book, e'vn of my ſecret ſoul. *Shakſp.*

Prayer can *unclaſp* the girdles of the north, laying to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence, and caſt into the ſea. *Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *adj.* Not claſſick.

Angel of dulneſs, ſent to ſcatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclaſſick* ground. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet puniſhes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murther of his father. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCLE'AN. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A fordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of board deſcends, uncomb'd, *unclean*.
Dryden.

Prieſts are patterns for the reſt;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the god impreſs'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The ſov'reign's image is no longer ſeen.
If they be foul, on whom the people truſt,
Well may the baſer braſs contract a ruſt. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with ſin.

Beſides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies muſt he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanſe himſelf from the pollutions of ſin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing ſhall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaſte.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And aſk him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread,
In ſhape profane. *Shakſpeare.*

Some tree, whoſe broad, ſmooth leaves together ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts; that this new comer, ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, conſiſting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cleanlineſs.

This profane liberty and *uncleanlineſs*, the archbiſhop reſolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; naſty.

Civet is of a baſer birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaſte.

'Tis pity that theſe harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Lewdneſs; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I underſtood that moſt of the vileſt and moſt miſerable houſes of *uncleanneſs* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanlineſs; naſtineſs.

Be not curious nor careleſs in your habit; be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by unhandſomeneſs, or *uncleanneſs*. *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedneſs.

I will ſave you from all your *uncleanneſſes*. *Ezekiel.*

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleanſed.

Pond earth is a good compoſt, if the pond have been long *uncleanſed*; ſo the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I ſhould pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the cloſed hand.

The hero ſo his enterprize recalls;
His fix'd *uncleuches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As ſoon as there began a diſtinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion roſe. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'THE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come preſently, which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer*

To a diſtinct knowledge of things, we muſt *uncloath* them of all theſe mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To diſencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a-day, it would *uncleg* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſet at liberty.

Then air, becauſe *unclog'd* in empty ſpace,
Flies after fire, and claims the ſecond place.
Dryden.

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* To ſet at large.

Why did not I, *uncloiſter'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclole*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes.
Pope.

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not ſeparated by incloſures.

The king's army would, through thoſe *uncloled* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds, clear from obſcurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the ſon
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, ſhine divinely bright. *Roſcomm.*

Bleſt with temper, whoſe *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; freedom from gloom.

The love I would perſuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greateſt *uncloudedneſs* of the eye, and the perfecteſt illuſtration of the object, which is ſuch, that the cleareſt reaſon is the moſt advantageous light it can deſire to be ſeen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in ſilent ſhade begins to riſe,
And twinkling orbs [illegible] th' *uncloudy* ſkies;
Her borrow'd luſtre growing Cynthia leads. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or diſſeize him of his prey; yet ſure it muſt diſcourage him from graſping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding, and juſt ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot on Pope.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The ſpiral air-veſſels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Derham.*

UNCO'INED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'ſt, Kate, take a fellow of plain, uncoined conſtancy. *Shakſpeare.*

An ounce of coined ſtandard ſilver, muſt be of equal value to an ounce of uncoined ſtandard ſilver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Aſham'd, confuſ'd, I ſtarted from my bed,
And to my ſoul yet uncollected ſaid,
Into thyſelf, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again ſhalt mourn. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds th' *uncolour'd* ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs;
Riſing, or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upſtarting ſtiff. *Spenſer.*

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* ſnakes, that wind
About their ſhady brows in wanton rings. *Craſhaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd* like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inacceſſible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are ſo unhandſomely patched, and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places, for the *uncomelineſs* thereof. *Spenſer.*

He prais'd women's modeſty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomelineſs.* *Shakſp*

Thoſe arches which the Tuſcan writers call *di terzo,* and *di quarto acuto,* becauſe they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itſelf, and likewiſe for their very *uncomelineſs,* ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton.*

Forgetting that duty of modeſt concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in caſe they had diſcovered any real *uncomelineſs.* *King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomelineſs* in good and ill-breeding, will make deeper impreſſions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquiſitiveneſs an *uncomely* gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the ſame accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding; for great warriors ſay, they never ſaw a more comely man than the Iriſhman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenſer.*

Many, who troubled them moſt in their councils, durſt not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeſeeming ſkill. *Thomſon.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he ſuſtained many moſt grievous indignities, and endured the want of ſundry, both pleaſures and honours before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Chriſtmas is in the moſt dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would ſuffer very much, if they had not good cheer to ſupport them. *Addiſon.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day paſſes, but we eat our bread with ſorrow and cares: the preſent troubles us, the future amazes; and even the paſt fills us with grief and anguiſh. *Wake.*

The ſun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* ſeats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs.

The want of juſt diſpoſitions to the holy ſacrament, may occaſion this *uncomfortableneſs.* *Taylor.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is eaſy to ſee what judgment is to be paſſed upon all thoſe affected, *uncommanded,* abſurd auſterities of the Romiſh profeſſion. *South.*

UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon,* but ſuch as the reader muſt aſſent to, when he ſees them explained. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* Infrequency; rareneſs; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not ſo much ariſe out of their greatneſs as *uncommonneſs.* *Addiſon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no ſuch mutual infuſion as really causeth the ſame natural operations or properties to be made common unto both ſubſtances; but whatſoever is natural to deity, the ſame remaineth in Chriſt *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatſoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not cloſely adhering.

Theſe rivers were not ſtreams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, ſettle in ſuch a furrowed, *uncompact* ſurface? *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence ſhe fled, *uncompanied,* unſought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor ſilver-ſhedding tears
Could penetrate her *uncompaſſionate* ſire. *Shakſp.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompaſſionate* ſurges. *Sandys.*

If thou in ſtrength all mortals doſt exceed;
In *uncompaſſionate* anger do not ſo. *Milton.*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadſtone, would never, *uncompelled,* forſake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd,* the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice ſix times deſcends the lamp of day. *Pope*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughneſs makes a man *uncomplaiſant* to others, ſo that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* Not perfect; not finiſhed.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfiniſhed parts of the ſame fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardneſs may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, ſprings
This unconfin'd diverſity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The ſubſtance of the faith was compriſed in that *uncompounded* ſtyle, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible.*

The providence that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehenſive* deep. *Shakſp.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compreſſion.

We might be furniſhed with a reply, by ſetting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompreſſed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulſe, we can have no other conception, but of the paſſing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obſcure and *unconceivable,* as how our minds move or ſtop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Thoſe atoms wondrous ſmall muſt be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though theſe radiant ſpoils diſpers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the ſun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incomprehenſibility.

The *unconceivableneſs* of ſomething they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypotheſis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vaſt is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd,* and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent perſons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no intereſt.

An idle perſon is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and neceſſities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithſtanding the ſeeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* ſenſes. *Glanville.*

It ſeems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned.* *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs ſmiling. *Milton.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal ſhare; and in this depth of miſery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham.*

The virgin from the ground
Upſtarted freſh, already clos'd the wound;
And *unconcern'd for* all ſhe felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for more,*
Confin'd their wiſhes to their native ſhore. *Dryden.*

We ſhall be eaſy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the moſt cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful ſound,
Which ev'n the beſt can hardly bear:
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly challenger. *Dryd.*

Is heaven, with its pleaſures for evermore, to be parted with ſo *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance againſt the hopeleſs death of the atheiſt, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindneſs to another, would think himſelf juſtly dealt with in a total neglect and *unconcernedneſs* of the perſon who had received that kindneſs. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impoſſible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

This ſcience of medals, which is charged with ſo many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on ſuch mean materials, appears ridiculous to thoſe that have not examined it. *Addiſon.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in thoſe legal murders, you may take a ſweeter reliſh of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not deciſive;
UNCONCLU'DING. } inferring no plain or certain concluſion or conſequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent.* *Hale.*

He makes his underſtanding only the warehouſe of other men's falſe and *unconcluding* reaſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the unaccurateneſs and the *unconcludingneſs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Brown.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky,
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCOND'ITIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord! an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*;
But in the ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryd.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from reſtraint.

I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator.*

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.

He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd.* *Milton.*

3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſe-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband.

My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd:
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo firſt, *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The hords of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious hords, *unconquerably* ſtrong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued; not overcome.

To die ſo tamely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Inſuperable; invincible.

Theſe brothers had a-while ſerved the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo a rude faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adornment and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.

A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt to ad unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Forming unreaſonable expectations.

You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of any name, for that would reflect too groſsly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word.

His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And lower looks, but in a ſultry chafe. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable?* hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be uſed ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice: though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconſcious cauſes only ſtill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert:
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil: for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered; not attended to.

Love yourſelf; and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakſpeare.*

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent.

It ſeemeth a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Latin.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who blows
E'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being angry'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakspeare.

Th' *unconstant* skies
Do change their course as several winds arise. *May.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and *unconstrained* soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakspeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconstrained* will.
Raleigh.

His highness is return'd.——
And *unconstrain'd!* But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message?
Denham.

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We *unconstrain'd*, what he commands us, do.
Dryden.

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described.
Felton.

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments.
Sidney.

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd.* *Milton.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakspeare.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a title to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd.
Blackmore.

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.*

1. Irresistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gens mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontrolable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England.
Hayward.

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodg'd in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person.
Swift.

UNCONTRO'LLABLY. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'LLED. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize.
Milton.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd*, and boundless reign.
Dryden.

The British navy, *uncontrol'd*,
Shall wave her double cross t' extremest clime
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY. *adv.* Without control; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being kill'ed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*.
Decay of Piety.

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery, of their former *unconverted* estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel.
Rogers.

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus *Baxter* wrote a Call to the *Unconverted.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced.* *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes hot from the first draught, and *uncorrected.*
Dryden.

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscom.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted.* *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine, shew *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Titus.*

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood.
Prior.

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Dante strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every fool of us. *Pope.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakſp.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable* glorious bodies were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it.
Raleigh.

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Spratt.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakspeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a day. *Shakspeare.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* bounds began the chace.
Dryden.

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will shy, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous.* *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously*, he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham.*

UNCOURTLINESS. *n. f.* Unfuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers preſtained an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſe, the ſenſe was very honeſt. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.

A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſhion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his ſtooting old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Speiſer.*

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms ycled, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*

I am ſurpriſed with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Shakſpeare.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*

Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs*, and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To **UNCREA'TE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.

Tempt me with ſuch affrights no more,
Leſt what I made I *uncreate*. *Carew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How haſt thou diſturb'd
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion. *Milton.*

2. [*incrée*, French.] Not produced by creation.

What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf; it being ſomething, as he ſays, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.

To all other diſſuaſives, we may add this of the *uncreditableneſs*; the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they uſe wit fooliſhly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To **UNCRO'WN.** *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. *Shakſpeare.*

Ye powers!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offſpring, Albion, bound. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*onction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made:
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.

Mother,
I ay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks. *Shakſpeare.*

5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.

Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuoſity* in them, and ariſe from the matter of ſoot. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'rish draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips. *Shakſpeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them there is made uſually a hogſhead of train oil. *Heylin.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain aſh. *Dryden.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*

Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linſeed-oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs.

A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe-wiv'd, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a ſoul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby ſtanning ſuch church orders, as in their law, were not inſcribed, are notwithſtanding in that reſpect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

2. Not inſtructed; not civilized.

The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon.*

Theſe are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burdened; not embarraſſed.

Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not uſed.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Ceſar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdneſs of policy. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainneſs,
Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shakſpeare.*

To **UNCU'RL.** *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

There ſtands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but, when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies proſtrate on the plain,
He ſheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodleſs honours of the day,
Walks over, and diſdains th' inglorious prey *Dryden.*

The furies ſink upon their iron beds,
And ſnakes *uncurl'd* hang liſtning round their heads. *Pope.*

To **UNCU'RL.** *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Ev'n as an adder, when ſhe doth unroll
To do ſome fatal execution. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in ſeature both, and garb appear;
With honeſt faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*

But ſince, alas, frail beauty muſt decay,
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, ſince locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to uſe,
And keep good-humour ſtill, whate'er we loſe? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is no crack'd within the ring. *Shakſpeare.*

I can no other anſwer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are ſhuffled off with ſuch *uncurrent* pay. *Shakſp.*

To **UNCU'RSE.** *v. a.* To free from an execration.

Uncurſe their ſouls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened *uncurſed* by any language or ſecret imprecations of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King Charles.*

Heaven ſure has kept this ſpot of earth *uncurſt*
To ſhew how all things were created firſt. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We muſt reſign! heav'n his great ſoul doth claim
In ſtorms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his laſt-breath ſhake our iſle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncumb'd for leave;
And would draw on jack-boots as ſoon as glove *Ben Jonſon.*

To UNDAM. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare.*

With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of antient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shaksp.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

If, in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pains be *undeceiv'd*. *Roscom.*
My mule enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
To accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgements do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life,
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakspeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve has *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not signalized by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those urns, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right sour, and feel the law, the which thou hast defac'd. *Spenser.*

Tarifa
Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Osmyn next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom.*

Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The fight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished*. *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations; which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles, upon which he grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable*. *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the express affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *preposition.* [*under*, Gothick; *under*, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under Jove*.
Dryden.

Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupilage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.
Denham.

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous visage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches *Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind.
Dryden

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail*, that is, *having the sails* spread aloft.

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen. *Shakſp*

Mistletoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n.
Milton.

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

Those men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addiſon.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakſpeare.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakſpeare.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotſon.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addiſon.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation springing up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity *Addiſon.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar.
Shakſpeare.

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenſer.*

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addiſon.*

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*

22. Attested by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect their parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet.*

Reality is the foundation of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it *Addiſon.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.

U'NDER. *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or over. *Spectator*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakſpeare.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*.]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Shakſpeare.

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a blush tinsel. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *bearer*.] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid*.] To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk*.] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Colcby, one of his *under*-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *under clerk*. *Swift*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do*.]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*.
A little call yourself again, and think.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*; you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks to one that hath none.

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fac*

tion.] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ʒan-ʒan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts*

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprize
Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shaksp.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.* *Daniel.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*,
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakspeare.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shaksp.*

Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit moulds prepared. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer have, besides their direct use, a service whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-sit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years, were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers.* *Wilkins*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shaksp.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet ev'ry one shall make him *underling.* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd*, and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shaksp.*

The father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue
Against whate'er may tempt, what'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine.* *Milton.*

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. s.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish catholicks. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies where ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton.*

The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under.*]

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost.* *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

And as I wake, sweet musick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath*,
Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death. *Milton.*

The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath.* *Dryden.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath.* *Addison.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakspeare.*

Pray God she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakspeare.*

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than could live. *Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys.*

The north and south, and each contending blast,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *n. s.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority.

The certificate of communication by bishops, of all others is most in use, and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe.*

UNDEROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *n. s.* [*under* and *part*.] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. s.* [*under* and *petticoat*.] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quitting a whole *underpetticoat*. *Spectator.*

To U'NDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin*.] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest *jure belli*. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *n. s.* [*under* and *plot*.]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praise*.] To praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue. *Dryd.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize*.] To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow,
In *underprising* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop*.] To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shakspeare.*

There was made a shoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

Thou that art us'd to' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion*.] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and *unproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. s.* [*under* and *puller*.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate*.] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *say*.] To say by way of derogation or contradiction. Obsolete.

They say, they con to heaven the highway;
[illegible] dare *undersay*,
[illegible] never set foot on that same trode,
[illegible] their right way, and strain abroad. *Spens.*

UNDERSECRETARY. *n. s.* [*under* and *secretary*.] An inferiour or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sitteth in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *undersecretaries* for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *sell*.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *servant*.] A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *set*.] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon*

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. 1 *Kings*

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *underset*.] Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [*under* and *sheriff*.] The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she advowson fly? *Cleveland.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. s.* [from *undersheriff*.] The business, or office of an *undersheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *shoot*.] Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. s.* [*under* and *song*.] Chorus; burden of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*

The challenge to Damœtas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [preterit *understood*. [underſtandan, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand*? *Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taste command,
To bear for once with what you *understand*. *Addis.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which *understood*,
Not instant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reigned; nor jealousy
Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

6. To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood*. *Milton.*

His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillingfleet*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls
Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd, they storm. *Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish, within their watry residence,
Not hither summon'd. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*

All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another.

I *understood* of the evil Eliashib did. *Nehemiah.*

I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharg'd. *Milton.*

I *understood* not all was but a show,
Rather than solid virtue. *Milton*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *understand*.]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakspeare.*

Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is. *Davies.*

Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*

We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *understanding*, and more effectual of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wilkins.*

God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*

The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raised their minds to great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Law.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.
His master, the enemy of his subjects, would compound with him for the preserving of a good understanding between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into some understanding with the enemy, by means of don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.
The present physician is a very understanding man, and well read. *Addison.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *understand.*] With knowledge.
Sundays may be understandingly spent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. The pret. and part. pass. of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. s.* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.
Every understrapper perked up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterit *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]
1. To attempt; to engage in.
The task he undertakes
Is numb'ring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakspeare.*
The charity of his mother, who undertook the manage of his family, became a seasonable assistant and expedient to this single state. *Fell.*
Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We undertook, and we perform'd the same. *Roscommon.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English undertake th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers undertaken, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns *Dryden.*
2. To assume a character. Not in use.
His name and credit shall you undertake,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakspeare*
3. To engage with; to attack.
It is not fit your lordship should undertake every companion that you give offence to. *Shakspeare.*
You'll undertake her no more? *Shakspeare.*
4. To have the charge of.
To th' waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who undertakes you to your end. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*
1. To assume any business or province.
O Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me. *Isaiah.*
I undertook alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*
2. To venture; to hasard.
It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not undertake. *Shakspeare.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare undertake they will not lose their labour. *Woodw.*

UNDERTA'KEN. The part. pass. of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs.
Antrim was naturally a great undertaker. *Clarendon.*
Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some undertakers have encumbered it with *Woodward.*
Oblige thy fav'rite undertakers
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.
Should they build as fast as write,
They'd ruin undertakers quite. *Swift.*
3. One who manages funerals.
While rival undertakers hover round,
And with his spade the ready grave the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprise; engagement.
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great undertaking and adventurous actions. *Raleigh.*
If this seem too great an undertaking for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.
Settle and secure the undertenants; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies.*

UNDERTOO'K. The preterit of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *n. s.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.
There is often failing by an undervaluation; for in divers children these ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]
1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.
Her name is Portia, nothing undervalu'd
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare.*
My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in comparison of it, I undervalued all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*
2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.
I write not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*
In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and undervalue it. *Addison.*
Schooling Luther, an undervaluing term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.
The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the undervalue and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly.
An undervaluer of money was sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. The preterit of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. *n. s.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.
When you fell underwood, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer*

UNDERWORK. *n. s.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.
Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the underwork of the nation. *Addison*

To UNDERWO'RK. *v. a.* preterit and part. passive *underworked* or *underwrought.*
1. To destroy by clandestine measures.
Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast underwrought its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*
2. To labour or polish less than enough.
Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought. *Dryden.*
3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer.
Nor would they hire under-workmen to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Lesley.*
Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else.
He began sich with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the underwritten sort. *Sidney.*
What additions and changes I have made, I have here underwritten. *Southampton.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. s.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not described.
They urge, that God left nothing in his word undescribed, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*
This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it undescribed, than give it its proper character. *Collier.*

UNDESCRY'ED. *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.
This victory obtained with great, and truly not undeserved, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney.*
2. Not incurred by fault.
The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an undeserved reproach. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.
Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein undeservedly they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker.*
He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*
These oft as undeservedly inthral
His outward freedom *Milton.*
Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. s.* One of no merit.
You see how men of merit are sought after; the undeserver may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*
1. Not having merit; not having any worth.
It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the undeserving, it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving? *Atterb.*
Who lose a length of undeserving days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of.*
I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly, to destroy this for undeserving of destruction. *Sidney.*
My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite undeserving of it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.
Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those by wholly undesigned by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*
Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be undesign'd,
Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*
1. Not acting with any set purpose.
Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their posts advance,
Led by no guide, but undesigning chance? *Blackm.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.
He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and zeal, of

honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not undesirable, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, *indeterminate*.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *n. s.* [from *un-*
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.* We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination*.]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd*, square or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D. The preterit of *undo*.

This so *undid* all I had done before;
I could attempt, and I endure no more. *Roscommon.*

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink,
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterit.* Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense. Obsolete.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminish'd*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip*.] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march? *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle, knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *K. Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words, and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing, not jarring in musick.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many; howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclesiasticus.*

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distained, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broome.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make those men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* That cannot be dissolved.

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*

1. Free from disease.

2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shaksp.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shaksp.*
Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill,
Heav'n in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguish'd* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm asham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.

Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shakspeare.*

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger: and day and night,
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep, as sight. *Denham.*

6. Not treated with any particular respect.

Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high rais'd phantasy present
That *undisturb'd* song of pure concent. *Milton.*
The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A state where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation.

Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryd.*

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land lock'd on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare.*
How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shaksp.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent. *Pope.*

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDO'. *v. a.* pret. *undid*; part. pass. *undone*. [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*

Where, with like haste, though several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*
Hither ye come, dislike, and to *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*
When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison.*

2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother, friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakspeare.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*
Were men so dull, they could not see
That Lyce painted, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven, and ill-set,
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakspeare.*
We in ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*,
Of nothing he made us, and we strive, too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet.*

By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*

Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm, she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* that she had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us,
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe.*
Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing*! *Harte.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?——I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the issue of it being so proper. *Shakspeare.*

There was no opportunity to call either of those two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And *we* yet all *undone*, ere half be done. *Daniel.*

UNDOUBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'ſt this glorious eremite
Into the deſert, his victorious field,
Againſt the ſpiritual foe, and brought'ſt him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inſpire *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as ſecurely to be depended on as the propoſitions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous hoſt,
And of *undoubted* victory did boaſt. *Waller.*

Though none of theſe be ſtrict demonſtration, yet we have an *undoubted* aſſurance of them, when they are proved by the beſt arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotſon.*

UNDOUBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Some ſunk *undoubtedly* there is in the very reſemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was faſhion'd to much honour. *Shakſpeare*

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greateſt this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the chriſtian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, ſhall *undoubtedly* be ſaved. *Tillotſon.*

UNDOUBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not preſently ſet about ſo eaſy and ſo happy a taſk, muſt acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth ruſh'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itſelf inſtinct with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than ſtill at hell's dark threſhold t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thy ſelf half-ſtarv'd. *Milton*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. To diveſt of clothes; to ſtrip.

Undreſs you, and come now to bed. *Shakſpeare.*

All were ſtol'n aſide
To counſel and *undreſs* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows preſs'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undreſs'd*. *Addiſ.*

2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

Undreſs'd at evening when ſhe found
Their odours loſt, their colours paſt,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs.

Reform her into eaſe,
And put her in *undreſs* to make her pleaſe. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undreſs'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for uſe.

The common country people wore perones, ſhoes of *undreſſed* leather. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd;
Witneſs the freſh laments, and ſun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thoroughly ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force bf lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide ſun with ſummer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry ſkirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undroſſy* gold. *Philips.*
Of heav'n's *undroſſy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flaſh'd intolerable day. *Pope.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing elſe, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be eaſy to be ſeen, what conſequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indué*, French.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was ſome greater matter againſt her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not proſtitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor ſtoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions.

The blaſts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their courſe. *Brown.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocaliſed, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impreſs a ſwift, tremulous motion, which breath alone paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the ſounds are ſent,
And ſpread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and ſo will moſt of thoſe animals whoſe bodies conſiſt of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the ſea. *Brown.*

All tuneable ſounds are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addiſon.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

A conſtant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through teleſcopes. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exerciſe their zeal againſt perſons; not only againſt evil perſons, but againſt thoſe that are the moſt venerable. *Spratt.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure, that nothing can diſſolve us;
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of diſobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakſpeare.*
In Latium ſafe he ley,
From his *unduteous* ſon, and his uſurping ſway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with Engliſh, leſt they ſhould grow ſo *undutiful* as the Iriſh, and become more dangerous. *Spenſer.*

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great ſovereign, and ungrateful to his beſt benefactor. *Tillotſon.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fiſh had long in Cæſar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reſpect, irreverence; diſobedience.

I ſhould have thought they would rather have held in, and ſtaid all the other from *undutifulneſs*, than need to be forced thereunto themſelves. *Spenſer.*

Forbidding *undutifulneſs* to ſuperiours, ſedition and rebellion againſt magiſtracy. *Tillotſon.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing.

Driven down
To chains of darkneſs, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honeſt Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'ſcape the ſerpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakſpeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of ſupper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chooſe
To lie ſupinely, hoping heaven will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*? *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomſon.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terreſtrial.

The ſacrifice
How ceremonious, ſolemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakſpeare.*

UNEA'SILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneaſily* under the burden *L'Eſtrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjuſt actions, and conſequently live more *uneaſily* in the world than other men. *Tillotſon.*

UNEA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet.

Not a ſubject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneaſineſs*,
Under the ſweet ſhade of your government. *Shakſp.*

The ſame *uneaſineſs* which every thing
Gives to our nature, life muſt alſo bring *Denham.*

We may be ſaid to live like thoſe who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneaſineſs* of what befall us here with conſtancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and create to themſelves all the *uneaſineſs* of want. They fancy themſelves poor, and under this perſuaſion feel all the diſquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majeſty will maintain his juſt authority over them; and whatever *uneaſineſs* they may give themſelves, they can create none in him. *Addiſon.*

The libels againſt his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneaſineſs*. *Swift.*

UNEA'SY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving diſturbance.

The wiſeſt of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they paſſed into happineſs through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneaſy* garment *Taylor.*

On a tottering pinacle the ſtanding is *uneaſy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His preſent thoughts are *uneaſy*, becauſe his preſent ſtate does not pleaſe him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Uneaſy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worſe for thee *Dryden*

2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneaſy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakſp.*

Uneaſy, juſtice upward flew,
And both the ſiſters to the ſtars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The paſſion and ill language proceeded from galled and *uneaſy* mind. *Tillotſon.*

It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reflect as *uneaſy*, exciting freſh deſires. *Addiſon.*

One would wonder how any perſon ſhould deſire to be king of a country, in which the eſtabliſhed religion is directly oppoſite to that he profeſſes. Were it poſſible for ſuch a one to accompliſh his deſigns, his own reaſon might tell him, there could not be a more *uneaſy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addiſon.*

If we imagine ourſelves intitled to any thing we have not, we ſhall be *uneaſy* in the want of it; and that uneaſineſs will expoſe us to all the evil perſuaſions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The ſoul, *uneaſy* and confin'd from home,
Reſts and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Conſtraining; cramping.

Some ſervile imitators
Preſcribe at firſt ſuch ſtrict, *uneaſy* rules,
As they muſt ever ſlavishly obſerve. *Roſcommon.*

4. Conſtrained; not diſengaged; ſtiff.

In converſation, a ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, will be conſtrained, *uneaſy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe.

A ſour, untractable nature makes him *uneaſy* to thoſe who approach him. *Spectator.*

6. Difficult. Out of uſe.

We will, not appearing what we are, have ſome queſtion with the ſhepherd: from his ſimplicity, I think it not *uneaſy* to get the cauſe of my ſon's reſort thither. *Shakſpeare.*

This ſwift buſineſs
I muſt *uneaſy* make; leſt too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakſpeare.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet ſo *uneaſy* to be ſatisfactorily underſtood, that, let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horſes left *uneaten*, they had never ſuffered a ſummons to be ſent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eaŏ, Saxon, eaſy.]

1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe.

Uneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet! *Shakſp.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring hideous ſound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground.
Spenſer.

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as ſound and affecting, as that of our popiſh neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not choſen.

Putting him to rage,
You ſhould have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And paſs'd him *unelected*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be choſen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is moſt *uneligible*. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and leſs need reſt. *Milton.*
Wilt thou then ſerve Philiſtines with that gift,
Which was expreſsly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wiſe Creator has annexed to ſeveral objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleaſure, that thoſe faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

Men, ſoured with poverty, and *unemployed*, eaſily give into any proſpect of change. *Addiſon.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Peleus unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. Obſolete.

Whatſoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wiſdom, which hath diverſely imparted her treaſures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickneſs, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of underſtanding. *Clarend.*

Aſpring, factions, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have ſunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances muſt remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *adj.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed.

Each day 's a miſchief *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with ſeeing more.
Dryden.

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not uſing; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our ſtore;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered concerning the ſhape of little animals, which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reaſon, *unenlightened* by revelation, preſcribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She ſits a ſov'reign, *unenſlav'd* and free. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to obſerve by what degrees I ceaſed to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'ſt thou *unentomb'd* to croſs the floods?
Dryden.

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody ſees makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

Thus loſt
Thus far at leaſt recover'd, hath much more
Eſtabliſh'd in a ſafe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full conſent. *Milton.*

Theſe *unenvied* ſtand;
Since what they act, tranſcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,
Is all expenceleſs, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackm.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haſte,
And here, *unenvied*, rural dainties taſte. *Pope.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itſelf; diverſe.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt unſettled and *unequable* of ſeaſons.
Bentley.

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There ſits deformity to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an *unequal* ſize. *Shakſpeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what ſociety? *Milton.*

To bliſs unknown my lofty ſoul aſpires;
My lot *unequal* to my vaſt deſires *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He ſhall ſubmit, then may he not poſſeſs
Kingdom nor life! *Denham.*

4. [*inegal*, French.] Diſproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Againſt *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his ſtrong arm I ſaw his rival run,
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat ſhun. *Dryden.*

And oft the furious waſp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addiſon.*

Fierce Beliuda on the Baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So ſtrong, yet ſo *unequal* pulſes beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Chriſt's love to God is filial and *unequalable*.
Boyle

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By thoſe *unequalled* and invaluable bleſſings, he manifeſted how much he hated ſin, and how much he loved ſinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, diveſted of the ſcorn
Which the *unequall'd* maid ſo long had worn.
Roſcommon.

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.

When we view ſome well-proportion'd dome
No ſingle parts *unequally* ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt.

We force him to ſtand to thoſe meaſures which we think too *unequitable* to preſs upon a murderer.
Decay of Piety.

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This concert is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions, and concerning *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of errour.

The many innovations of that church witneſs the danger of preſuming upon the *unerrableneſs* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no miſtake.

The irreſiſtible infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impoſſible. *Rogers.*

Fall in chains conſtrain the various god;
Who bound obedient to ſuperior force,
Unerring will preſcribe your deſtin'd courſe. *Pope.*

His javelin threw:
Hiſſing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal ſhaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghoſt reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his anſwers ly'd.
Dryden.

Of lovers of truth, for truth's ſake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any propoſition with greater aſſurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without miſtake.

What thoſe figures are, which ſhould be mechanically adapted to fall ſo *unerringly* into regular compoſitions, is beyond our faculties to conceive.
Glanville.

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. Not in uſe.

He gave the mayor ſufficient warning to ſhift for ſafety, if an *uneſchewable* deſtiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *uneſpied*.
Hooker.

From living eyes her open ſhame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *uneſpied*.
Spenſer.

Nearer to view his prey, and *uneſpied*
To mark what of their ſtate he more might learn.
Milton.

The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and *uneſpied*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his ſide.
Dryden.

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence.

Tillotſon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the perſons of thoſe who differed from him in the *uneſſential* parts of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *uneſſential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly ſolved, and not clapped up from peſtilentiary foundations *uneſtabliſhed*. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

Theſe high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them weariſome. *Shakſpeare.*

Some ſaid it was beſt to fight with the Turks in that *uneven* mountain country, where the Turk's chief ſtrength conſiſting in the multitude of his horſemen ſhould ſtand him in ſmall ſtead. *Knolles.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their neſt, inſomuch that the ſtone did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*

2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verſe conſiſts of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface.

This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields to the ruggedneſs and *unevenneſs* of the roads, renders the feet leſs capable of being worn than if they were more ſolid. *Ray.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of the body; can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the body homogeneal; to that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or diſordered by any *unevenneſs* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reaſon of the troubles and *unevenneſs* of his reign, the very law itſelf had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that ſtate his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not ſmoothneſs.

Notwithſtanding any ſuch *unevenneſs* or indiſtinctneſs in the ſtyle of thoſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, French.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwiſhed preſence gave my tale a concluſion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed.

Yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakſpeare.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indiſpoſition, *unexamined*, without relation to perſon, place, or fitneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

The moſt pompous ſeeming knowledge, that is built on the unexamined prejudices of ſenſe, ſtands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loſs from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found leſs than divine. *Milton.*

God vouchſafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd vaſſals,
Firſt, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to ſacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham.*

I tuné my pipe afreſh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodneſs to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Perſonal prejudices ſhould not hinder us from purſuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* deſign of this pious inſtitution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

And beggars taſte thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man reſemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfections? *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance or example.

Thoſe wonders a generation returned with ſo *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the leaſt of his wonders, that he would vouchſafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, muſt paſs for the wiſdom of this particular age, ſcorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty muſt ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practiſed; not experienced.

Meſſapus, with his ardour, warms
A beardleſs train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abſtract ideas are not ſo obvious to the yet *unexerciſed* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhauſted* ſtores,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns? *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not ſpread out.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard;
With ſleeping, *unexpanded* ſilue ſtor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt.

Have wiſdom to provide always beforehand, that thoſe evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth uſe to bring upon careleſs men; and although it be ſudden in itſelf, nevertheleſs, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be ſudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cauſe oftentimes even them to thank upon divine power with fearfulleſt ſuſpicions, which have been otherwiſe the moſt ſacred adorers thereof; how ſhould we look for any conſtant reſolution of mind in ſuch caſes, ſaving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the moſt aſſured confidence to be aſſiſted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* ſtroke! worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? *Milton.*

Them *unexpected* joy ſurpriz'd,
When the great enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Some amazement;
But ſuch as ſprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was ſo *unexpected*. *Denham.*

To the pale foes they ſuddenly draw near,
And ſummon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*

Deep was the wound; he ſtagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a moſt *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he ſeems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*

A moſt bountiful preſent, when I was moſt in want of it, came moſt ſeaſonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to ſee ſeveral dropping *unexpectedly* in the midſt of mirth. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner.

He deſcribes the *unexpectedneſs* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Muſick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to aſſiſt and cheriſh nature in her firſt concoction, and ſend their minds back to ſtudy in good tune. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wiſeſt, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long uſe may ſtrengthen men againſt many ſuch inconveniencies, which, to *unexperienced* perſons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins.*

The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

Theſe reproaches are the extravagant ſpeeches of thoſe *unexperienced* in the things they ſpeak againſt. *Tillotſon.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt accident intervening, often produces ſuch changes, that a wiſe man is juſt as much in doubt of events, as the moſt ignorant and inexperienced. *South.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not ſearched out.

Oh! ſay what ſtranger cauſe, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.

They will endeavour to diminiſh the honour of the beſt treatiſe, rather than ſuffer the little miſtakes of the author to paſs *unexpoſed*. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpreſſible* comfort does overflow the pious ſoul, from a conſcience of its own innocency! *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRI'SSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification.

2. Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaſte, and *unexpreſſive* ſhe. *Shakſpeare.*

With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpreſſive*, nuptial ſong,
In the bleſt kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*

The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With *unexpreſſive* notes, to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

How inconceivable is it, that a ſpiritual, i. e. an *unextended* ſubſtance, ſhould repreſent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

... a flame of unextinguishable fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*
What nature, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-fleeted urn
His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn.
Lyttleton.

2. Not extinguishable.
An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.
A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.
For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.
Pope.

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.
Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*
Thou, fecure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword.
Dryden.

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.
You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift*

UNFA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not in a just manner.

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.
If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most athletical breck promise, and the most unworthy, that may be clothed out of the goss's hand of the *unfaithful*. *Shakspeare.*
My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.
Thence shall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.
There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness.
As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.
Th' *unfallow'd* g'ebe
Yearly o'ercomes the grasiers with flores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.
The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.
A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode.
Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than spiti, affected postures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there's something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.
A hitch'd lump, *unfashion'd* and unfrum'd,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.
He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold.
Sidney.
Then in the key hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar,
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.
They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature.
Shakspeare.

UNFA'THOMABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be founded by a line.
In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*
Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And forget in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.
A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be founded.
Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be founded.
The Thian race
He sing'd with lightning, yowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.
Over drink, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly, unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.
Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this.
Glanville.

UNFE'ARED. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in use.
Just men,
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*.
Ben Jonson

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth, convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence.
Dryden.

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.
Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen, through his long fast;
For nought he eat'n, his carcass long *unfed*. *Spens.*
A grisly ramning wolf, *unfed*,
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Roscommon.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Unpaid.
It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.
Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me. *Shakspeare.*
Unlucky Wellbed! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou tickled, gripes his fist the faster.
Pope.

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakspeare.*
Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet complacence, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind *Milton.*
Sorrow *unfeigned*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in an *unfeigned* piety towards God.
Spratt.

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*
How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*
Prince Dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her most *unfeignedly*! *Shakspeare.*
Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the sins we have committed.
King Charles.

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.
All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakf.*
Her looks, from that time, infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight.
Dryden.

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.
I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.
All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.
Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase.
Decay of Piety.

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.
Unfetter me with speed:
I see you trouble that I bleed. *Dryden.*
This most useful principle may be *unfettered*, and restored to its native freedom of exercise. *Spectator.*
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *unfettered* from the body. *Spectator.*
Th' *unfettered* mood by these subdu'd. *Thomson.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Representing no animal form.
In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes.
Wotton.

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled*. *Taylor.*

The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the veſſel, ſince it left ſo many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*

The throne of my foreſathers
Still ſtands *unfill'd*. *Addiſon.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a ſon.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial*. *Shakſpeare.*

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand.

It is for that ſuch outward ornament
Was laviſh'd on their ſex, that inward gifts
Were left for haſte *unfiniſh'd*. *Milton.*

I did dedicate to you a very *unfiniſhed* piece. *Dryden.*

His haſty hand left his pictures ſo *unfiniſhed*, that the beauty in the picture faded ſooner than in the perſon after whom it was drawn. *Spectator.*

And now let conſcious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliеſt light is ſhewn;
Let theſe *unfiniſh'd* lays in part expreſs
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own. *Heigh.*

This collection contains not only ſuch pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfiniſhed*. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakſpeare.*

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and emptineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not ſtable.

Take the time, while ſtaggering yet they ſtand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepoſſeſs the ſtrand. *Dryden.*

UNFI'T. *adj.*

1. Improper; unſuitable.

They eaſily perceive how *unfit* that were for the preſent, which was for the firſt age convenient enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impoſe upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to ſtir or go. *Spenſer.*

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propoſitions, is utterly *unfit* for ſpeculative ſtudies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To diſqualify.

Thoſe excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, ſo they *unfitted* him for a ſatisfaction or acquieſcence in his vaſſals. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY. *adv.* Not properly; not ſuitably.

Others, reading to the church thoſe books which the apoſtles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* ſaid to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breaſt and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitneſs* of an ignorant miniſter. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakneſs, and *unfitneſs* for buſineſs, for a man to be ſo open, as really to think not only what he ſays, but what he ſwears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monoſyllables, for ſize in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verſes, yet are they the moſt fit for expreſſing briefly the firſt conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth *unfaſten* ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakſpeare.*

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands: nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant.

So vaſt the noiſe, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations ſtrove. *Dryd.*

Her lovely looks a ſprightly mind diſcloſe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhould rely:
At laſt *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haſt, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakſpeare.*

In thoſe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakſpeare.*

Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw.

Nature has limbs only for war made fit;
With ſome leſs foe thy *unfleſh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*

As a generous, *unfleſh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haſte. *Dryden.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

The aſſumed powers thought themſelves ſecure in the ſtrength of an *unfoiled* army of ſixty thouſand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD *v. a.*

1. To expand; to ſpread; to open.

I ſaw on him riſing
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds,
Unfold her cryſtal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove deſcend. *Milton.*

Invade his hiſſing throat, and winding ſpires,
'Till ſtretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*

Ah, what avail—
The vivid green his ſhining plumes *unfold*? *Pope.*

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Liſt'ning Envy drops her ſnakes. *Pope.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our couſin Buckingham?——
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakſp.*

Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakſpeare.*

Unfold the paſſion of my love;
Surprize her with diſcourſe of my dear faith. *Shakſpeare.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ship and men *unfold*
That to this iſle convaid you. *Chapman.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celeſtial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe *unfold*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. To diſcover; to reveal.

Time ſhall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakſpeare.*

If the object be ſeen through two or more ſuch convex or concave glaſſes, every glaſs ſhall make a new image, and the object ſhall appear in the place, and of the bigneſs of the laſt image; which conſideration *unfolds* the theory of microſcopes and teleſcopes. *Newton.*

4. To diſplay; to ſet to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with underſtanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

5. To releaſe or diſmiſs from a fold.

The *unfolding* ſtar calls up the ſhepherd. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To reſtore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakſpeare.*

UNFORBI'D. } *adj.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. }

If *unforbid* thou may'ſt unfold
What we, not to explore the ſecrets, aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

Theſe are the *unforbidden* trees: and here we may let looſe the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears thoſe gratifications which are forbidden by reaſon and religion, but even reſtrains himſelf in *unforbidden* inſtances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are ſo ſevere to, is no where expreſsly prohibited in ſcripture; and this *unforbiddenneſs* they think ſufficient to evince, that the ſumptuouſneſs you condemn is not in its own nature ſinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not conſtrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits ſmiling to my heart. *Shakſpeare.*

Unforc'd by puniſhment, unaw'd by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can, *unforc'd*, aſpire,
And leave his nature, to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon theſe tidings they broke forth into ſuch *unforced* and unfeigned paſſions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent; eaſy; gradual.

Windſor the next above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and *unforc'd* aſcent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to eaſe.

If one arm is ſtretched out, the body muſt be ſomewhat bowed on the oppoſite ſide, in a ſituation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting ſtrength.

The ſame reaſon which cauſeth to yield that they are of ſome force in the one, will conſtrain to acknowledge that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial ways
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* ſtray. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *adj.* Not foreſeen by preſcience.

It had no leſs prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *adj.* Circumciſed.

Won by a Philiſtine from the *unforeſkin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentleſs; implacable.

The ſow with her broad ſnout for rooting up
Th' intruſted ſeed, was judg'd to ſpoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody prieſt reſign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets withduring his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *adj.* Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonesense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy.

It is used both of a train of events, as *an* unfortunate *life*; or of a single event, as, *an* unfortunate *expedition*; or of persons, as, *an* unfortunate *man*, *an* unfortunate *commander*.

All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*

Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins shall on fearful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my father's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *adj.* Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakspeare.*

Returning from the pop'lar noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Roscommon.*

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise! *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*

O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kindness; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen* *Boyle.*

UNFRU'ITFUL. *adj.*

1. Not prolifick.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fans in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakspeare.*

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakspeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth.

An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.

You chid at sir Protheus for going *ungartered*. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:
For whom so late th' *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen fens that waste th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakspeare.*

He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolish, blunt, unkind. *Shakspeare.*

Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

This he contradicts in the almanack published

for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. f.*

1. Harthneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity.

Reward not thy ſheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not ſuch *ungentleneſs* happen to thine. *Tuſſer.*

2. Unkindneſs; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleneſs*
To ſhew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harſhly; rudely.

You 've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakſpeare.*
Why ſpeaks my father ſo *ungently*? *Shakſpeare.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before ſir Iſaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconſiſtent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, ſhining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* ſtage will ſcorn. *Denden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them ſtraw and provender. *Geneſis.*

The bleſt parent
Ungirt her ſpacious boſom, and diſcharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Looſely dreſſed.

One tender foot was bare, the other ſhod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*

Muleiber aſſigns the proper place
For Camans, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race.
Dryden.

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at ſhrines th' *ungiving* ſuppliant ſtands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands.
Dryden.

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration.

Leſt God ſhould be any way *unglorified*, the greateſt part of our daily ſervice conſiſteth, according to the bleſſed apoſtle's own precife rule, in ſuch variety of pſalms and hymns; that, out of ſo plentiful a treaſure, there might be for every man's heart to chuſe out for his own ſacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he ſtood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in poſture of bleſſing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey.*

She ſtretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity.

Were we waken'd by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I ſhould love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places riſe,
And ſcots may be preferr'd without diſguiſe.
Dryden.

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiouſly; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill eſſay of that godly fear, to uſe that very goſpel ſo irreverently and *ungodlily*.
Government of the Tongue

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the goſpel by our *ungodlineſs* and worldly luſts! *Tillotſon.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

His juſt, avenging ire
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his ſight,
And the habitations of the juſt. *Milton.*

The ſinner here intended is the *ungodly* ſinner; he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedneſs.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out its peace. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I ſtand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till, by ſome elder maſters of known honour,
I have a voice and preſcript of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakſpeare*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! O ravenous thirſt
Of a ſon's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or ſoil with her,
As ſhe from one *ungot*. *Shakſpeare.*

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained.

They 'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws but thoſe of the ſword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be tranſlated literally; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* paſſions, which hurry men on to ſay and do very offenſive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The eſtate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

It pleaſeth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* iſle.
Shakſpeare.

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Leſt his *ungovern'd* rage diſſolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakſpeare.*

Themſelves they vilify'd,
To ſerve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *angovern'd* tempeſt to ſuch fury grows.
Dryden.

From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael anſwer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, ſire of men. *Milton.*

A ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained, uneaſy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke*

He enjoyed the greateſt ſtrength of good ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. Without the firſt, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the laſt is *ungraceful*. *Addiſon*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is ſo plaiſtered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulneſs* of conſtraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did faſten firm and ſtrong.
Spenſer.

I'll, in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke! *Shakſpeare.*

Do not, as ſome *ungracious* paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he, a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakſpeare.*

To the gods alone
Our future offſpring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious ſtrumpet, and *ungracious* ſon.
Dryden.

2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.

Show me the parts which are *ungracious* to the ſight, as all preſhortenings uſually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to obſerve among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to ſhake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except againſt the perſons of any, though ſeveral were moſt *ungracious* to them.
Clarendon.

Any thing of grace towards the Iriſh rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed.

This only from your goodneſs let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, of making ill returns for kindneſs.

No perſon is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not alſo unuſually proud. *South*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Moſt when driv'n by winds, the ſtarving ſtorm
Of the long ſiles deſtroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again;
But the wild olive ſhoots, and ſhades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without ſome pleaſure to poſterity, to ſee the moſt exact relation of an action ſo full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itſelf harſh and *ungrateful*, muſt make harſh and *ungrateful* impreſſions upon us.
Atterbury.

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to diſtant war,
His vanquiſh'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conqueſt made,
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake*

2. Unacceptably; unpleaſingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the deteſtable ſtain of *ungratefulneſs*, abſtain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulneſs of his ſhape with the beautifulneſs of his mind, is content ſo to abaſe himſelf as to become Dametas's ſervant for my ſake?
Sidney

2. Unacceptableneſs; unpleaſing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without ſeriouſneſs.

His preſent portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did faſhion.
Shakſpeare

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* aſſertion, which is the great ſource of error. *Locke*

This is a confidence the moſt *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? *South*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill-will, willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is ſpent,
He ſay 'twill ne'er be ſound, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Becauſe he is the mouth of deſtiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his ſide
Abandon'd. *Milton.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy reſort,
To ſee the ſlighted camp, the vacant port
Denham.

Wide door there was th' unguarded [illegible] keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his [illegible]
Dryden.

2. Carelefs; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkennefs. *Taylor.*

The fpy, which does this treafure keep,
Does fhe ne'er fay her pray'rs, nor fleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r
To purchafe one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look fhe now devour'd
My neareft face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and ftrove to hide a fudden figh.
Prior.

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good fenfe and good humour enough to laugh not only at their fex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompaffed by multitudes, who watch every carelefs word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

U'NGUENT. *n. f.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind every requireth preface of fpeech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourfe between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* fmooth the lucid marble fhone.
Pope.

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me fent, for caufe to me *unguefs'd*. *Spenfer.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do fhape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you fhall look upon,
When I am fleeping with my anceftors. *Shakfp.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itfelf to fuch exact conformities, as not in the leaft fpot to vary from the fpecies? *Glanville.*

They refolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardlefs of their order. *Blackmore.*

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, French; *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to fupport inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and fummer always meafured a year. *Holder.*

Though the courfe of the fun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not thofe parts directly fubject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a bleffed and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* fwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lufty blood again.
Shakfpeare.

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakfpeare.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holinefs; to profane; to defecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not fo heinous now, foretafted fruit,
Profan'd firft by the ferpent, by him firft
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our tafte.
Milton.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Eftrange.*

This one ufe left fuch an indelible facrednefs upon them, that the impiety of the defign could be no fufficient reafon to *unhallow* and degrade them to common ufe. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currifh fpirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human flaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell foul fleet;
And while thou lay'ft in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itfelf in thee. *Shakfpeare.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falfe rules, prank'd in reafon's garb.
Milton.

Nor fhall prefume to violate thefe bands,
Or touch thy perfon with *unhallow'd* hands.
Dryden.

Here ceafe thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loofe from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand me*, gentlemen.
Shakfpeare.

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakfpeare.*

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the caufe o' th' king *unhandled*.
Shakfpeare.

UNHA'NDSOME. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done fo good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandfome*, whom before I had in like fort helped. *Sidney.*

She that fo far the reft outfhin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while fhe was kind,
Seems only not *unhandfome*, now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandfome* or irregular; fo much lefs can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe.
Woodward.

2. Illiberal; difingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are fo *unhandfomely* patched and thatched, that men do even fhun the places for the uncomelinefs thereof. *Spenfer.*

2. Difingenuoufly; illiberally.

He raves, fir; and, to cover my difdain,
Unhandfomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. f.*

1. Want of beauty.

The fweetnefs of her countenance did give fuch grace to what fhe did, that it did make handfome the *unhandfomenefs* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praife in that unfkilfulnefs. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublefome to thyfelf, or to others, by *unhandfomenefs* or uncleannefs. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalnefs; difingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang*.] To diveft of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. *Shakfpeare.*

UNHA'P. *n. f.* Mifluck; ill fortune.

She vifited that place, where firft fhe was fo happy as to fee the caufe of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word feems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never ufed as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have mifled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakfp.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miferably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitoufly.

You hold a fair affembly; you do well, lord.
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I fhould judge now moft *unhappily*. *Shakfpeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much ufed as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton.*

There is a day a coming, when all thefe witty fools fhall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotfon.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. f.*

1. Mifery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappinefs*! *Shakfpeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappinefs* would be laid in our reafon, and we fhould be more miferable than the beafts, by how much we have a quicker apprehenfion. *Tillotfon.*

It is our great *unhappinefs*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneafy and diffatisfied.
Wake.

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Auftin hath laid down a rule to this purpofe, though he had the *unhappinefs* not to follow it always himfelf. *Burnet.*

3. Mifchievous prank.

She hath often dreamed of *unhappinefs*, and waked herfelf with laughing. *Shakfpeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miferable; unfortunate; calamitous; diftreffed. Of perfons or things.

Defire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn.
Milton.

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathlefs he lies, and his unbury'd ghoft
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mifchievous; irregular. Obfolete.

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from fhelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no fhelter.

'Tis chaftity:
She that has that is clad in complete fteel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forefts, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and fandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Meffengers
Of ftrong prevailment in *unhardened* youth.
Shakfpeare.

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wifeft, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modefty;
Irrefolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In ftrong proof of chaftity well armed,
From love's weak, childifh bow fhe lives *unharm'd*.
Shakfpeare.

Though great light be infufferable to our eyes, yet the higheft degree of darknefs does not difeafe them; for, caufing no diforderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the maft, Ulyffes fail'd *unharm'd*.
Granville.

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themfelves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws difabled, and their claws difarm'd.
Dryden.

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not fymmetrical; difproportionate.

Thofe pure, immortal elements, that know
No grofs, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

2. Unmufical; ill-founding.

His thoughts are improper to his fubject, his expreffions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous cuftom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meafure of verfes, has formed harfh, *unharmonious* founds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*

1. To loofe from the traces.

The fweating fteers *unharnefs'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*

The mules unharness'd range beside the main. *Pope.*

If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence set his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard*. *Milton.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. UNHEARD *of*. Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! *Granv.*

5. UNHEARD *of*. Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton.*

Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *unheed*.] Not cautious.

UNHE'EDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHE'EDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
He named Albion. *Spenser.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Wings, and no eyes, figure unheedy haste. *Shakspeare.*

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And, none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage plays. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To disorder; to confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only justle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* states, and run all into confusion. *Ray.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milton.*

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with respect.

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected;
UNHO'PED *for*. } greater than hope had promised.

With *unhop'd* success
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

Heav'n has inspir'd me with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd for* safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

[illegible] the unhopefullest husband that I know; thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakspeare.*

I thought the roving style I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorses* too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhospitable* coast. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high-prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion! O where? Marcus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares, with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakspeare.*

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakspeare.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines! *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd,
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow? *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Spectator.*

The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakspeare.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHURTFULLY, *adv.* Without harm; innocently.

We laugh at others as innocently and as unhurtfully as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNICORN. *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakspeare.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, bears with flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those unicornous beetles described by Mouffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness as the unicorn is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

UNIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]

1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFORMITY. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

UNIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform*.]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillaments of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the ethereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and full-mouthed defiant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches adorns and graces the well-studied parts of some choice composition. *Milton.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

UNIMAGINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtile corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, French; *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet.*

UNIMMORTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPAIRABLE. *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPAIRED. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addison.*

UNIMPLORED. *adj.* Not solicited.

It answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd*. *Milton.*

UNIMPORTANT. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPORTUNED. *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPROVABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPROVED. *adj.*

1. Not made better.

2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full. *Shakspeare.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCREASABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDIFFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think sufficient to animate us, an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLAMED. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

UNINFLAMMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFORMED. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHABITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee side of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited*. *Swift.*

UNINJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unspun'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and honoured homely,
Return, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just! *Prior.*

UNINSCRIBED. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone.
Oh fact accurst! *Pope.*

UNINSPIRED. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRUCTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed*, how to form the pile. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there also even in those parts several poor *uninstructed* people [illegible]

Though we find few amongst us who profess themselves Anthropophagites, yet we may find

amongst the ignorant and uninstructed christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience uninstructive. *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience. *Shaksp.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your driveling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*unintelligible*, French.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods overlong. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *adj.* Not having
UNI'NTERESTED. } interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninterrupted* prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds is rejected. *Sharp.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive augmentation uninterruptedly continued, in an actual existence of believing and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearson.*

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*

1. Disjointed; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew.*

U'NION. *n. s.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul, in both! *Milton.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare.*

4. In law.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowell.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario.*] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown.*

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*

Diversify'd 'midst unison of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

U'NIT. *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Charity is of a fastening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. s.* [*union*, French; from *unite.*] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not, and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton.*

Whatever we can call either in one whole, regards in the understanding the idea of unity. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there's such unity in the proofs. *Shakſp.*

Nor can we call thoſe many, who endeavour to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace. By this, ſaid our Saviour, ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have love one to another; and this is the unity of charity. *Pearſon.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it diſſolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all chriſtians, ought to promote unity among ourſelves and others. *Sprat.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of diſſenſion, it availeth much, that there be amongſt them an unity, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation, is preſerved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly obſerved. *Dryden.*

Although in poetry it be abſolutely neceſſary that the *unities* of time, place, and action ſhould be thoroughly underſtood, there is ſtill ſomething more eſſential, that elevates and aſtoniſhes the fancy. *Addiſon.*

5. In law.

Unity of poſſeſſion is a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles. For example, I take a leaſe of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-ſimple. This is an *unity* of poſſeſſion, whereby the leaſe is extinguiſhed; by reaſon that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the ſame, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowell.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Cauſes *unjudg'd* diſgrace the loaded file,
And ſleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*univerſalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All ſorrowed: if all the world could have ſeen 't, the woe had been *univerſal*. *Shakſpeare.*

Appetite, an *univerſal* wolf,
So doubly ſeconded with will and power,
Muſt make perforce an *univerſal* prey,
And laſt eat up itſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

Divine laws and precepts ſimply and formally moral, are *univerſal*, in reſpect of perſons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epiſtle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inſcription, yet in the drift of it is *univerſal*, as deſigning to convince all mankind of the neceſſity of ſeeking for happineſs in the goſpel. *South.*

No ſubject can be of *univerſal*, hardly can it be of general concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *univerſal* frame began. *Dryden*

3. Not particular; comprifing all particulars.

From things particular
We doth abſtract the *univerſal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *univerſal* was the object of imagination, and there was no ſuch thing in reality. *Arbut. and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. ſ.* The whole; the general ſyſtem of the univerſe. Not in uſe.

To what end had the angel been ſent to keep the entrance into paradiſe after Adam's expulſion, if the *univerſal* had been paradiſe? *Raleigh.*

Plato called God the cauſe and original, the nature and reaſon of the *univerſal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole.

This catholickiſh, or ſecond affection of the church, conſiſteth generally in *univerſality*, as embracing all ſorts of perſons, as to be diſſeminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all neceſſary and ſaving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diſeaſes, and planting all graces in the ſouls of men. *Pearſon.*

This dialogue of ſin is but of the under a limitation; an *univerſality* of ſin under a certain kind; that is, of all ſins of direct and perſonal commiſſion. *South.*

The *univerſality* of the deluge I inſiſt upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward*

A ſpecial concluſion cannot be inferred from a moral *univerſality*, nor always from a phyſical one; though it may be always inferred from an *univerſality* that is metaphyſical. *Watts.*

He might have ſeen it in an inſtance or two; and he miſtook accident for *univerſality*. *Reynolds.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *univerſal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Thoſe offences which are breaches of ſupernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth *univerſally* to fly from evil. *Hook.*

There beſt beheld, where *univerſally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with uſury of his own, in coin as good, and as *univerſally* valuable. *Dryden*

This inſtitution of charity-ſchools *univerſally* prevailed. *Addiſon.*

UNIVERSE. *n. ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] The general ſyſtem of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the *univerſe* *Shakſpeare.*

God here ſums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *univerſe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whoſe word call'd out this *univerſe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Lat.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

While I play the good huſband at home, my ſon and ſervants ſpend all at the *univerſity*. *Shakſpeare.*

In the treatiſes alſo of place between eccleſiaſtical dignities, or degrees of the *univerſities*, ſuch reaſons and authorities are commonly uſed as may be applied likewiſe to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *univerſities*, eſpecially Aberdeen, flouriſhed under many excellent ſcholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are ſuch as ſignify but one idea, or but one ſort of thing: equivocal words are ſuch as ſignify two or more different ideas, or different ſorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; purſuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one ſenſe.

How is ſin *univocally* diſtinguiſhed into venial and mortal, if the venial be not ſin? *Hall.*

It were too great preſumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the divine nature; very being itſelf does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no ſuch thing as ſpontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not chearful.

Morn, late riſing o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomſon.*

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuſte*, Fr. *injuſtus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

I ſhould forge
Quarrels *unjuſt* againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakſpeare.*

The Piercies,
Finding his uſurpation moſt *unjuſt*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*

He that is *unjuſt* in the leaſt, is *unjuſt* alſo in much. *Luke.*

Succeeding kings' juſt recovery of their right from *unjuſt* uſurpations and extortions, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjuſt* the juſt hath ſlain. *Milton.*

He who was ſo *unjuſt* as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt to condemn himſelf for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified.

If theſe reproaches, which aim only at oſtentation of wit, be ſo *unjuſtifiable*, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he ſees but in part, is an *unjuſtifiable* piece of rathneſs. *Addiſon.*

In a juſt and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjuſtifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable.

He wiſhed them to conſider of the illegality of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of the ground, we ſin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught againſt my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it fought *unjuſtly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks purſue,
Accus'd *unjuſtly*, then *unjuſtly* ſlew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjuſtly* riſe,
To ſee your friends purſue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one ſide very juſtly diſowns, and the other as *unjuſtly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obſolete.

Thenot, to that I chuſe thou doſt me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*.
Spenſer.

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, ſeek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me ſtop this way firſt. So, now uncape. *Shakſpeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryd.*

2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itſelf *unkennel* in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakſpeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete.

Go, little book, thyſelf preſent,
As child whoſe parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the preſident
Of nobleneſs and chivalrie. *Spenſer.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobſerved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like ſort generally *unkept*, and aboliſhed, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemiſh but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*.
Shakſpeare.

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*.
Shakſpeare.

To Nimrod one author ſeems a little *unkind*; and ſays, that he againſt right enlarged his empire.
Locke.

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy paſſion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'ſt perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they force you, forte you disdain'd,
And, in their height of kindness, are unkind. *Young.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind.*]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Pollured this fame gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *and inatly* wife,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies.
Denham.

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart?
Dryden.

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Like no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakesp.*
His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly.
Shakspeare.

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*

Christ, who was the only person to have refented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all he cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god. *Dryden.*

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days! *Shak.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist*. *Shakspeare.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *unkle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakesp.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *unkle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made! *Shakspeare.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shak.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it?
Smith.

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of*.

Let us look to the yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakspeare.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves.
Decay of Piety.

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue
The chace, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryd.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place.
Dryden.

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd with hearts *unknowing* how to yield.
Pope.

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden.

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country.
Addison.

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakspeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow
In Paradise, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Rostcom.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,
And, known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown*?
Pope.

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shaksp.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn.
Dryden.

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
Blackmore.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise.
Tickel.

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing me,
With swelling heart, in spite, and fine disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her?
Sidney.

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time.
Donne.

3. To divest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd so far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*.
Hooker

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*.
Shakspeare.

It is an unlawful thing for a Jew to come into one of another nation. *Acts.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful*, to take those courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. s.*

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.

disadvantage, before ahead of one, what knowledge was most necessary for man's life? answered, To unlearn that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to unlearn those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your ladies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand.
Davenant.

And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes.
Roscommon.

Some at the bar with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention.
Shakspeare.

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly* who are of another belief. *Brown.*

UNLE'AVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakspeare.*

What hidden strength,
Unless the strength of heav'n, if you mean that?
Milton.

For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee
Endu'd with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apostles of our lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul explained the evil were unschooled and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not laid even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicens'd. *Milton.*

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shaksp.*

Thou're *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in grouns her hate expreſt.
Dryden.

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal fifters came,
And rais'd it up, and tos'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Though of ethereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did should induce, much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair.
Denham.

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names *Dryd.*

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a hawthorn. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*.
Shakspeare.

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *unlikely.*]
UNLI'KELINESS. } Improbability.

The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon.
Sidney.

2. Not promising any particular event.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or, *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the account of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakspeare*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Vain man, forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind.
Creech.

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdensome.

To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief.
Shakspeare.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's surest burthen. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is shut with a lock.

I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakspeare.*

She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and, entring out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death.
Dryden.

2. To open in general.

My power, my person, my utmost means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who, with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer.*

A laxivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not
UNLO'OKED *for.* } foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their succour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakspeare.*

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* success. *Denham.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that *to unloose*, is properly *to bind*.

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shak.*

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his amorous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him to any cause of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare.*

It rested in you,
T' *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd. *Shakspeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose*. *Mark.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connection.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies that need no other cement to unite them, than the just position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most, to love *unlov'd*! *Shakspeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhoneſt servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unlovelines*. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. Therefore by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shak.*

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakspeare.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estr.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment. *Addison.*

UNLU'CKY. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly fal hood, as with labour;
Then glud myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of sulphur, of so sulphurous a smell, that, upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade*. *Spens.*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shaksp.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and fram'd a-new. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be made.

If the principles or bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed; to deprive of form or being.

They've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakspeare.*

God does not make or unmake things, to try experiments. *Burnet.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make, or unmake a king. *Dryden.*

Being this guide of the light within to the trial; God, when he makes the prophet, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.

What quite *unman'd* in folly? *Shakspeare.*

Gross errors unman, and strip them of the very principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses vail'd his pensive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE. }
UNMA'NLY. } *adj.*

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others' virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd,
And straight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and savouring yourself,
Unmannered lord. *Ben Jonson.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmannered* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakspeare.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmannerly sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

Barefaced ribaldry is both unmannerly in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakspeare.*

UNMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*

Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryd.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*

1. To strip of a mask.
2. To strip of any disguise.

With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul. *Roscommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation *unmasks* them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shaksp.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art;
My kindness and my hate *unmask'd* I wear,
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.

The fœtor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unsavoury condition. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued.
2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmaster'd* importunity. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain,
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law,
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Holds to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after Ilus sent:
But Rhœtus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryd.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.

Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

You preserved the lustre of that noble family, which the *unmeasurable* profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*

UNME'ASURED. *adj.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasur'd* space? *Blackmore.*

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

From him all perfect good, *unmeasur'd* out, descends. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED *with. adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened, and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*. *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton.*

UNME'ET. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*

I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakspeare.*

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakspeare.*

Alack! my hand is sworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakspeare.*

Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milt.*

That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undissolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here sink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*

The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness*. *Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* State of being undeserved.

As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare.*

He after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milt.*

He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries. *Dryden.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*

Visible of unenlighten'd wings.
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine! *Pope.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.
Pads, with safe, unsoiled feet,
Where the rain'd pavement leads athwart the street.
Gay.

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not softened.
With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any
UNMI'XT. } thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.
Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakspeare.*
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old.
Bacon.
Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Rojcommon.*
What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt?*
Milton.
Thy Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*
Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find.
Pope.

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.
Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakſp.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoiſt*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.
The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly refracted, than they would be if the body had been *unmoiſtened*. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.
Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*
The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*
Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain.
Pope

To UNMO'OR. *v. a.*
1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives and our stores aboard
Pope.
2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.
Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED. *adj.* Untutored by morality.
This hath served as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.
Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
Then what *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden.*
This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged*.
Addiſon.

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by fasting and severities.
If our conscience reproaches us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.
Wherein consists the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not put out of one place into another.
Figure that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* shells do lie. *Bacon.*
Non winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrown
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grown. *Dryden.*
Chess-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*
2. Not changed in resolution.
Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.
Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superiour still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*
4. Unaltered by passion.
I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet.
Dryden.

UNMO'VING. *adj.*
1. Having no motion.
The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter.
Cheyne.
2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.
Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.
O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd*.
Southern.

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.
Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's benison,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades.
Milton.

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.
Let argument bear no *unmuſical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.
Ben Jonſon.
One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmuſical* harmony of our murmurs.
Decay of Piety.

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.
Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakſpeare.*
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakſpeare.*

UNNA'MED. *adj.* Not mentioned.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.
Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakſpeare.*
People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville.*
'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.
Rome, whose gratitude
Towards her deserving children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakſpeare.*
If this tyrant were,
To a son so noble, so unnatural,
What will he be to us? *Dryden.*
3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.
They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*
In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature.
All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves.
Tillotſon.

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to nature.
The God which is the God of nature doth never teach *unnaturalneſs*. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.
Pindar's *unnavigable* song
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.
Cowley.
Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryden.*
Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend,
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*
The Indian seas were believed to be *unnavigable*.
Arbuthnot.

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.
To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unneceſſarily*, in their judgment, the ancient received custom of the whole church. *Hooker.*
'Tis highly imprudent, in the greatest of men, *unneceſſarily* to provoke the meanest. *L'Eſtrange.*
These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unneceſſarily*. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* Needlessness.
These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unneceſſariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.
The doing of things *unneceſſary*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done.
Hooker.
Thou whoreson zed; thou *unneceſſary* letter.
Shakſpeare.
Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by as persons *unneceſſary* for the time. *Bacon.*
Lay that *unneceſſary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*
Unneceſſary coinage, as well as *unneceſſary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*
They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed that it was *unneceſſary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addiſon.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.
Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.
These two christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.
Scaliger calls them the *unnerved* lively in Nasica; but abject, *unnervous*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNERVATE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

...as are blind to minute and full of circumstances, that they mistake and unnerve his verse. *Addison.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakspeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *adv.* [This is from *un* and
UNNE'THES. } *eað*, Saxon, *easy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and stanke,
That *unneth* I may stand any more;
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

A shepherd's boy,
When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble is the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold.
Spenser.

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A most *unnoble* swerving. *Shakspeare.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.*

1. Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jest,
Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted*.
Shakspeare.

He drew his seat familiar to her side,
Far from the suitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

2. Not honoured.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shaksp.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more
Centaurs, and double shapes, beseige the door.
Dryden.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars *unnumber'd*. *Prior.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobeyed*, the throne supreme. *Milt.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil?
Atterbury.

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they stood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. f.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption.
Brown.

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by confusion a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous is degenerated into a white body. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehension of a beauty, that gilds the outside shows of the universe. *Shenstone.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without sound. *Bacon.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heavenly feast refresh'd,
Brought on his way with joy: he, *unobserv'd*,
Home to his mother's house private return'd.
Milton.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, *unobserv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addis.*

Had I erred in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have passed *unobserved*.
Atterbury.

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay.
Blackmore.

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: so likewise, upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

Thy fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unoccupied* by external impressions.
Grew.

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended! *Rogers.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the fav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it, but an imperfect velleity; and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means.
South.

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring, *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*

To every goddess portion of the grove
The curling billows roll their scaly tides
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

The people like a headlong torrent go,
And every dam they break or overflow.
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course.
Dryden.

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction and *unorderly* confusion in the church? *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state.
Shakspeare.

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton.*

O happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain.
Gay.

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words.
Shakspeare.

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*.
Milton.

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid*,
On Grecks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring.
Dryden.

What can atone, ch ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity! *Collier.*

Th' embruder'd suit, at last, he throws'd his prey;
That suit, an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in *unpaid for* ſilk. *Shakſp.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.
Too unequal work we find,
Againſt unequal arms to fight in pain;
Againſt *unpain'd*, impaſſi[ve] *Milton.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.
That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, ſooner than change ſeure; and that ſoft, which changes the ſituation of its parts, upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Naſeous; diſguſting.
The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*
A good man will be no more diſturbed at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.
Either your *unparagon'd* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's out-priz'd by a triſle. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.
I have been
The book of his *good* acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, haply amplified. *Shakſp.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparall'd?* *Milton.*
The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*
O fact *unparallel'd!* Charles! beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diſaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible.
It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*
Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakſpeare.*
The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Eſtrange.*
Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.
Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*
1. Not forgiven.
How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with theſe *unpardoned* ſins for which we propoſed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*
2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.
My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath deſtroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.
Curſe on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud! *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.
Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.
Too little it eludes the dazzled ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.
Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.
Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; firſt *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.*
1. Admitting no paſſage.
Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Either.*
They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*
You ſwell yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* barrier againſt all improvement. *Watts.*
2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs.
Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money which is lighter than that ſtandard, *unpaſſable*. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from paſ-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } ſion; calm; impartial.
He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton.*
More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed ſenſes. *Glanville.*
The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without paſſion.
Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.
A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'WED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.
He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſtreſs,
Where yet, *unpaun'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.
Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her: the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.
Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe proud and haughtineſſes, judging and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond.*
The deſign is to reſtrain men from things which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.
Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd*, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenſer.*
Shall was *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakſpeare.*
To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopled*, and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race,
Yet few, and ſtrangers, in th' *unpeopled* place. *Dryden.*
He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not unpeople the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCEIVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.
The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees, I'd waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*
Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryden.*
Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer runs roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly* ſecreted themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete.
Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the cheefeſt. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* Imperfection, incompleteneſs.
Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfections* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfection. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.
A good law without execution is like an *unperformed* promiſe. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.
We are ſecured to reap in another world ever laſting, *unperiſhable* felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.
Beware of death; thou canſt not die *unperjured*,
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.
In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once; and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.
Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded.
He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone.
In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrify'd*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.
Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture: which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*
It becomes him who created them to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to look

for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason,

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

True Witney broad-cloth with its shag unshorn, *Unpierc'd*, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods! Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her *unpillow'd* head fraught with sad fears *Milton*

UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them.
Shakspeare.

Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.
Donne.

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.
Herbert.

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Inflies his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakspeare.*
Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full in all we could desire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;
May he live long scorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral! *Bp. Corbet.*
But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Absurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jest. *Roscommon.*
He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*
As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied he depos'd, and after live. *Dryden.*
As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Like unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*
Passion *unpity'd* and successless love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other grief. *Addison.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Cruel as, *unpitying* gaoler! behold your slave.
Granville.

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplaced, unpension'd. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakspeare.

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Win me into the easy hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'd question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakf.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. f.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen, the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shak.*
Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryd.*

UNPLE'ASING. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news?
Shakspeare.

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden.*

How'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good sound land that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phænomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville.*

UNPO'ETICAL. } *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TICK. }

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why should you, in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet*

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or freestone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones, instead of images, to the honour of the Gods. *Stanley Greek.*

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Finding new words,
Such as of old wise lands employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly, however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakspeare.*

'Till oft converse with heav'nly inhabitants
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*

Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryd.*

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being float, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown ——
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*
Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*
The cruel something *unpossess'd*
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle*

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.*

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unskilful girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd*.
Shakspeare.

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milt.*
I am young, a novice in that trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; not familiar by uſe.
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRA'ISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.
The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Spenſer.*
If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor paſs *unprais'd* the veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine
Dryden.

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependant on another.
The ſtars, which grace the high expanſion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vaſt diſtance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.
The ſecret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.
Means I muſt uſe, thou ſay'ſt prediction elſe
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.
To make a ſcholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*. *Collier.*

UNPRI'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.
This deed unſhapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.
A pure mind in a chaſte body is the mother of wiſdom, ſincere principles, and *unprejudicate* underſtanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepoſſeſſion; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.
The meaning of them may be ſo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reaſonable man may certainly underſtand them. *Tillotſon.*
Several, when they had informed themſelves of our Saviour's hiſtory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his diſciples, were ſo ſtruck, that they profeſſed themſelves of that ſect. *Addiſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prelate.
The archbiſhop of York, by ſuch *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms adviſed him to paſs that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
Aſk me what queſtion thou canſt poſſible,
And I will anſwer *unpremeditated*. *Shakſpeare.*
She dictates to me ſlumb'ring, or inſpires
Eaſy my *unpremeditated* verſe. *Milton.*
The flow of ſpeech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures.
In things which moſt concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd* and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*
To come *unprepared* before him, is an argument that we do not eſteem God. *Duppa.*
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wiſe are ever on their guard,
For, unforeſeen, they ſay, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
I would not kill thy *unprepared* ſpirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakſpeare.*
My *unprepar'd* and unrepenting breath
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death.
Roſcommon.

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being unprepared.
I believe my innocency and *unpreparedneſs* to aſſert my rights and honour, make me the moſt guilty in their eſteem; who would not ſo eaſily have declared a war againſt me, if I had firſt aſſaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied by notions.
The *unprepoſſeſſed* on the one hand, and the well-diſpoſed on the other, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*
It finds the mind naked, and *unprepoſſeſſed* with any former notions, and ſo eaſily and inſenſibly gains upon the aſſent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*
1. Not preſſed.
Have I my pillow left *unpreſſ'd* in Rome?
Shakſpeare.
In theſe ſoft ſhades, *unpreſs'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy ſeat. *Tickel.*
2. Not enforced.
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreſſed*, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.
Bad writers are not ridiculed, becauſe ridicule ought to be a pleaſure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honeſt and *unpretending* part of mankind from impoſition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.
Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakſp.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*
1. Not previouſly hindered.
A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeleſs grave. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing.
Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unſought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by ſo *unprincely* an inconſtancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.
I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the ſingle want of light and noiſe
Could fur the conſtant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*
Others betake them to ſtate affairs, with ſouls ſo *unprincipled* in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court ſhifts, and tyrannous aphoriſms, appear to them the higheſt points of wiſdom. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.
Defer it, till you have finiſhed theſe that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of eſtimation.
A baubling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk *unpriſable*. *Shakſp.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.
Several deſires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ſtay;
Fire roſe, and each from other but untied,
Themſelves *unpriſon'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.
Not all the dukes of wat'riſh Burgundy
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me.
Shakſpeare.

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.
The Syrian king, who to ſurpriſe
One man, aſſaſſin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.
Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand;
And in a diamble tomb laid in her native land.
Dryden.

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.
The church being eaſed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*
Should he reaſon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job.*
My ſon Oneſimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paſt was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon.*
They receive aliment ſufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeſt; and withal ſweat out the coarſeſt and *unprofitableſt* juice. *Bacon.*
It is better to fall honourably, than to ſurvive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Eſtrange.*
Then they who brothers' better claim diſown,
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*
With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*
An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*
With tears ſo tender,
As any heart, but only her's could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he ſtood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryd.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Uſeleſſneſs.
We are ſo perſuaded of the *unprofitableneſs* of your ſcience, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you ſucceed, you increaſe the number of your party. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage.
I ſhould not now *unprofitably* ſpend
Myſelf in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for ſolid certainties. *Ben Jonſon.*
Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.
Great rains drown many inſects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deſtroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.
If he be naturally liſtleſs and dreaming, this *unpromiſing* diſpoſition is none of the eaſieſt to be dealt with. *Locke.*
An attempt as difficult and *unpromiſing* of ſucceſs, as if he ſhould make the eſſay, to produce ſome new kinds of animals out of ſuch ſenſeleſs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not ſpoken.
Mad'ſt imperfect words, with childiſh trips,
Unpronounc'd, ſlide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER. *adj.*
1. Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in thoſe *unproper* beds,
Which they dare ſwear peculiar. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.
I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as miſtaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauſpicious.
'Twas when the dog-ſtar's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the ſun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportioned* thought his act. *Shakſp.*

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not propoſed.

The moons are *unprop's'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelesly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unprop'd*,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over. *Milton.*

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unprop'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*

Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

There I found a fresh *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experiments *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakspeare.*

Prosperity, inviting every sense
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*

1. Not secured or qaulified by previous measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided*. *Shakspeare.*

With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*

Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual are forced to sea. *King Charles.*

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but, being in all things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts. *Huyward.*

Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Spratt.*

Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, shall wanton with increase. *Dryden.*

Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion in Ireland, and to *unprovoked* *Addison.*

UNPROWI'NG. *adj.* Giving no offence.

I stabbed him a stranger, unprowing, inoffensive. *Fairfax.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit-trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity: that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not given to the publick.

Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublished*. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunish'd*. *L'Estrange.*

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods, *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare.*

In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*,
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not pursued.

All night the dreadless angel *unpursued*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsoured, in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt, but, putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.

Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers against christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the value of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for overcoming wealth. *Addison.*

"Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our *Atterbury.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me: *Shakspeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*. *Milton.*

The criminal's penitence may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal. *Spratt.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, wah *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience: this seems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shaksp.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the household of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be strangers in this household. *Spirit.*

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but, interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.

She mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionless; not alive.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;
And much he sits, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fetus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping unexpanded life stor'd;

Which num'rous, but unquichan'd progeny,
Claſp'd, and enwrapp'd within each other lie.
Blackmore.

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, French; *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill.

From grammatick flats and ſhallows, they are on the ſudden tranſported to be toſſed and turmoiled with their unballaſted wits, in fathomleſs and unquiet depths of controverſy. *Milton.*

2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never ſhall you lie by Portia's ſide
With an unquiet ſoul. *Shakſpeare.*
Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are ris'n.
Milton.

3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*
Mirth from company is but a fluttering unquiet motion, that beats about the breaſt for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.

Who's there beſides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, moſt
Unquietly. *Shakſpeare.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noiſe, cam'ſt ruſhing in,
And mak'ſt them wake and ſtart to new unquietneſs.
Denham.

2. Want of peace.

It is moſt enemy to war, and moſt hateth unquietneſs. *Spenſer.*

3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence.

What pleaſure can there be in that eſtate,
Which your unquietneſs has made me hate?
Dryden.

4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs.

Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in ſtrange unquietneſs. *Shakſpeare*
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all unquietneſs of ſpirit, and diſtraction of our ſenſes.
Taylor

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one veſſel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked veſſel into the unracked veſſel.
Bacon.

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.

Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou findſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that richeſt city for a prey unto his ſoldiers, who left neither houſe nor corner thereof unranſacked. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.

Unranſom'd here receive the ſpotleſs fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Grecks prepare. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has unravelled the ſtudied cheats of great artificers. *Fell.*
There unravel all
This dark deſign, this myſtery of fate. *Addiſon*
With Machiavelian ſagacity thou unravell'ſt intrigues of ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent order.

How can any thing ſucceed well with people that are to be pleaſed with nothing, unleſs the ball of the univerſe may be unravelled, and the laws of Providence reverſed? *L'Eſtrange.*
O the traytor's name!

I'll know it; I will; art ſhall be counter'd for it,
And nature all unravell'd. *Dryden and Lee.*
So prophane and ſceptical an age takes a pride in unravelling all the received principles of reaſon and religion. *Tillotſon.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The ſolution or unravelling of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to ſee the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*
Thus ſupernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the unravelling of it leſs happily imagined. *Shakſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unſhaven.

As ſmooth as Hebe's their unrazor'd lips.
Milton.

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, unreach'd by former time. *Dryden.*

UNREA'D. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.

Theſe books are fafer and better to be left publickly unread. *Hooker.*
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread,
Dryden.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whoſe the narrower ſpan,
The clown unread, or half-read gentleman.
Dryden.

UNREA'DINESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs.

This unpreparation and unreadineſs when they find us, then turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is to great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented ſpirit, as the amazement and confuſions of unreadineſs and inconſideration. *Taylor.*

UNREA'DY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, unready were to ride.
Spenſer.
How now, my lords? what all unready ſo?
Shakſpeare.

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are unready to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon; or by a content in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, uſe extreme remedies at firſt, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an unready horſe, that will neither ſtop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unſubſtantial; having only appearance.

Hence, terrible ſhadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakſpeare.*
I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vaſt unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reaſon.

No reaſon known to us; but that there is no reaſon thereof, I judge moſt unreaſonable to imagine. *Hooker.*
It is unreaſonable for men to be judges in their own caſes; ſelf-love will make men partial to themſelves and their friends. *Locke.*
She entertained many unreaſonable prejudices againſt him, before ſhe was acquainted with his perſonal worth. *Addiſon.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit.

Since every language is ſo full of its own propriеties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be unreaſonable to limit a tranſlator to the narrow compaſs of his author's words. *Dryden.*
My intention in preſenting you a piece is not to deſire you protection of the following papers, which I am to be a very unreaſonable requeſt; ſince, by being inſcribed to you, will cannot recommend them without ſome ſuſpicion of partiality. *Swift.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Thoſe that place their hope in another world have, in a great meaſure, conquered dread of death, and unreaſonable love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Inconſiſtency with reaſon.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption of thoſe that thus project, have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition. *Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand.

The unreaſonableneſs of their propoſitions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint deſires of the major number. *King Charles*
A young univerſity diſputant was complaining of the unreaſonableneſs of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controverſy. *Addiſon.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threſhold, till my lord return from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourſelf moſt unreaſonably. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear, or break aſunder.] To unwind; to diſentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did unreave. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with unrebated ſwords. *Hakewill*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.

Keep this commandment without ſpot, unrebukable, until the appearing of Chriſt. *1 Timothy*

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the ſigns and ſacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, unreceived, or received with contempt, they really give what they promiſe, and are what they ſignify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.

A ſavageneſs of unreclaimed blood,
Of general aſſault. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the moſt favourable treatment a ſinner can hope for, who continues unreclaimed by the goodneſs of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable.

Let me lament,
That our ſtars, unreconcilable, ſhould have divided
Our equalneſs to this. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent with.

He had many infirmities and ſins, unreconcilable with perfect righteouſneſs. *Hammond.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd ſo long unſung.
Milton.
The great Antilochus! a name
Not unrecorded in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

Thiſ is yet but young, and may be left
To ſome ears unrecounted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and unrecruitable colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton.*

UNREDEEMING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her trying to be gone,
Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer,
That hath receiv'd some unrecuring wound. *Shakspeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires. *Davies.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies.*

We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreformed*. *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser.*

Dost see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

Me you have often counsell'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

UNREI'NED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Lest from this flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakspeare.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shaks.*

These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*

False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.

As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED. *adj.*

1. Not succoured.

The modest virgin,
Her favour'd and should pass unrelieved. *Dryden.*

2. Not eased.

The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*

1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.

He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.

That, *unremembring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.

His discontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremov'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.

Hadst thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTANT. } *adj.* Not repenting;
UNREPE'NTING. } not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

My unprepar'd and *unrepenting* breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*

All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

Her tyrant lover, that unrepenting dies,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker.*

If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confusion will he bear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels! *Rogers.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannize
On *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakspeare.*

UNREPROA'CHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his sight. *Colossians.*

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spenser.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not opposite.

When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not asked.

With what security can our embassadors go *unrequested* of, the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and unreservedly the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The etherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Hath sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryd.*
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horisontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*

Turnus, *unresolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dry.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

UNRE'ST. *n. s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use.

Wise behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*
Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their alms out of the empress' chest. *Shakspeare.*

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd;
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad unrest,
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own unrest
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they rose,
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton.*

UNRESTO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease and pageants entertain'd;
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained* loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*
Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unreveng'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

UNRE'VEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* ropes. *Shakspeare.*

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sov'reignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought, and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps be *untight*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Gloffery to Kalender.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justify'd by might. *Spenser.*
Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married——Oh most wicked speed! *Shaksp.*

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isaiah.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall undeservedly under publick disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakspeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorised.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shaksp.*

He could not now, with his honour, so unrip, and put a lye upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon.*

We are angry with searchers when they break open trunks, and unrip packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *unripped*, but unstitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*
In this northern tract, our hoarser throats
Utter unripe and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose unripe death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

Unri'pened. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addison.*

Unri'peness. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness or *unripeness* of the occasion must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

Unri'valled. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrival'd* shrine
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To Unro'l. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden.*

Unroma'ntick. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a base *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To Unroo'f. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

Unro'osted. *adj.* Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

To Unro'ot. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakspeare.*

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*

Unro'ugh. *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

Unro'unded. *adj.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

Unro'yal. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterously. *Sidney.*

To Unru'ffle. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny coursers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*

Unru'ffled. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

Unru'led. *adj.* Not directed by any superiour power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Unru'liness. *n. s.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to be commanded, and by the stubbornness of others who without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Hayward.*

He [illegible] *unruliness* [illegible]

or the [illegible] of [illegible]. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one jest. *South.*

Unru'ly. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chace the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakspeare.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive but *unruly* waywardness. *Shakspeare.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *James.*

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanville.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' *unruly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

Unsa'fe. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton.*

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

Unsa'fely. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*, but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

Unsa'id. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer shall wish his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the several ways of imitation, I shall place translation and paraphrase. *Felton.*

Unsa'lted. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The muriatick scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

Unsalu'ted. *adj.* [*insalutatus*, Latin.] Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare.*

Unsa'nctified. *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctify'd* have lodg'd
'Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

Unsa'tiable. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker.*

Crassus the Roman, for his *unsatiable* greediness, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

Unsatisfa'ctoriness. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

Unsatisfa'ctory. *adj.*

1. Not giving satisfaction.

2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

Unsa'tisfied. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, said, She was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham.*

Eternity human nature cannot look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

Unsa'tisfiedness. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied.*] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

Unsa'tisfying. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

Unsa'vouriness. *n. s.* [from *unsavoury.*]

1. Bad taste.

2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

Unsa'voury. *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job.*

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? *Shakspeare.*

To Unsa'y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me, fair? that fair again unsay.
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakspeare.*
Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*
How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milton.*
To lay, and strait *unlay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*
There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no scales.
The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* snake. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.
And must she die for this? O let her live:
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter.
Shakspeare.

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.
Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke*

UNSCHO'OLED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.
When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.
His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shaksp.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.
Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.
I with much expedite march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks.
Shakspeare.

UNSCRE'ENED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.
Those bulls of burnish'd brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.
The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.
This new glare o' light
Cast full in his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSEALED. *adj.*
1. Wanting a seal.
Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakf.*
2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.
He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shaksp.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.
All is best, though we often doubt
What th' *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*
Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton.*
Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotf.*
These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*
It is a vast hinderance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among infinites and *unsearchables*. *Watts.*

UNSEARCHABLENESS. *n. f.* Impossibility to be explored.
The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error. *Bramhall.*

UNSEASONABLE. *adj.*
1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.
Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not, *Hooker.*
Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*
It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenf.*
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*
This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*
Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*
Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unseasonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.
Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakfp.*
3. Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS. *n. f.* Disagreement with time or place.
The moral goodness, unfitness and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

UNSEASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.
Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*
Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wise, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs *Dryd.*
By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*
Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSEASONED. *adj.*
1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.
Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspeare.*
I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakspeare.*
2. Unformed; not qualified by use.
'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shakfp.*
3. Irregular; inordinate.
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unreasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Heyward.*
4. Not kept till fit for use.
5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*
1. Not supported.
Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakspeare.*
2. Not exemplified a second time.
Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.
He that confideth what he should not, should not declare what he will do; but let prudence beware that the unsecreting of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not close; not trusty
Who shall go near to say,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakf.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not safe.
Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.
If she remain *unseduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakspeare.*
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.
I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakfp.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.
You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakfp.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.
All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness* we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely unbecoming.
Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one, a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other, a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as studied how to work with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*
Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt discourse, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*
Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seem. *Milt.*
Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seemed;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton.*
My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*
I wish every *unseemly* idea and wanton expression had been banished from amongst them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.
Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. *1 Corinthians.*
Unmanly dread invades the French alloy'd
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*
1. Not seen; not discovered.
A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*
Her father and myself
Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shak.*
A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for, before, faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen*. *Bacon.*
Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass! *Rofcom.*
Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep.
Milton.
At his birth a star
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eastern sages, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*
Our fire-crown
Led by her heavenly Maker, though *unseen*,
And guided by his voice, *Milton.*
The footsteps of the deity he stands,
And secret moves along the pressed space,
Unseen of all the rude, unreasoning race. *Pope.*
2. Invisible; undiscoverable.
The woods of beauty-bearing groves into spiritual

do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter ſometimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie unſeen and buried in the earth; but afterward freſhly ſpring up again no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

3. Unſkilled; unexperienced.

He was not unſeen in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private intereſt.

The moſt intereſted cannot purpoſe any thing ſo much to their own advantage, notwithſtanding which the inclination is nevertheleſs *unſelfiſh.* *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſent.

2. UNSE'NT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger.

If a phyſician ſhould go from houſe to houſe *unſent for,* and enquire, what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fiſtula, he would be as unwelcome as the diſeaſe itſelf. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty conſequence brings you here ſo often, and *unſent for.* *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy ſlippery turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
Break out to bittereſt enmity. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There ſeek the Theban bard;
To whom Perſephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unſeparated* ſoul. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beaſt, impatient of his ſmarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unſerviceable* found. *Spenſer.*

'Tis certainly demonſtrated, that the condenſation and expanſion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; ſo that, if the atmoſphere had been much greater or leſs than it is, it would on the ſurface of the earth have been *unſerviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unſerviceable* deſign to religion, to undeceive men in ſo important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adv.* Without uſe; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimenſions of the globe, or lie idly and *unſerviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the reſt either remounts again, with the aſcending vapour, or is waſh'd down into rivers. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undeſcribed, nothing *unſet* down; and therefore charged them ſtrictly to keep themſelves to that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unſettles* the titles to kingdoms and eſtates; for if the actions from which ſuch ſettlements ſpring were illegal, all that is built upon them muſt be ſo too; but the laſt is abſurd, therefore the firſt muſt be ſo likewiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unſettle* him? *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady.

A ſolemn air, and the beſt comforter
To an *unſettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakſpeare.*
Prepar'd I was not
For ſuch a buſineſs; therefore am I found
So much *unſettled.* *Shakſpeare.*
With them, a baſtard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unſettled* humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſiderate, fiery voluntaries. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling ſtomach, and an *unſettled* mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Unſettled virtue ſtormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, ſerenely is ſevere. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very firſt day that our religion was *unſettled,* and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a ſure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous, the moſt *unſettled* and unequal ſeaſons in moſt countries. *Bentley.*

3. Not eſtabliſhed.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unſettled* ſtate,
Forc'd me to guard my coaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place of abode.

David ſuppoſed that it could not ſtand with the duty which he owed unto God, to ſet himſelf in an houſe of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unſettled.* *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unſettledneſs* of my condition has hitherto put a ſtop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the ſun ſhines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unſettledneſs,* the ſun ſtrikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unſever'd* friends
I' th' war, do grow together. *Shakſpeare.*
Their bands, though ſlack, no diſſolution fear;
Th' *unſever'd* parts the greateſt preſſure bear;
Though looſe, and fit to flow, they ſtill cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is.

All you ſpirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unſex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direſt cruelty. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone ſees all things with an *unſhadowed,* comprehenſive viſion, who eminently is all. *Glanv.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not ſubject to concuſſion. Not in uſe.

Your iſle ſtands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unſhakeable,* and roaring waters. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not ſhaken. Not in uſe.

I know but one,
That unaſſailable holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpoſe is
Of violent birth, but poor validity:
Which now, like fruits unripe, ſticks on the tree,
But fall *unſhaken* when they mellow be. *Shakſpeare.*

The wickedeſt ſpite againſt God is but like a madman's running his head againſt the wall, that leaves the wall *unſhaken,* but daſhes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not ſubject to concuſſion.

3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved.

Ill waſt thou ſhrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only ſtood'ſt
Unſhaken. *Milton.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unſhaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat.*

His principles were founded in reaſon, and ſupported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition; his notions were no leſs ſteady and *unſhaken,* than juſt and upright. *Addiſon.*

To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unſhackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extenſive view of the publick good. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.

The brave man ſeeks not popular applauſe;
Unſham'd, though foil'd, he does the beſt he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.

This *unſhapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gaſping for breath, th' *unſhapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling waves extended lie. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliſs, as thou haſt part, to me is bliſs;
Tedious *unſhar'd* with thee, and odious ſoon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.

Executioner, *unſheath* thy ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

Mowbray, the biſhop Scroop, Haſtings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law;
There is not now a rebel's ſword *unſheath'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

Far hence be ſouls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Aſſume thy courage, and *unſheath* thy ſword. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſenate has reſolv'd,
Till time give better proſpects, ſtill to keep
The ſword *unſheath'd,* and turn its edge on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*

Each chief his ſev'nfold ſhield diſplay'd,
And half *unſheath'd* the ſhining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.

To blood *unſhed* the rivers muſt be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will ſmite this gourd, and leave him *unſheltered* to that ſcorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's paſſionate wiſh, that God would take away his life, his moſt rational deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.

He try'd a tough, well-choſen ſpear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But ſcornful offer'd his *unſhielded* ſide. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.

At the Cape we landed for freſh water; but diſcovering a leak, we *unſhipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not diſguſted; not offended.

Thy ſpotleſs thoughts *unſhock'd* the prieſt may hear. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes.

Their feet *unſhod,* their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as ſwift on foot, as chaſed ſtags. *Spenſer.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unſhod.* *Jeremiah.*

The king's army, naked and *unſhod,* would, through thoſe incloſed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK. *part. adj.* Not ſhaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtand'ſt *unſhook* amidſt a burſting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

This ſtrength, diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks *unſhorn,*
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks *unſhorn,* a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by ſhot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us unshot, and she unseen. *Waller.*

To **UNSHO'UT.** *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unshow'r'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*

1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not then
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted*.

They'll say, our business to reform
The church and state, is but a worm
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsightly*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks. *Shakspeare.*

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsightly* hollow into so beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat.]

1. Not hearty; not faithful.

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession.

A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To **UNSI'NEW.** *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. *Denham.*

New toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinewed* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,
And yet to me are strong. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged*. *Brown.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged*. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addison.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unskann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakspeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

A man *unskilful* in syllogism could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him who is so *unskilful* in the language as not to understand it when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shaksp.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness*. *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shouldst try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ
Of Ca'ndish beauty join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms *unskill'd*. *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney.*

Not hecatombs *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd this dire contagion laid. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

Wheat steeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslacked* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not smoked.

His antient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmoak'd*, lay by his side. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Raleigh.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome. *L'Estr.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, th' austereness of my life,
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And t'other seer, yet by his wife *unsold*. *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities which have hitherto been *unsolved*? *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*, so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSOO'T, for *unsweet*. *Spenser.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.

The tunicks and humours are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*; and shunned, follows eke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*. *Milton.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milt.*

Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought*. *Milton.*

If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shaksp.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age, imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unsound*, can never be duly nourished; for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

7. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's *unsound*;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtile substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-clothes are unbound. *Spenser.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*
His puissance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.

UNSOU'NDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shak.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*

1. Not made sour.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoured* in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon.*

The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak my own detraction! here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shaksp.*

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakspeare.*

Both addrest for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown.*

UNSPECU'LATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their affections.
Government of the Tongue.

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.

Vorenus withdrew
Unsped the service of the common death. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, sir, no going. *Shakspeare.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd*. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd*;
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickel.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt*. *Tusser.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark had continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPOI'LED. *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled*. *Spenser.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyrane bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Spenser.*

A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shaksp.*

There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it comes to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakspeare.*

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *James.*

Wisdom is the grey hair to man, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Wisdom of Solomon.*

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou shalt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

Unsqua'red. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.
When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

Unsta'ble. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.
A popular state not founded on the general interests of the people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple*
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*
Dryden
See harness'd steeds desert the fiery town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.
Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea or no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' *unstable* slightness. *Shakspeare.*
A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James.*

Unsta'id. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.
His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love, in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve œglogues. *Spenser.*
To the gay gardens his *unstaid* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights. *Spenser.*
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth? *Shaksp.*
Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakspeare.*
Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstaid* command!
Sandys.

Unsta'idness. *n. s.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion.
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

Unsta'ined. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.
Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to publick regimen. *Hooker.*
Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd
But ever, like herself, *unstain'd* hath been try'd.
Spenser.
I do commit into your hand
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare.*
I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love.
Shakspeare.
Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd.
Shakspeare.
The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*
That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milt.*
Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd*.
Roscommon.
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To Unsta'te. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.
High-hattled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shakspeare.*
I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution
Shakspeare.

Unsta'tutable. *adj.* Contrary to statute.
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

Unsta'unched. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.
With the shining blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakf.*

Unsta'tedness. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unstedfast* footing of a spear. *Shakspeare.*

Unste'adily. *adv.*

1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.
He that utes his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be minded, or not understood *Locke.*

Unste'adiness. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.
A prince of this character will instruct us, by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks. *Addison.*
In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness* *Swift.*

Unste'ady. *adj.*

1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast.
Denham.
No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind, till 'tis too much, or too little. *L'Estrange.*
While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Roscommon.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

3. Not fixed; not settled.

Unstee'ped. *adj.* Not soaked.
Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon.*

***To* Unsti'ng.** *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
He has disarmed his afflictions, *unsting* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the saints, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South.*

Unsti'nted. *adj.* Not limited.
In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

Unsti'rred. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.
Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle.*

***To* Unsti'tch.** *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.
Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched*. *Collier.*

Unsto'oping. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul.
Shakspeare

***To* Unsto'p.** *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped*. *Isaiah.*
One would wonder to find such a multitude of riches *unstopped*. *Addison.*

Unsto'pped. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.
The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins.
Dryden.

Unstra'ined. *adj.* Easy; not forced.
By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

Unstra'itened. *adj.* Not contracted.
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements, that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature *Glanville.*

Unstre'ngthened. *adj.* Not supported, not assisted.
The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hand of her own children. *Hooker.*

***To* Unstri'ng.** *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.
My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakspeare*
Eternal structures let them raise
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's musick lies *unstrung*. *Prior*
Beside him on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd and his bow *unstrung*. *Smith*

2. To loose; to untie.
Invaded thus, for want of better hands
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands *Dry*

Unstru'ck. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.
Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march, *unshrunk* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips*

Unstu'died. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.
In your conversation I could observe acclamations of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* words *Dryden.*

Unstu'ffed. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie
But where unbruised youth with *unstuff'd* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shakspeare.

Unsubsta'ntial. *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.
Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakspeare.*
Darkness now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.
If empty *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

Unsucce'ded. *adj.* Not succeeded.
Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power. *Milton.*

Unsucce'ssful. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.
O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see you heads without: there's worse without.
Cleaveland.
Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd. *Milton.*
Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*
My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my prayer shall wait on all your actions. *Dobson.*
The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, *unsuccessful*. *South.*
Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have failed on him.
Addison.

Succeſsful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unſucceſsful*, with as much eagerneſs, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addiſon*

There are generally more *unſucceſsful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more deſirous of obtaining it. *Addiſon.*

I leave dang'rous truths to *unſucceſsful* ſtature *Pope*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others ſinfully, and, perhaps, in the iſſue *unſucceſsfully* to. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehenſions, and, upon the *unſucceſsfulneſs* of all theſe milder medicaments, the cenſures of the church *Hammond*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot ſum up the *unſucceſſive* and ſtable direction of God. *Brown*

The *unſucceſſive* duration of God with relation to himſelf, doth not communicate unto other created beings the ſame manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSUCKED. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSUFFERABLE. *adj.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The odious deformities, whereby, through endleſs and tenderleſs effuſions of indigeſted prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt *unſufferable* manner, the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God *Hooker.*

That glorious form, that light *unſufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of trinal unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

A ſtinking breath, and twenty ill ſmells beſides, are more *unſufferable* by her natural fluttiſhneſs. *Swift*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

The error and *unſufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong preſumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*. Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having ſhewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unſufficient* they are, to give a ſatisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARLD. *adj.* Not ſweetened with ſugar.

Lay it with ſugar put into water formerly ſugared, and into other water *unſugared*. *Bacon*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of faſhion; richly ſuited, but *unſuitable*, juſt like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now *Shakſpeare*

He will ſmile upon her; which will now be ſo unſuitable to her diſpoſition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

That would likeſt render contempt inſtead;
Hard recompence, *unſuitable* return
For ſo much good. *Milton.*

All that heaven and happineſs ſignifies is *unſuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotſon.*

Conſider whether they be not unneceſſary expences, ſuch as are *unſuitable* to our circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiours, is very *unſuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we ſo zealouſly aſſert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs.

The *unſuitableneſs* of one man's aſpect to another man's fancy, has raiſed ſuch an averſion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilſt you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A paſſion moſt *unſuiting* ſuch a man. *Shakſpeare*

I leave thy joys, *unſuiting* ſuch an age,
To a freſh comer, and to reign the ſtage *Dryden*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not ſouled; not diſgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unſullied* lily. *Shakſpeare*

To royal authority a moſt dutiful obſervance, has ever been the proper, *unſullied* honour of your church. *Spratt.*

Rays which on Hough's *unſully'd* mitre ſhine. *Pope*

Theſe an altar raiſe
An hecatomb of pure, *unſully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.

Thus was the firſt day ev'n and morn,
Nor paſs'd uncelebrated nor *unſung*
By the celeſtial chorus. *Milton.*

Half yet remains *unſung*; but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal ſphere *Milton*

Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has ſtrung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unſung*.
Addiſon

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not expoſed to the ſun.

I thought her as chaſte as *unſunn'd* ſnow.
Shakſpeare

You may as well ſpread out the *unſunn'd* heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a ſingle, helpleſs maiden paſs
Unmarked in this wild ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In *unſuperfluous*, even proportion,
And her no what cumber'd with her ſtore. *Milt*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which ſupports it.

Gladſome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of reſt, but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unſupplanted* feet. *Philips*

2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.

Prodigal as every other giant,
Her fire left *unſupplied* her only want. *Dryden*

Every man who enjoys the poſſeſſion of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unſupplied* diſtreſs of other men, betrays the ſame temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, French.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured.

The uneaſineſs of unachieved thirſt, by continuance grows the more *unſupportable* *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it, and, by their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwiſe *unſupportable*. *Woodward.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conſcience aſſures him that he ſhall be infinitely, *unſupportably* miſerable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not ſuſtained; not held up.

Then ſhe up-ſtays
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt *unſupported* flow'rs. *Milton.*

2. Not aſſiſted.

Nor have our ſolitary attempts been ſo diſcouraged, as to deſpair of the favourable look of learning upon our ſingle and *unſupported* endeavours. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Preſent mirth hath preſent laughter;
What's to come is ſtill *unſure*. *Shakſpeare*

The man he pacified but late,
To hard affays unfit, *unſure* at need,
Yet armed to point in well attempted pride *Fairfax*

The king, ſuppoſing his eſtate to be moſt ſafe, when indeed moſt *unſure*, advanced many to new honours *Hayward.*

How vain that ſecond life in other's breath!
Th' eſtate which wars inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, French.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome

What ſafety is it, for avoiding ſeeming abſurdities, and *unſurmountable* rubs in our opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on ſomething altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddeſs died in pain,
Was *unſuſceptible* of ſtain. *Swift*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not conſidered
UNSUSPI'CTED. } as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unſuſpected* Haſtings. *Shakſp.*

Author *unſuſpect*
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

On the coaſt averſe
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by ſtealth
Found *unſuſpected* way. *Milton.*

This day, my Perſicus, thou ſhalt perceive,
Whether I keep my ſelf thoſe rules I give,
Or elſe an *unſuſpected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are portions of unqueſtionable abilities, altogether *unſuſpected* of avarice or corruption *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

When Albion tends her eager ſons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's fight, the hoſt he down
Sudden before ſome *unſuſpecting* town,
The captive race one inſtant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion.

He his guide requeſted to let him lean
With both his arms on thoſe two maſſy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main ſupport.
He *unſuſpicious* led him. *Milton.*

The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs
With eager hope and *unſuſpicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unſuſtain'd*. *Milton*

All *unſuſtain'd* between the wave and ſky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unſwathe* me. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unſwayable* and free *Shakſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown —
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword *unſway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpoſſeſs'd? *Shakſ.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn.

The ape was glad to end the ſtrife ſo light,
And thereto ſwore; for who would not oft ſwear,
And oft *unſwear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenſer.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe.

The interim of *unſweating* themſelves regularly, and convenient reſt before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with ſolemn muſick. *Milton.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not ſweating.

In froſt and ſnow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unſweating* brow, and ſwear they ſweat. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T. *adj.* Not ſweet; diſagreeable.

Long were to tell the troubleous ſtorms that toſs
The private ſtate, and make the life *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.

What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
The duſt of antique time would lie *unſwept*. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unſworn*:
When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not ſullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakſp.*
What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shakſpeare.*
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Recommon.*
Compare the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged ſinner. *South.*
This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be ſhown. *Dryden.*
The moſt *untainted* credit of a witneſs will ſcarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, ſmoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within theſe five hours Hamlet liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conſcious walls conceal the fatal ſecret;
Th' *untainted* winds refute th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the ſaid *untaken* away. *2 Corinthians.*
The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips unpaided or *untaken*. *Hayward.*
Diſpoſe already of th' *untaken* ſpoil. *Waller.*
Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had miſcarried, and Jeruſalem remained *untaken*. *Dryden.*
A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ,
Elate in thought, he ſacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up*. Not filled.

The narrow limits of this diſcourſe will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of*. *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy cloſe curtain, love performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, *untalk'd of* and unſeen. *Shakſpeare.*
No happineſs can be, who're is no reſt,
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only bleſt. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued.

Gold is ſo *untameable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminiſh. *Wilkins.*
He is ſwifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed; not ſoftened by culture or diſcipline.

A people very ſtubborn and *untamed*, or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenſer.*

What death has heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo *untam'd*, ſo turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*
Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou muſt *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakſpeare.*
This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks in foul, ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once *untangled*, much miſfortune bodes. *Shakſpeare.*
I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate.

The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight returns his wonted care;
Leaves the *untaſted* ſpring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*
If he chance to find
A new recruit, or an *untaſted* ſpring,
He flies his ſtars, and thanks it luxury. *Addiſon.*

UNTA'STING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taſte.

Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A he is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Ecclesiaſticus.*
Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is ſtill the ſame,
Yet ſtill the wretched matter bears the blame. *Dryden.*
On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows,
But ſome *untaught* o'erhear the whiſpering rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

2. Debarred from inſtruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken. *Locke.*

3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTEA'CH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*
Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTE'ACHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

1. Not embarraſſed by temptation.

In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager, or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon.*
Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.

So young, and ſo *untender*?—
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds, which by thee lately
Is left *untendr'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us? *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied.

Plaſhs and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every ſenſe about thee! *Shakſpeare.*

UNTERRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduced, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*
To cure the diſtreſt;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
The theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindneſs

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unpraiſ'd. *Milton.*
Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulneſs.

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The eating away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*
He is kind to the *unthankful* *Luke.*
They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. *2 Eſdras.*
If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor.*
The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs makes us *unthankful* for all that is left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken out of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Locke.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou doſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*, and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakſpeare.*
Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hooker.*
The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners; which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs* to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not diſſolved after froſt.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recall, or diſmiſs a thought.

Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.

Grey-headed infant, and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
The charms reſiſtleſs? that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind.
Creech.

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He ſirſt the ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obſtructed by prickles.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of. adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That ſhall be the day, when'er it lights,
Thy gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet.
Shakſpeare

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRI'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatned*, by any language of mine.
King Charles

UNTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart *unthrifts*. *Shakſpeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide.
Herbert

Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come,
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum. *Dryden*

UNTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In ſuch a night
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice.
Shakſpeare.

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.

The third ſort are the poor by idleneſs or *unthriftineſs*, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, lotterers *Hayward*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftineſs* by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman of whoſe *unthrifty* ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* ſon?
Shakſpeare.

2. Not in a ſtate of improvement.

Our abſence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe to cover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves.
Government of the Tongue.

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife.
Milton

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up *Shakſpeare*

2. To looſen; to make not faſt; to unfaſten.

All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sachariſſa's captive train
Would *untie* her iron chain,
And, thoſe touching beams to ſhun,
To thy gentle ſhadow run. *Waller*

The chain I'll no return *untie*,
And freely thou again ſhalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To looſen from convolution or knot.

The fiery beard, while, on Cocytus' brink,
Her trankes *untied*, ſulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

4. To ſet free from any obſtruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

5. To reſolve; to clear.

They quicken ſloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and hardneſs mollifie.
Denham.

A little more ſtudy will ſolve thoſe difficulties, *untie* the knot and make your doubts vaniſh. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd *Prior.*

2. Not faſtened by any binding, or knot.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your doe *untied*, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Not faſt.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

The ſceptre ſhall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come.
Genеſis

Treaſons are acted
As ſoon as thought, though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky. *Dryden.*

3. To the degree that.

Thou ſhalt puſh Syria *until* they be conſumed.
Chronicles.

UNTI'L. *prep.*

1. To. Uſed of time.

His ſons were princes of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity *Judges.*

2. To. Uſed of objects. Obſolete.

So ſoon as he from far deſcry'd
Thoſe glitt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himſelf full blithe, and haſten'd them *until*. *Spenſer.*

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore.*

Lands lain long *untilled* contract a ſour juice, which cauſes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*

The ſoil *untill'd* a ready harveſt yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.
Pope.

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak.

Where's then the faucy boat,
Whoſe weak *untimber'd* ſides but even now
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toaſt for Neptune? *Shakſpeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.

Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne.
Shakſpeare.

Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate.
Dryden.

Such were the notes thy once lov'd poet ſung,
Till death *untimely* ſtopp'd his tuneful tongue
Oh juſt beheld and loſt! *Pope*

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made,
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenſer.*

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light *Shakſp.*

Butchers and villains!
How ſweet a plant you have *untimely* cropt!
Shakſpeare.

Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done *Shakſpeare*

Why come I to *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not ſtained, not diſcoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary or ſecondary iris. *Boyle*

2. Not infected.

Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the ſame defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodneſs.
Shakſpeare.

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.

Hath he ſo long held out with me *untir'd*,
And ſtops he now for breath? *Shakſpeare.*

See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils. *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* Having no title.

O nation miſerable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody ſceptr'd:
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again?
Shakſpeare.

U'NTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To. See To.

O continue thy loving kindneſs *unto* them!
Pſalms.

It was their part untruly to attribute ſuch great power *unto* falſe gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily ſkill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will.
Spenſer.

The uſe of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the veſſels thereof convey its ſuſtentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left *Brown.*

Me when the cold Digentian ſtream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or aſk?
Let me yet leſs poſſeſs, ſo I may live
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myſelf. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thouſand ſuch as I,
Their grief *untold*, ſhould pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcaſt
With ſullen clouds, ſhould be detac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.

Obſcene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reaſon, ſuch a tale ſhall be left *untold* by me *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was ſlain in that part. *Brown.*

Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unſinged. *Stephens.*

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like perſons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his paſſionate entreaties, ſleep away all concern for him or themſelves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We muſt purſue the ſylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands *Dryden.*

Several very antient trees grow upon the ſpot; from whence they conclude, that theſe particular tracts muſt have lain *untouched* for ſome ages. *Addiſon*

UNTO'WARD. *adj.*

1 Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught.

Have to my window, and if ſhe be froward,
Then hath thou taught Hortenſio to be *untoward.* *Shakſpeare.*

The ladies prove averſe,
And more *untoward* to be woo,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

They were a croſs, odd, *untoward* people *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* uſe of this, and ſuch as he never intended they ſhould. *Woodward*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Vaſt is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd from the things. *Creech*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cuſhion, which, beſides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the beſt advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troubleſome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward,*
Or ſtubborn to be kept, or too hard,
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Awkward; perverſe; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched ſervants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perverſely.

He that provides for this ſhort life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crooſly to the reaſon of things as can be. *Tillotſon*

He explained them very *untowardly.* *Tillotſon.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are ſecret and *untraceable,* by which it diſpoſes of the lives of men. *South*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footſteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auſpicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundleſs in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, French; *intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable; ſtubborn.

The French, ſuppoſing that they had advantage over the Engliſh, began to be ſtiff, and almoſt *untractable*, ſharply preſſing for ſpeedy reſolutions and ſhort meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a ſon thus perverſe, and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyſs. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

The great difference in men's intellectuals ariſes from a defect in the organs of the body particularly adapted to think; or in the dulneſs and *untractableneſs* of thoſe faculties, for want of uſe. *Locke*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave eſtates to their children in land, as not ſo liable to caſualties as money in *untrading* and unſkilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art *Shakſp*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as ſtoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any ſoldier or guide, they were ſoon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more ſweet
Untrain'd in arms, where raſhneſs leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

God not abroad at every queſt and call
Of an *untrained* hope or paſſion.
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the ſovereignty remain ſtill entire and *untranſferrable* in the prince. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held againſt the light they appeared of a tranſparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untranſparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers.

We find no open track or conſtant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oftimes fain to wander in America and *untravelled* parts. *Brown.*

2. Having never ſeen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Engliſhman cannot reliſh all the beauties of Italian pictures; becauſe the poſtures expreſſed in them are often ſuch as are peculiar to that country. *Addiſon.*

To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps.

We will *untread* the ſteps of damned flight,
And, like a baniſhed and retired flood,
Leaving our rankneſs and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds we have o'erlook'd *Shakſpeare*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not repoſited.

Her attendants
Saw her a bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreaſur'd* of their miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of ſo *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard eſſays, and ill ſucceſſes paſt,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger by himſelf *untry'd.* *Milton*

That ſhe no ways nor means may leave *untry'd,*
Thus to her ſiſter ſhe herſelf apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what raſh *untry'd* I ſought,
The pain of abſence from thy ſight. *Milton.*

The happieſt of mankind overlooking thoſe ſolid bleſſings, which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat which they want; ſome *untried* pleaſure, which if they could but taſte, they ſhould then be completely bleſt. *Atterbury.*

Self-preſervation, the long acquaintance of ſoul and body, the *untried* condition of a ſeparation, are ſufficient reaſons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs? *Addiſon.*

3. Not having paſſed trial.

The Father, ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd,*
Againſt what'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garriſons might you
With hazard of this blood, ſubdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not
UNTRO'DDEN. } marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human ſteps *untrod.* *Milton.*

Now while the heav'n, by the ſun's team *untrod,*
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

A land made of ſuch new bays,
And fought in ſuch *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry ſtep? *Addiſon.*

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye,
The playhouſe and the parks unviſited muſt lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt.

Quiet, *untroubled* ſoul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's ſake. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Not agitated; not confuſed; free from paſſion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, he took him to his reſt. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupued in the natural courſe.

Would they think with how ſmall allowance
Untroubled nature doth herſelf ſuffice,
Such ſuperfluities they would deſpiſe. *Spenſer*

4. Tranſparent; clear; not muddied.

The equal diſtribution of the ſpirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever repreſenteth bodies clear and *untroubled.* *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality.

By what conſtruction ſhall any man make thoſe compariſons true, holding that diſtinction *untrue?* *Hooker.*

That a veſſel filled with aſhes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. Falſe; not faithful.

I cannot break ſo ſweet a bond,
Unleſs I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be ſo fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in ſtothful eaſe, and ſoote delights,
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falſely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute ſo great power unto falſe gods. *Hooker.*

On theſe mountains it is generally received that the ark reſted, but *untruly.* *Raleigh*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs.

Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity covered much *untruſtineſs* of heart. *Hayward*

UNTRU'TH. *n. ſ.*

1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falſehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inſpires my youth. *Sandys*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's.
Shakspeare.

4. Falſe aſſertion.
In matter of ſpeculation or practice, no *untruth* can poſſibly avail the patron and defender long; and things moſt truly are likewiſe moſt behovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*
There is little hope for common juſtice in this diſpute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reaſonings in ſo notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not muſical.
My news in dumb ſilence will I bury,
For they are harſh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakſp.*
A lute-ſtring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harſh and *untunable* ſound; which ſtrings we call falſe. *Bacon.*
His harſh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's to join with the muſick of a choir. *Tatler.*

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*
1. To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, *untune* that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows. *Shakſpeare.*
When the laſt and dreadful hour
Has crumbling pageant ſhall devour,
The trumpet ſhall be heard on high,
The dead ſhall live, the living die,
And muſick ſhall *untune* the ſky. *Dryden.*
The captives, as their tyrant ſhall require
That they ſhould breathe the ſong, and touch the lyre,
Shall ſay; can Jacob's ſervile race rejoice,
Untun'd the muſick, and diſus'd the voice? *Prior.*
2. To diſorder.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abuſed nature;
Th' *untun'd* and jarring ſenſes O wind up
Of this child-changed father! *Shakſpeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.
New crimes invented, leſt *unturn'd* no ſtone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden.
So eager hath the inquiſitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair iſſue, that no ſtone hath been left *unturned*, no way whereby theſe things could have been brought forth of the ſea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninſtructed; untaught.
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern *untutor'd* churl, and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art
Shakſpeare.
Thy even thoughts with ſo much plainneſs flow,
Their tenſe *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to ſuch height is all that plainneſs wrought,
We may admire, and letter'd pride be taught.
Prior.

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution.
But ſince the ſiſters did ſo ſoon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll ſtrive to piece the line.
Waller.
2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf.
It turns finely and ſoftly three or four turns, cauſed by the *untwining* of the beard by the monſtre. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the ſweet ſongs of Italy could never *untwine* from the ſkirt of God's word. *Aſcham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.
Untwiſting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſer.*
The intereſt of prince and people is ſo enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwiſted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor.*
Untwiſting all the chains that tie
The hidden ſoul of harmony. *Milton.*
No, I'll *untwiſt* you;
I have occaſion for your ſtay on earth. *Dryden.*
Tarred hempen ropes cut ſmall and *untwiſted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*
Untwiſt a wire, and from her gums
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To looſe.
O time! thou muſt untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *unty*. *Shakſpeare.*
Unlac'd her ſtays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,
And what ſhe has of head-dreſs is aſide. *Young.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a vail. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL., and VEIL.
Troy revis'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*.
Denham.

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Ineſtimable; being above price.
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* bleſſing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*
1. Not prized; neglected.
He may not, as *unvalued* perſons do,
Carve for himſelf; for on his choice depend
The ſafety and the health of the whole ſtate.
Shakſpeare.
2. Ineſtimable; above price.
I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks;
Ineſtimable ſtones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.
Shall I for lucre of the reſt *unvanquiſh'd*,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shakſp.*
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquiſhed*, than by the valour of the victorious.
Hayward.
They riſe *unvanquiſh'd*. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, French.] Not changeable; not mutable.
The two great hinges of morality ſtand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common intereſt, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diverſified.
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep cloſe to truth and inſtruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unſophiſticated arguments, yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on. *Locke.*
They ring round the ſame *unvaried* chimes,
With like returns of ſtill expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not overlaid with varniſh.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.
I will a round, *unvarniſh'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole courſe of love; what drugs, what charms
I us'd to her daughter with. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.
We cannot keep by us any ſtanding, *unvarying* meaſure of duration, which conſiſts in a conſtant flowing ſucceſſion, as we can of certain lengths of extenſion, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]
1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil.
The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerleſs light.
Milton.
To the limpid ſtream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her ſmiling ray. *Pope.*
2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow.
The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles
Shakſpeare.
Now *unveil'd*, the toilet ſtands diſplay'd,
Each ſilver vaſe in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without diſguiſe.
Not knowing what uſe you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that ſome things, which had coſt me pains, ſhould fall into any man's hands that ſcorns to purchaſe knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.
Thus, animals, to ſuccour life, demand;
Nor ſhould the air *unventilated* ſtand;
The moſt deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.
All theſe proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds.
Brown.

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unſkilled.
Not eaſtern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay
As the bright natives of th' unlaboun'd field
Unverſ'd in ſpinning, and in looms unkill'd.
Blackmore.

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undiſturbed.
With a bleſt and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that luſty blood again.
Shakſpeare.
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may be rude,
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.
Herein you war againſt your reputation,
And draw within the compaſs of ſuſpect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakſpeare.*
He, with ſingular conſtancy, preſerved his duty and fidelity to his majeſty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*
Has ſtrength diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks unſhorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.
If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight ſhall be any further afflicted, we two will be the meaſters. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not reſorted to.
In ſome wild zone
Dwell, not *unviſited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton.*
The playhouſe and the park *unviſited* muſt lie.
Dryden.

UNVI'FORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.
Such an *ununiform* piety is as many to exactly apportioned to Satan's intereſt, that he has no cauſe to with the change of his nature. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.
Nor this *unvoyageable* gulph obſcure,
Detain from following thy illuſtrious track.
Milton.

UNVU'RT'D. *adj.* Not inverted, not preſſed.
The time was once, when thou *unvow'd* wouldſt vow,
That never words were muſick to thine ear,
Unleſs I ſpake. *Shakſpeare.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*
1. Not put to uſe; unemployed.
She whoſe huſband about that time died, forgetting the abbot Plangus, or, at leaſt, not hoping of him to attain ſo aſpiring a purpoſe, left no art *unuſed*, which might keep the line from breaking, wherein the ſun was already to ſet. *Sidney.*
Time that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon,
To roſt in *unus'd*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not accuſtomed.
He, *unus'd* to ſuch entertainment, did ſhortly and plainly anſwer what he was. *Sidney.*
One, whoſe eyes,
Albeit *unuſed* to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakſpeare.*
What art thou?
Not from above; no, thy wan looks betray
Dimmiſh'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

I was perfuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unufeful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unufeful* for flying. *More.*

As when the building gains a furer ftay,
We take the *unufeful* fcaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unufeful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unufual* and ftrange courfe they went on, till God, in whofe heavieft worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your induftrious art
Can make *unufual* words eafy and plain. *Rofcommon.*

A fprightly red vermilions all her face,
And her eyes languifh with *unufual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words fhall appear new, yet not *unufual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unufual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. f.* Uncommonnefs; infrequency.

It is the *unufualnefs* of the time, not the appearance, that furprifes Memnons. *Broome.*

UNU'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *unufual*.] Not in the ufual manner.

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpreffible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the fpirit of prayer
Infpir'd, and wing'd for heaven with fpeedier flight
Than loudeft oratory. *Milton.*

What thinks he of the happinefs of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable joy*? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my foul
To think of your *unutterable* forrows,
When you fhall find Hippolitus was guiltlefs. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of foldiers inform
Thy thoughts with noblenefs, that thou may'ft prove
To fhame *unvulnerable*, and ftick i'th' wars
Like a great fea mark, ftanding every flaw! *Shakfpeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roufed from fleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With treffes difcompos'd. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no ftrength. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too falfe and ftrong for earthly fkill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenfer.*

The deity
Hath given fo many other fighs and cares
To my attendant ftate, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to fee her little fon,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his fports and cruel paftime done. *Fairfax.*

Still we fail, while profperous blows the wind,
Till on fome fecret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelefly; heedlefly.

The beft part of my powers
Were in the wafhes all *unwarily*
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakfpeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myfelf for the prefent publifhing it, I fhould have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby.*

UNW

By fuch principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* fubmit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; carelefnefs.

The fame temper which inclines us to a defire of fame, naturally betrays us into fuch flips and *unwarineffes*, as are not incident to men of a contrary difpofition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not ufed to war; not military.

He fafely might old troops to battle lead
Againft th' *unwarlike* Perfian, and the Mede;
Whofe hafty flight did from a bloodlefs field,
More fpoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, fecure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outfide. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That flily fpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts difclofe! *Phil.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defenfible, not to be juftified; not allowed.

At very diftant removes an extemporary intercourfe is feafible, and may be compaffed without *unwarrantable* correfpondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a falfe information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reafon make the guilt of one fin the excufe of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not juftifiably; not defenfibly.

A true and humble fenfe of your own unworthinefs, will not fuffer you to rife up to that confidence, which fome men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not afcertained; uncertain.

The fubjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the feas, without their own confent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conqueft, but to refift an invading enemy, the fubject muft be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hafty; precipitate.

Nor think me fo *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the fnare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*

So fpake the falfe archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breaft. *Milton.*

Turning fhort he ftruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propofitions about religion are infinuated into the *unwary* as well as unbiaffed underftandings of children, and riveted there by long cuftom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obfolete.

All in the open hall amazed ftood,
At fuddennefs of that *unwary* fight,
And wonder'd at his breathlefs hafty mood. *Spenfer.*

UNWA'SHED. } *adj.* Not wafhed; not
UNWA'SHEN. } cleanfed by wafhing.

Another lean *unwafh'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakfpeare.*

To eat with *unwafhen* hands defileth not a man. *Matthew.*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwafhed* facrifice; and if repentance ufher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is fhorn, if fweat remains
Unwafh'd, it foaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not confumed; not diminifhed.

UNW

Why have thofe rocks fo long *unwafted* ftood,
Since, lavifh of their ftock, they through the flood
Have, ages paft, their melting cryftal fpread,
And with their fpoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing lefs; not decaying.

Pureft love's *unwafting* treafure;
Conftant faith, fair hope, long leifure;
Sacred Hymen! thefe are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not ufed to travel; not feafoned in the road.

Beafts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's ufe, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reafon of the extuction of fome air out of the glafs, the elaftical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparifon of the *unweakened* preffure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnifhed with offenfive arms.

As the beafts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily inftruments of much advantage againft *unweaponed* men; fo hath reafon taught man to ftrengthen his hand with fuch offenfive arms, as no creature elfe can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired, indefatigable.

Defire to refemble him in goodnefs, maketh them *unweariable*. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Defifting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*

Their bloody tafk *unwearied*, ftill they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unwearied* fire purfues the tuneful train. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be fpent; not finking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in frefh attire,
Through the wide compafs of the airy coaft,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenfer.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
Firft loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue, through th' etherial fky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* doft thou fly. *Tick.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the fervice of God recommended the gofpel to the world. *Roge*

The righteous fhall certainly be faved, but the the chriftian character of a righteous man implies conftant, *unwearied* perfeverance in many painful inftances of duty. *Rogers.*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refrefh after wearinefs.

It *unwearies* and refrefhes more than any thing after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This fervitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakfpeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be clove

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy fharp and fulph'rous bolt
Split'ft the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the foft myrtle. *Shakfpeare.*

UNWEE'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from wee

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to feed; things rank, and grofs in nature,
Poffefs it merely. *Shakfpeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. N *unwept*.

He muft not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of fome melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her feeming dead he found with feigned fe
As all *unweeting* of that well fhe knew;
And pain'd himfelf with bufy care to rear
Her out of carelefs fwoon. *Spenfer.*

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the most high. *Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the veſſels *unweighed*, becauſe they were exceeding many. *1 Kings.*

2. Not conſiderate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemiſh drunkard pickt out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner aſſay me? why, he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakſpeare.*

Daughter, what words have paſs'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjuſtly by my doom oppreſt,
Of human race the wiſeſt and the beſt. *Pope*

UNWE'IGHING. *adj.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs.

Wiſe? why, no queſtion but he was—a very ſuperficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakſpeare.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, diſpleas'd,
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a loſing office, yet he that ſhews
Your danger firſt, and then your way to ſafety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham.*

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dry.*

From the very firſt inſtances of perception, ſome things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; ſome things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such haſty nights as theſe, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolorous likewiſe be *unwept*. *Shakſp.*

We, but the ſlaves that mount you to the throne:
A baſe, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the ſun'ral flame,
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moiſt.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet ſince I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears ſhall ſet thee firſt afloat within thy tomb
Dryden

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,
That haſt within thee undivulged crimes
Unchaſtiſed of juſtice. *Shakſpeare*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the ſenſe to cry. *Pope*

UNWHO'LESOME. *adj.*

1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health.

The diſcovery of the diſpoſition of the air is good for the prognoſticks of wholeſome and *unwholeſome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a priſoner chain'd ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I find amends,
In breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire.
Milton.

How can any one be aſſured, that his meat and drink are not poiſoned, and made *unwholeſome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in ſummer; for the country towns are ſo infeſted with *unwholeſome* vapours, that they dare not truſt themſelves in them while the heats laſt. *Addiſon.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diſeaſes from an *unwholeſome* nurſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll uſe this *unwholeſome* humidity; this groſs, watry pumpion; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWIELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow firſt in ooze;
Then in the ſhady covert ſeek repoſe. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumberſome *unwieldineſs*,
And burdenous corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worſt endures, diſcretion! *Donne*

The ſuppoſed *unwieldineſs* of its maſſy bulk grounded upon our experience of the magnitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere impoſture of our ſenſes. *Glanville*

UNWI'ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world *Clarendon*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton*

Unwieldy ſums of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marſhall'd figures can account. *Dryden*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding hamlets from the plated ſcales,
That, firmly join'd, preſerv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crufted all around. *Addiſon*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it ſhall always condemn itſelf. *Hooker*

If thou doſt find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakſpeare.*

If the ſun riſe *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and ſpots upon his face,
Suſpect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide,
Unwilling to reſign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This faying counſel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with goodwill; not without loathneſs.

The whining ſchool-boy, with his ſatchel,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakſpeare.*

A feaſt the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this reſt
Their ſuperſtition yields *Milton*

Still diſmay'd
By fears or ſhame, *unwillingly* they ſtay'd. *Denham*

Theſe men were once the prince's friends, and then *Unwillingly* the y made him great: but now,
Being his friends, ſhall willingly undo him
Denham

The dire contagion ſpreads ſo faſt,
That, where it ſeizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore muſt *unwillingly* lay waſte
That country, which would elſe the foe maintain.
Dryden

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination.

Obedience, with profeſſed *unwillingneſs* to obey, is no better than manifeſt diſobedience *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her perſuaſions? Even the ſame cauſe that hath moved men ſince, an *unwillingneſs* to grieve her, and make her ſad, leſt ſhe ſhould pine, and be overcome with ſorrow. *Raleigh.*

I ſee with what *unwillingneſs*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Diſcern your love, and therefore muſt obey you.
Denham.

There is in moſt people a reluctance and *unwillingneſs* to be forgotten. We obſerve, even among the vulgar, how ſtrict they are to have an inſcription over their grave *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.*

1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine.

All his ſubjects having by ſome years learned ſo to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it ſhould have needed a ſtronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* ſo deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians are decent
You boldly ſhew that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which ſhould you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you *Dryden.*

2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

Deſiring to ſerve God as they ought, but being not ſo skilful as in every point to *unwind* themſelves where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter invectives againſt that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me *Shakſpeare.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean ſcalding water, and they will eaſily *unwind*. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWI'SE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wiſdom.

O good, but moſt *unwiſe* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckleſs ſenators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuſe an officer? *Shakſp.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwiſe* delay. *Shakſp.*

He who of thoſe delights can judge, and ſpare
To interpoſe them oft, is not *unwiſe*. *Milton.*

This the Greeks ſay, this the barbarians; the wiſe and the *unwiſe*. *Tillotſon.*

When kings grow ſtubborn, ſtothful, or *unwiſe*,
Each private man for publick good ſhould riſe.
Dryden.

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a ſtate, nothing is more dangerous or *unwiſe*, than to give way to the firſt ſteps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely.

Lady Zelmane, like ſome, *unwiſely* liberal, that more delight to give preſents than pay debts, choſe rather to beſtow her love upon me, than to recompenſe him. *Sidney.*

Unwiſely we the wiſer Eaſt
Pity, ſuppoſing them oppreſs'd
With tyrant's force *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——
——Why now thou haſt *unwiſh'd* five thouſand men;
Which likes me better than to wiſh us one. *Shakſp.*

To deem there were no God, were plainly to *unwiſh* their own being, which muſt be annihilated in the ſubtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſiſtentially ſupporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unexpreſſing Philoclea, but that her *unwiſhed* preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwiſhed* yoke
My ſoul conſents not to give ſov'reignty.
Shakſpeare.

While heaping *unwiſh'd* wealth I diſtant roam,
The beſt of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitreſs wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known.
Spenſer.

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and fighting one at other's breasts
Shakspeare

UNWITHDRAWING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?
Milton.

UNWITHSTOOD. *adj.* Not opposed.

Crefly plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Sabres vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight. *Philips*

UNWITNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*. *Hooker.*

UNWITTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* necessary to their determinations. *Sidney*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world which can do no other wise than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they took for. *Bentley.*

UNWONTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Spenser.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech, this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakspeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal finding, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *May*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire. *Milton*

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this busy world upon gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke*

UNWORSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme. *Milton*

UNWORTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed. *Shakspeare.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakspeare.*

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWORTHINESS. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness*: since the weakest salt is not easilier driven away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists.
Shakspeare.

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But since you 're here, my jealousy grows less.
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake.*

UNWORTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knolles*

2. Wanting merit.

Disgrace being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask
Shakspeare

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving *Shakspeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?
Whitgift.

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.
Dryden.

UNWOUND. pret. and part. pass. of *unwind*. Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes *unwound* are more lasting. *Mortimer.*

UNWOUNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRAP. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To UNWREATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRITING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRITTEN. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank, making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

UNWROUGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*,
Fairfax

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command,
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand.
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.
Dryden

UNWRUNG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not, let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*.
Shakspeare

UNYIELDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their courses
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret? *Shakspeare*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chase,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness *Shakspeare*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Laity her motion seem'd, serene her air,
Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary, a lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, such that they stand in awe of conjurations, which is surely nothing, not only in the dictionary of names, but in the subtler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton*

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand cupids dwell. *Dryden*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*,
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging *Prior*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a less ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker*

They join'd their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Voca'lity. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

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They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

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What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of meer wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

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But leſt you ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an aſſignation. *Swift.*

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The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation*, or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuthnot.*

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It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the fame of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to reach a man's fainſhip from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

We may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And baniſh thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue.*
Roſcommon.

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addiſon.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſuffocate them, and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue.* *Baker.*

Voice. *n. ſ.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I aſſay to ſee
The works of men, or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice.* *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of ſeveral men; for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices* *Bacon.*

3. Any ſound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

Are you all reſolv'd to give your *voices?*
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakſpeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few, for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity. *Knolles*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expreſſion.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To **Voice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shakſpeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many fought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obſolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul.
Shakſpeare

To **Voice.** *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with clamis. *Bacon*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

Voi'ced. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

That's Erythea,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling ſoul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Den*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis.*

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Ceſar as he comes along. *Shakſp.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker*

My word ſhall not return *void*, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe *Iſaiah.*

This cuſtom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Sayl.*

3. Unſupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void* *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty.

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain *Swift.*

5. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope.*

With what power
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void?* *Thomſon.*

To **Void.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakſpeare.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *vouded*, this aſſaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The aſcending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them, and the cat burneth what the *voideth.* *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the tun had *vouded* one *Hudibras.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *vouded* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidnies, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *vouding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money ſo borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To **Void.** *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the uſe of emulſions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *vouded* more eaſily. *Wiſeman*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *vuiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakſpeare.*

Vo'idable. *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

If a metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceſes, grants letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not void, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

Vo'idance. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

Vo'ider. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones.
Cleaveland.

Vo'idness. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*]

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwatted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts
Shakspeare

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?
Milton.

UNWITHSTOOD. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cruelly plains,
And Avernus, deep tinged with blood, confesses
What the Sclaves vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight. *Philips*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Left their zeal to the cause should any way be *unattested*. *Hooker.*

UNWITTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unwetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessary to their determinations. *Sidney*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world which can do no otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure, besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquility they seek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Spenser.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech, this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakspeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *May*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain, and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire. *Milton*

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than painters, do not only keep to much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke*

UNWORSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipped, unobey'd, the throne supreme.
Milton

UNWORTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed. *Shakspeare.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And to *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakspeare.*

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Broome*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A maid fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness*; since the weakest mist is not easilier driven away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing feeds us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists.
Shakspeare.

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But since you 're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake.*

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the choicest articles of our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakspeare

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving *Shakspeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?
Whitgift

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.
Dryden.

UNWO'UND. pret. and part. pass. of *unwind*. Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes *unwound* are more lasting. *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*
Fairfax

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command,
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.
Dryden

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not, let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*
Shakspeare

UNYIE'LDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regreet? *Shakspeare*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness *Shakspeare*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air,
Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom. *Prior*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which is only nothing, not only in the dictionary of men, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs,
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise.
Milton.

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with vocal reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*,
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a lewful ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker*

They join'd their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughneſs, the other of ſmoothneſs and freeneſs of *vocality*, are not eaſy in tract of vocal ſpeech to be pronounced fluently. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulſe to breath alone, another thing to vocalize that breath, *i. e.* in its paſſage through the larynx to give it the ſound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to expreſs their deſires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to uſe their natural vocal ſigns; yet the forming of languages into this or that faſhion, is a buſineſs of inſtitution. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apoſtles, teach, enforce the utter diſability of any other men's *vocation* thought requiſite in this church for the ſaving of ſouls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of meer wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his ſervice greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the ſight of his prince, and yet practiſe his own choſen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a viſion full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe *vocation*. *Shakſpeare.*

God has furniſhed men with faculties ſufficient to direct them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leiſure. *Locke.*

4. It is uſed ironically in contempt.

But leſt you ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an aſſignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*vocatif*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

OCIFERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vociſero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation*, or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuthnot.*

OCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noiſy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds roſe to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a reſolution to hiſs, and confeſſed they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

OGUE. *n. ſ.* [*vogue*, French; from *vogue*, to float, or fly at large.] Faſhion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to teach a man's fami'ſhip from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Ule may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And banith thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue*. *Roſcommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addiſon.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker.*

VOICE. *n. ſ.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I aſſay to ſee
The works of men, or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman*

2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of ſeveral men; for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices*. *Bacon.*

3. Any ſound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

Are you all reſolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakſpeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few, for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expreſſion.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church.
Fell.

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shakſpeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many fought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obſolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul.
Shakſpeare.

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with clamus. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

VOI'CED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

That's Erythræa,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling ſoul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her!
Dry

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis.*

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæſar as he comes along. *Shakſp.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word ſhall not return *void*, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe *Isaiah.*

This cuſtom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Swift.*

3. Unſupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, impoſtumed much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty.

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears!
Dryden.

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain *Swift.*

5. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope*

With what power
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomſon.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakſpeare.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, thruſt Alaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The aſcending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them, and the cat burieth what ſhe *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the ſun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidnies, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money to borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the uſe of emollions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more eaſily. *Wiſeman.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth?
Shakſpeare.

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such a may be annulled.

If a metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona in tabula* in divers counties, grants, letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not void, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

VO'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

VO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *void*.] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pack their bones.
Cleaveland.

VO'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptineſs; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of ſubſtantiality.

It thereby you underſtand their nakedneſs and vanity of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itſelf diſtinguiſhed by days. *Hakewill.*

VOITURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Carriage, tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe.

They ought to uſe exerciſe by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, French.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The *volant* or flying automata, are ſuch mechanical contrivances as have a ſelf motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſued tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind Britiſh bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverſe loquacious ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of ſummer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings, becauſe there is not ſufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray.*

2. [*volatile*, French.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton.*

When arſenick with ſoap gives a regulus, and with mercury ſublimate a *volatile* fuſible ſalt, like butter of antimony; doth not this ſhew that arſenick, which is a ſubſtance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, ſtrongly cohering by a mutual attraction; ſo that the *volatile* will not aſcend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of ſpirit; airy.

Active ſpirits, who are ever ſkimming over the ſurface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, juſt the reverſe of Mr Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. ſ.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the ſun, maintains fires, and ſerves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*volatilité*, Fr.
VOLATI'LITY. } from *volatile*.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly obſerve the colour, fragility, or pliantneſs, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility* the utmoſt degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat cauſeth the ſpirits to ſearch ſome iſſue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal ſpirits cannot, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *volatileneſs*, be diſcovered to the ſenſe. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much leſs, leſt they loſe their opacity. *Newton.*

By the ſpirit of a plant we underſtand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reaſon of its extreme *volatility*, exhales ſpontaneouſly, in which the odour or ſmell conſiſts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airineſs; livelineſs.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.

Chymiſts have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the ſalt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To **VO'LATILIZE.** *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between thoſe of water and oily ſubſtances, and accordingly ſeems to be compoſed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of ſome ſaline ſpirits with which it is impregnated, diſſolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

Spirituous liquors are ſo far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perſpirable the animal fluids, that they rather condenſe them. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLCA'NO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an iſland, and many *volcanoes* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvil's ſweat,
From the *volcano* groſs eruptions riſe,
And curling ſheets of ſmoke obſcure the ſkies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cauſe earthquakes, and cauſe furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley.*

Why want we then encomiums on the ſtorm,
Or famine, or *volcanos*? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can ſlay,
And ſpread their ample deſerts in a day. *Young.*

VOLE. *n. ſ.* [*vole*, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Paſt ſix, and not a living ſoul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [*volerie*, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his firſt appearance, is ſure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*, amongſt which, there will not be wanting ſome birds of prey, that will preſently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almoſt erect, advancing the head and breaſt in their progreſſion, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

To ſay that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, becauſe we do not underſtand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to ſay, that we cannot tell whether we ſee or hear, becauſe we do not underſtand the manner of ſenſation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a deſirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South.*

Volition is the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*, making the man not only more knowing, but more wiſe and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of ſhot.

From the wood a *volley* of ſhot flew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly ſhot off. *Shakſpeare.*

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks;
It ſtill looks home, and ſhort excurſions makes;
But rattling nonſenſe in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To **VO'LLEY.** *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can *volley*. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley*.] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley.

I ſtood
Thy fierceſt, when in battle to thy aid
The blazing *volley'd* thunder made all ſpeed. *Milton.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, diſſever'd, ſcud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. ſ.* [*volte*, French.]

Volt ſignifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center; ſo that theſe two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet ſmaller, the ſhoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*volubilité*, French, *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptneſs to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundneſs. *Watts.*

Then celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakſpeare.*

He expreſſed himſelf with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French aſſurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addiſon.*

She ran over the catalogue of diverſions with ſuch a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a ſlave the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the puniſhment of oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do neceſſarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceleſs creature in its firſt motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuſcles may produce ſtability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence thoſe *voluble* particles, which, whilſt they continued, did by their ſhape unfit for coheſion, or by their motion, oppoſe coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This lets *voluble* earth,
By ſhorter flight to th' eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble* and bold; now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven arborets. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it ſo wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addiſon.*

Theſe, with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watts.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the ſpeech, or the ſpeaker.

Caſſio, a knave very *voluble*, no further conſcionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming, for the better compaſſing of his looſe affection. *Shakſpeare.*

If *voluble* and ſharp diſcourſe be marr'd,
Unkindneſs blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'LUME. *n. ſ.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the *volume* of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange. *Shakſpeare.*

Unoppos'd they either loſe their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And ſilently to his revenge he ſails:
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in ſilver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the inſinuations of theſe cryſtals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watry particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themſelves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*volume*, French.] A book; ſo called, becauſe books were anciently rolled upon a ſtaff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leiſure, ſo long leaves here to repeat. *Spenſer.*

Calmly, I do beſeech you.——
Aye, as an hoſtler, that for the pooreſt piece
Will bear the name by th' *volume*. *Shakſpeare.*

The moſt ſagacious man is not able to find out any fault or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I ſhall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men miſlead themſelves. This would make a volume. *Locke.*

If one ſhort *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wiſe,
How would it be eſteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Conſiſting of many complications.

The ſerpent roll'd *voluminous* and vaſt. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars
Voluminous, or ſingle characters
In their conjunction met, give me to ſpell. *Milton.*

There is pleaſure in doing ſomething new, though never ſo little, without peſtering the world with voluminous tranſcriptions. *Granvil.*

The moſt ſevere reader makes allowances for many reſts and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffuſive.

He did not bear contradiction without much paſſion, and was too *voluminous* in diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books.

The controverſies are hotly managed by the divided ſchools, and *voluminouſly* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, French; from *voluntary*.] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will ſeek inſtruction at our hands, it remaineth that unleſs we will ſuffer them to periſh, ſalvation itſelf muſt ſeek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own deſtruction, is againſt God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulſion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a neceſſary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending before hand, and decreeing with himſelf, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my deſtiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chuſing. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingneſs.

Her virtue was no more; her guard away,
She fell to luſt a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3. Done by deſign; purpoſed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another paſſing by, here is indeed man-ſlaughter, but no voluntary murther. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulſion.

Every forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, conſequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is baniſhed; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themſelves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakſpeare.*

They muſt have recourſe to abſtinence, which is but *voluntary* faſting, and to exerciſe, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed.*

5. Acting of his own accord; ſpontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly ſettled, did never uſe to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All the unſettled humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſid'rate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakſpeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogeter by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies.*

Aids came in partly upon miſſives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of muſick played at will, without any ſettled rule.

Whiſtling winds like organs play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours riſe,
To be her morning ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the firſt leſſon, we are prepared for admiſſion of thoſe divine truths, which we are ſhortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *n. ſ.* [*volontaire*, French.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapſe, being the principals in the diſpute, I ſatisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themſelves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Aſia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a ſoldier. A cant word.

Leave off theſe wagers, for in conſcience ſpeaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants loſe, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* underſtand, in all the liberties of a looſe and a lewd converſation, that he runs the riſk of body and ſoul? *L'Eſtrange.*

The parable was intended againſt the *voluptuaries*, men who lived like heathens, diſſolutely, without regarding any of the reſtraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuoſus*, Lat. *voluptueux*, French.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious.

He then deceives, deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenſer.*

If a new ſect have not two properties, it will not ſpread. The one is, the ſupplanting, or the oppoſing of authority eſtabliſhed; the other is, the giving licence to pleaſures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me ſoon
To that new world of light and bliſs, among
The gods, who live at eaſe, where I ſhall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,
Soften'd with pleaſure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheiſm ſubſiſts only in our ſpeculation, whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few ſenſual and *voluptuous* perſons may for a ſeaſon eclipſe this native light of the ſoul, but can never wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriouſly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

Had I a dozen ſons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuouſly* ſurfeit out of action. *Shakſpeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be ſo worldly or *voluptuouſly* diſpoſed, as never to ſuffer me to think of them, but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriouſneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuouſneſs*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakſpeare.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuouſneſs*,
Full ſurfeits, and the dryneſs of his bones,
Call on him for 't. *Shakſpeare.*

Here, where ſtill ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuouſneſs*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

Theſe ſons of Epicurus, for *voluptuouſneſs* and irreligion, muſt paſs for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unleſs
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuouſneſs*. *Dryden.*

VOLUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VO'LUTE. *n. ſ.* [*volute*, French.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, which is ſuppoſed to repreſent the bark of trees twiſted and turned into ſpiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dreſs of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, thoſe that appear above the ſtems in the Corinthian order, are ſixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Compoſite. Theſe *volutes* are more eſpecially remarkable in the Ionick capital, repreſenting a pillow or cuſhion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that ancient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is ſaid there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compaſs are ſtill to be ſeen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addiſon.*

VO'MICA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An encyſted tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the ſame ſymptoms as an empyema, becauſe the *vomica* communicating with the veſſels of the lungs, muſt neceſſarily void ſome of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. ſ.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or ſnakewood of the ſhops. It is flat, compreſſed, and round, of the breadth of a ſhilling, and about the thickneſs of a crown piece. It is certain poiſon to quadrupeds and birds, and taken internally, in ſmall doſes, it diſturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulſions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

The dog, when he is ſick at the ſtomach, knows his cure, falls to his graſs, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the ſtomach: often with *up* or *out*.

As though ſome world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's ſtore too prodigally fed,
And fainting therewith, her ſurcreaſe *vomited*. *Drayton.*

The fiſh *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah.*

Vomiting is of uſe, when the ſordes of the ſtomach requires it. *Wiſeman.*

Weak ſtomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantity, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach.

He ſtood caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his glutting entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

6 D 2

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances: if there be any symptoms of an inflammation on the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. f.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurious dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of antimony, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates of virtue or weight *Brown.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, foul, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey.*

VORACIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*voracité*, Fr.
VORA'CITY. } *voracitas*, Lat. from *voracious*.] Greedinefs; ravine; ravenoufnefs.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young *Derham.*

VORTEX. *n. f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the fun and fixed ftars, yet thefe, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and ftiffness communicate their motion to one another. *Newton.*

Nothing elfe could impel it, unlefs the ethereal matter be fuppofed to be carried about the fun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the reft of the planets. *Bentley.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaft involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and ftruggling lefs and lefs,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confefs. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round veffels be fill'd, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be ftirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lofe its motion quickly; the oil, being lefs tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being ftill lefs tenacious, will keep it longeft, but yet will lofe it in a fhort time *Newton.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion, thofe common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley.*

VO'TARIST. *n. f.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any perfon or thing; one given up by a vow to any fervice or worfhip; votary.

I with a more ftrict reftraint
Upon the fitterhood, the *votarifts* of St. Clare
Shakspeare.

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarift*. *Shakspeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a fad *votarift* in palmer's weed,
Rofe from the hindmoft wheels of Phœbus' wain.
Milton.

VO'TARY. *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular fervice, worfhip, ftudy, or ftate of life.

Wherefore waft I time to counfel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond defire. *Shakspeare.*
Thou, fmit god of fleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow fhall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee
Mytelf a nothing facrifice. *Crashaw.*

'Twas the coldnefs of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By the fe means, men worfhip the idols which have been fet up in their minds, and ftamping the characters of divinity upon abfurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkeys. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happinefs has his fervants and *votaries* among thofe who are called by the name of the fon of God *Rogers.*

How can heav'nly wifdom prove
An inftrument to earth'ly love?
Know'ft thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of fenfe? *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Confequent to a vow.

Superftition is now fo well advanced, that men of the firft blood are as firm as butchers by occupation, and *votary* refolution is made equipollent to cuftom, even in matter of blood *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *n. f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worfhip or ftate.

The imperial *votarefs* paffed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*
His mother was a *votarefs* of my order;
And, in the fpiced Indian air by night,
Full often fhe hath goffip'd by my fide. *Shakspeare.*
No votary this *votarefs* needs,
Her very fyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*
Thy *votarefs* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and fylvan game.
Dryden.

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
Hits fifter fends, her *votarefs* from above *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. f.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins inftruction with delight,
Profits with pleafure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscom.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the fuppofed honefty or learning of thofe of the fame profeffion? as if truth were to be eftablifhed by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination arifes from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the aflembly, becaufe they ought to be fwayed by the fuperiour weight of reafon. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To chooſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your maſter, but you are alſo a favourite, the favourite of the time, and to are in his bofom alſo, the world hath alſo *voted* you, and doth fo eſteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thouſand pounds, by way of recompence for their late wages. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. f.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been univerſally ſeduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenneſs, malice, and blunder. *Swift.*

He hates an action baſe,
Can ſometimes drop a *voter*'s claim,
And give up party to his fame *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Iſis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the ſite pourtray'd, *Dryden.*
Venus' like my votive glaſs;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I ſhall be,
Venus! let me never ſee. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt.

The ſun and day are witneſſes for me;
Let him who fights unſeen relate his own,
And vouch the ſilent ſtars and conſcious moon.
Dryden.

2. To atteſt; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakſpeare.*

The conſiſtency of the diſcourſe, and the pertinency of it to the deſign he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apoſtle *Locke.*

They made him aſſumed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover ſhall *vouch* for the truth of what ſhe hath to ſolemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant, atteſtation.

What praiſe couldſt thou beſtow on a deſerving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did juſtly put on the *vouch* of very malice itſelf? *Shakſpeare.*

VO'UCHER. *n. f.* [from *vouch*.]

1. One who gives witneſs to any thing.

All the great writers of that age ſtand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or abſurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, ſince the *vouchers* themſelves will be ſo ſoon loſt. *Pope.*

2. Teſtimony.

Better to ſtarve,
Than crave the hire which firſt we do deſerve
Why in this wolviſh gown ſhould I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needleſs *voucher*? *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtump is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of ſuch denomination is of ſuch a weight, and of ſuch a fineneſs, i. e. has ſo much ſilver in it *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *fafe*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condeſcend to grant.

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, the marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to like their company, and laſtly to *vouchſafe* converſe *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchſafe* your worſhip a word or two —
—Two thouſand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchſafe thee hearing. *Shakſpeare.*

But if the ſenſe of touch ſeem ſuch delight
Beyond all other, think the ſame *vouchſafed*
To cattle and each beaſt. *Milton.*

It is not ſaid by the apoſtle, that God *vouchſafed* to the heathens the means of ſalvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will ſave ſome of thoſe, to whom the ſound of the goſpel never reached *South.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

Do I not ſee *Lelaps*, who does not think a thought which is not firſt weighed by wiſdom and virtue? do not the *vouchſafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchſafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes to give me leave
By circumſtance but to acquit myſelf *Shakſpeare.*

Vouchſafe, illuſtrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old.
Dryden.

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. f.* [from *vouchſafe*] Grant; condeſcenſion.

The minute ſuperiority of God's nature, places a vaſt diſparity between his greateſt communications and *vouchſafements*, and his boundleſs, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections *Hooker.*

VOW. *n. f.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promiſe made to a divine power;

an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish vows;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakspeare.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other law shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be,
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd
By my own present mind.
Who by resolves or vows engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloister so
All that he does receive does always owe;
And still, as time comes in, it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She vows for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shaksp.*

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*,
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To Vow. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Psalms.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To Vow. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone, but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

Vowed. *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

Vowel. *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*, which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*; as, bl, st; and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Broome.*

Vowfe'llow. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakspeare.*

VO'YAGE. *n. s.* [*voyage*, French.]

1. A travel by sea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser.*

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him, and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To Vo'yage. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

To Vo'yage. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

Vo'yager. *n. s.* [*voyageur*, French, from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain,
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

Up. *adv.* [up Sax. *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things; now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

Hither his course he bends, but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in a state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she? *Shakspeare.*

His chamber being commonly stived with friends, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night:
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakspeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges.*

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were *up* themselves kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard,
Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd, *up*, vanity!
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence! *Shakspeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumour flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By dawn's first breake. *Chapman.*

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well appointed powers. *Shakspeare.*

Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast fir'd me, my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grass and pease, as we see, like floods, is raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Psalms.*

15. Up *and down*. Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

16. Up *and down*. Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker.*

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters. *Shakspeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again;
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and I death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

17. Up *to*. To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set up to the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

18. Up *to*. Adequately to.

The wiser men of this country have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rules by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *[illegible]*

We must not only mortify all those passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers.*

19. Up *with*. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

20. It is added to verbs implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison.*

Up. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day,
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore:
Up, grisly ghosts, and up, my rueful rime,
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*

Put *up*, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton.*
Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To **Upbe'ar.** *v.a.* pret. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.

Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

3. To support from falling.

Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep, which two *upbear*,
Like mighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenser.*

To **Upbra'id.** *v.a.* [upᵹebꞃaðan, upᵹeꞃpeðan, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in *Milton*, and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.

The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*

It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain *of* it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shakspeare.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that, because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade,
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it both *upbraideth unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them those small remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakspeare.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakspeare.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James.*

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given, *upbraid* not. *Ecclus.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son! and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Addison.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Spenser.*

Upbra'ider. *n.s.* [from *upbraid*.] One that reproaches.

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name. *Ben Jonson.*

To **Upbra'y.** *v.a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

Upbro'ught. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

Upca'st. [Participle from *To cast up*. The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upward.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Saturn here, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

Upca'st. *n.s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.

Was there ever man had such luck? when I kissed the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakesp.*

To **Upga'ther.** *v.a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train
By his there being might not be bewray'd,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Uphe'ld. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

Uphi'll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace. *Young.*

To **Uphoa'rd.** *v.a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*

If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*

To **Upho'ld.** *v.a.* preter. *upheld*; part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans, and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English law, and allowing, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies.*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagination. *Dryden.*

3. To keep from declension.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great principles, by which his own authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold themselves*. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakesp.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchodnosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith.*

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

Upho'lder. *n.s.* [from *uphold*.]

1. A supporter.

Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

Upho'lsterer. *n.s.* [a corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *n.s.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew.*

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in *Chapman*; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That laws divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

UPLA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman.*

To **UPLA'Y.** *v.a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard, to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent day. *Donne.*

To **UPLI'FT.** *v.a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakspeare.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on*.]

1. Not under: noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Bible.*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakspeare.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shak.*

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be awed from doing it by a law, that is always to be a sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded against him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettlewell.*

5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shakspeare.*

6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.

If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is the sin of the managers: it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumstances and manner of doing. *Kettlewell.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers, in some *upon* discontent, in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity and desire of change, and in some few *upon* conscience and belief, but in most *upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, *upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint and transient gratifications. *South.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare stock of its original depravation, does not naturally proceed so far. *South.*

When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents, the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his possessions. *Spectator.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for his skill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, *upon* casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs immediately after similies to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients are left branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakspeare.*

Yet when we can entreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking,
I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia was looked *upon* as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare.*

God commends us, by our dependance *upon* his truth, and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to: noting situation.

The enemy had lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and the other two from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*

17. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

18. On occasion of.

The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced. *Clarendon.*

19. Noting assumption: as, he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.

Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own. *Kettlewell.*

20. Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.

In the twelfth month, *on* the thirteenth day. *Esther.*

21. Noting security.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

22. Noting attack.

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Sampson. *Judges.*

23. On pain of.

To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she could but send a word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*

24. At the time of, on occasion of.

Imperfect accounts of the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge *upon* them. *Swift.*

25. By influence from.
Will not it, all discourses of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose *Locke.*

26. Noting attention.
He patiently left the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion *Locke.*

27. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot *Dryden.*

28. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakspeare.*

29. By noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the furnaces of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shores *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See ON. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *fulcrum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]
1. Superiour in place; higher.
Gave the forehead a majestick grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper* region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the interior affections. *South.*
With speed to-night repair,
For not the gods nor angry Jove will hear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade *Addison.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]
1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost* air. *Raleigh.*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left *Clanville.*
'Tis all one to the common people who 's *uppermost* *L'Estrange.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*, his claim is allowed for a share *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all,
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance. *Milton.*

To UPREA'R. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.
Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right*. This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.]
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shakspeare.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree *Jeremiah.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this should be done fitting *upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach *Bacon.*
A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon.*
Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted, lost his *upright* shape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling beast. *Milton.*
Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty stature *Milton.*

2. Erected; pricked up.
All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*
Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright* *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.
Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shakspeare.*
How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton.*
The most *upright* of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman she *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHT. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography.
You have the orthography, or *upright*, of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]
1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.
Men by nature apter to rage than decent, not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*
Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons *uprightly* and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*
To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *upright*.]
1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.
So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her form and state while no wind blows,
But storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
And the glad earth about her strows
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
2. Honesty; integrity.
The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]
1. To rise from decumbiture.
Early, before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uprose Sir Guyon. *Spenser.*
Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine *uprising*. *Psalms.*
Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*
2. To rise from below the horizon.
Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*
3. To rise with activity.
Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakspeare.*

U'PRISE. *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon.
Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*? *Shak.*

U'PROAR. *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts.*
It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an *uproar*, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*
He levied forces in a disordered *uproar*, about the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*
The *uproar* was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holyday.*
Others, with vast Typhœan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*
Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar*: ah, what at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*
The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.
Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakspeare.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.
Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.
Thou art *uproused* by some distemperature. *Shakspeare.*

U'PSHOT. *n. s.* [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.
With this he kindleth his ambitious spights
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot* whereto he doth aim. *Hubb. Tale.*
I cannot partake with any safety this sport to the *upshot*. *Shakspeare.*
In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors heads. *Shakspeare.*
Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*
Upon the *upshot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*
Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet.*
Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*
At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

Upside down. [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

Upspring. *n. s.* [*up* and *spring.*] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels. *Shakspeare.*

To **Upsta'nd.** *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *May.*

To **Upsta'rt.** *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

Upstart. *n. s.* [*up* and *start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakspeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown: and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts* as rich as men of the most antient families. *Addison.*

To **Upsta'y.** *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band: mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

To **Upswa'rm.** *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father,
And both against the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakspeare.*

To **Upta'ke.** *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

To **Uptra'in.** *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed
But three fair daughters, which were well *up-train'd*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To **Uptu'rn.** *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'pward. *adj.* [*up*, and peaꞃð, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said;
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

U'pward. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*

U'pward. }
U'pwards. } *adv.* [*up* and peaꞃð.]

1. Toward a higher place: opposed to *downward*.

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends,
And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One rising, falling one, the heav'ns and sea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Toward the source.

Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

To **Upwi'nd.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughs *upwound*. *Spenser.*

Urba'nity. *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness, merriment; facetiousness.

A rustical severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

U'rchin. *n. s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakspeare.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make such fearful and confused cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would straight fall mad. *Shakspeare.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedgehog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride;
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried.
'Tis Chloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest. *Prior.*

Ure. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

U'reter. *n. s.* [οὐρητὴρ; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* serve for expurgation. *Wiseman.*

U'rethra. *n. s.* [οὐρηθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra*. *Wiseman.*

To **Urge.** *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakspeare.*

What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to. *Shakspeare.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakspeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakspeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakspeare.*

Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish. *Shakspeare.*

But against all this some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among christians. *Kettlewell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urg'd* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

To **Urge.** *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it ſhould be,
Stands ſuch, or elſe decays:
But he which dwells there is not ſo; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raiſe.
Donne.

U'RGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent*.] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity.

Being for ſome hours extremely preſſed by the neceſſities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and ſhame. *Gulliver.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; preſſing; violent.

Things ſo ordained are to be kept; howbeit not neceſſarily any longer than till there grow ſome *urgent* cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakſpeare.*

This ever hath been that true cauſe of more wars than upon all other occaſions, though it leaſt partakes of the *urgent* neceſſity of ſtate. *Raleigh.*

Let a father ſeldom ſtrike, but upon very *urgent* neceſſity, and as the laſt remedy. *Locke.*

2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might ſend them out in haſte. *Exodus*

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; vi[illegible]ly; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey*

U'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *urge*.] One who preſſes; importuner.

I wiſh Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grain.

This barley is called by ſome *urgewonder*. *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. ſ.*

Urim and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſt-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and thummim perfection. It is moſt probable that they were only names given to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers which were obtained by the high prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt-plate on, in contradiſtinction to the obſcure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect anſwers of the heathen oracles *Newton*

He in celeſtial panoply all arm'd,
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. ſ.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

Theſe follies ſhine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakſpeare*

A candle out of a muſket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandiſh arms as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*

Some with feymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, run to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſcharges the watereſh and *urinary* part of its contents *Brown.*

Diuretick's that relax the *urinary* paſſages, ſhould be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who ſearches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more eaſily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators* *Wilkins.*

Thoſe relations of *urinators* belong only to thoſe places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

URINE. *n. ſ.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.

Drink, ſir, is a great provoker of noſe-painting, ſleep, and *urine*. *Shakſpeare.*

As though there were a ſeminality in *urine*, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly believe we can viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

The chyle cannot paſs by *urine* nor ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have ſome ſmell of violets. *Bacon.*

No oviparous animal, which ſpawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoiſe. *Brown.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being diſtilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* ſpirit, like that obtainable from animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. *n. ſ.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Veſta is not diſpleas'd, if her chaſte *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn;
But my ſaint frowns, though to her honour'd name
I conſecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round in his *urn* the blended balls he rowls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls.
Dryden.

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius.

The fiſh oppoſe the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverſe fires ſees raging Leo burn. *Creech*

3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay theſe bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them.
Shakſpeare.

A ruſtick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and, in this leſſer, a lamp clearly burning.
Wilkins.

His ſcatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [οὖρον and σκοπέω.] Inſpection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroſcopy*, would permit. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture-ground. *Mortimer.*

Us. The oblique caſe of *we*.

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deuteronomy.*

U'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'ſt thou deſerve, or they impoſe, this *uſage*.
Shakſpeare.

The luſtre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *uſage*. *Shakſpeare.*

My brother
Is priſoner to the biſhop, at whoſe hands
He hath good *uſage*, and great liberty.
Shakſpeare.

The reſt were ſav'd, and made enthralled ſwaines
To all the baſeſt *uſages* that are bred *Chapman.*

What *uſage* have I met with from this adverſary, who paſſes by the very words I vindicated, and produces other paſſages; and then hectors and cries out of my diſingenuity? *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the lure, and lions reclaimed, by good *uſage*?
L'Eſtrange.

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *uſage*, which was then a certain conſequent of ſuch meritorious acts. *Fell.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never ſuch hard *uſage* found
In his Æolian priſon. *Dryden.*

2. Cuſtom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by uſe, long *uſage* is a law ſufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, cuſtom itſelf doth ſtand for law. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. Obſolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Aſtery, excelling all the crew
In courteous *uſage*, and unſtained hue. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *n. ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr. from *uſage*.] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another.

He conſum'd the common treaſury,
Whereof he being the ſimple *uſager*
But for the ſtate, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*uſance*, French.]

1. Uſe; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *uſance*?
Spenſer.

2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *uſance*. *Shakſpeare.*

USE. *n. ſ.* [*uſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe.

The fat of the beaſt that dieth of itſelf, may be uſed in any other *uſe*. *Leviticus.*

Number the mind makes *uſe* of in meaſuring all things by us meaſurable. *Locke.*

Conſider the hiſtory, with what *uſe* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and muſt, differ in their *uſe*, but yet they are all to be uſed according to the will of God. *Law*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe.

Rice is of excellent *uſe* for illneſſes of the ſtomach, that proceed from cold or moiſt humours, a great digeſter and reſtorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed.

This will ſecure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *uſe* for life. *A. Philips*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are neceſſary, our author calls figures to be let, becauſe the picture has no *uſe* for them. *Dryden.*

5. Convenience; help; uſefulneſs.

Diſtinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every ſtep of its progreſſion, than which nothing is of more *uſe* to the underſtanding. *Locke*

Nothing would be of greater *uſe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeneſs, than ſome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and aſcertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendſhip be of *uſe* to thee?
A. Philips.

You ſhew us Rome was glorious, not profuſe;
And pompous buildings once were things of *uſe*.
Pope.

6. Uſage; cuſtomary act.

That which thoſe nations did uſe, having been alſo in *uſe* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, wheedle, or banter, in *uſe*, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetneſs, truth, and ev'ry grace
Which time and *uſe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diſtinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Cuſtom; common occurrence.

O Cæſar! theſe things are beyond all *uſe*,
And I do fear them. *Shakſpeare.*

9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money.

If it be good, thou haſt received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *uſe* and principal, to him. *Taylor.*

Moſt of the learned, heathen and chriſtian, aſſert the taking of *uſe* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the ſeas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpoſe

You 're welcome,
Moſt learned, rev'rend ſir, into our kingdom; *Uſe* us and it. *Shakſpeare.*

They could *uſe* both the right hand and the left in hurling ſtones and ſhooting arrows. 1 *Chronicles.*

Thus occaſion gave
For me to *uſe* my wits, which to their height I driv'd to ſkrew up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of ſilver, that thou mayeſt *uſe* for the calling of the aſſembly. *Numbers.*

He was unhappily too much *uſed* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counſels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was ſtill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Theſe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underſtood in a quite different ſenſe than what our author *uſes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *uſing* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeſſed. *Swift.*

2. To accuſtom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick priſe,
Muſt *uſe* himſelf to hunger, heat, and cold. *Roſcommon*

Thoſe who think only of the matter, *uſe* themſelves only to ſpeak extempore. *Locke.*

I 've hitherto been *us'd* to think
A blind officious zeal to ſerve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addiſon.*

A people long *uſed* to hardſhips loſe by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themſelves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why doſt thou *uſe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakſpeare.*

When he came to aſk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteouſly *uſed* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me ſo. *Dry.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *uſed*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cauſe, and ſerve himſelf of law, when others went about to *uſe* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettlew.*

I love to *uſe* people according to their own ſenſe of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addiſon.*

Gay is *uſed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practiſe cuſtomarily.

Uſe hoſpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Peter.*

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of uſe.

Pray forgive me, if I have *uſed* myſelf unmannerly. *Shakſpeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily.

They *uſe* to place him that ſhall be their captain upon a ſtone, always reſerved for that purpoſe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenſer.*

In polling of trees, many do *uſe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the ſap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not conſider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *uſe* to do. *South.*

2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont.

Pears *uſe* to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather daſzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the ſea *uſe* to do, retired leiſurely. *Burnet.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obſolete.

Conduct me well
In theſe ſtrange ways, where never foot did *uſe*. *Spenſer.*

Snakes that *uſe* within the houſe for ſhade
Securely lurk, and like a plague invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whiſpers *uſe*
Of ſhades, and wanton winds, and guſhing brooks. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe; valuable for uſe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *uſeful* knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More.*

Gold and ſilver being little *uſeful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the content of men. *Locke.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, is very *uſeful* towards preſerving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *uſeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there is nothing that ſo ſecures our hearts from fooliſh paſſions, nothing that preſerves to holy and wiſe a frame of mind, as ſome *uſeful*, humble employment of ourſelves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *uſeful*.] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

In this account they muſt conſtitute two at leaſt, male and female, in every ſpecies; which chance could not have made ſo very nearly alike without copying, nor ſo *uſefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth ſhows itſelf chiefly in works that were neceſſary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oſtentation than any real *uſefulneſs*. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *uſe*.] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

So have I ſeen the loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an *uſeleſs* ſhow'r;
And the vext ſailors curſe the rain
For which poor ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *uſeleſs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance he moſt relied, either proves falſe and forſakes him, or looks on with an *uſeleſs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers.*

The waterman forlorn along the ſhore
Penſive reclines upon his *uſeleſs* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *uſeleſs*.] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

In a ſtuttering humour, ſome, out of cattern, let a good part of their lives run *uſeleſsly* away, without uſefulneſs or recreation *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſeleſs*.] Unfitneſs to any end.

He made a learned diſcourſe on the trouble, *uſeleſſneſs*, and indecency of toxes wearing tails *L'Eſtr.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uſeleſneſs* of that learning, which makes not the poſſeſſor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſe*.] One who uſes.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *uſer* thereof welcome, as muſick, dancing, hunting, feaſting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *uſer* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the counteſs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *uſer* of her power, the beſt advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*huiſſier*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *uſher*, and
The neighs of horſe to tell her approach,
Long ere ſhe did appear. *Shakſpeare.*

You make guards and *uſhers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his court ſhip with the crowd,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd;
Rejects a ſervile *uſher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in diſgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits leſs than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in thoſe his *uſher* claims a ſhare. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to foreruu.

No ſun ſhall ever *uſher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my ſmiles. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſun,
Declin'd, was haſting now with prone career
To th' ocean iſles; and, in th' aſcending ſcale
Of heav'n, the ſtars, that *uſher* evening, roſe. *Milton.*

As the deluge is repreſented a diſruption of the abyſs, ſo the future combuſtion of the earth is to be *uſhered* in, and accompanied, with violent impreſſions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *uſher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *uſhered* into the world by a letter, ſetting forth the great genius of the author. *Addiſon.*

Oh name for ever ſad, for ever dear!
Still breath'd in ſighs, ſtill *uſher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] It is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottiſh they call it *whiſky*.

U'STION. *n. ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſtum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glaſs is by an *uſtorious* quality in the mirror or glaſs, ariſing from a certain unknown ſubſtantial form *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, French.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary; frequently occurring.

Conſultation with oracles was a thing very *uſual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deſerve,
Heav'n muſt deliver me, if it would preſerve;
And that's my fate; or ſure it would have ſent
Some *uſual* evil for my puniſhment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at home to ſpare,
With humble milk, compos'd his *uſual* fare. *Harte.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *uſual*.] Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily.

The finding out the ſimilitudes of different things, wherein the force is conſiſtant, is *uſually* a let to the diſcerning the diſparities of ſimilar appearances, which is the buſineſs of diſcretion. *Pell.*

If men's deſires are *uſually* as large as their abilities, what courſe we to k to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South.*

Where men err againſt this method, it is *uſually* on purpoſe, and to ſhew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſual*.] Commonneſs; frequency.

USUCA'PION. *n. ſ.* [*uſus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing by poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years preſcribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *n. ſ.* [*uſufruit*, French; *uſus*

and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The perſons receiving the ſame have only the *uſufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein *Ayliffe*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*uſufructuaire*, Fr. *uſufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The parſons of parihes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *uſufructuaries*, as having no right of fee ſimple veſted in them. *Ayliffe*

To USU'RE. *v. n.* [*uſura*, Latin.] To practiſe uſury; to take intereſt for money.

Is this the balſam that the *uſuring* ſenate
Pours into captain's wounds? *Shakſpeare.*

USU'RER. *n. ſ.* [*uſurier*, French; *uſura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at intereſt. Commonly uſed for one that takes exorbitant intereſt.

Tie! thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
Which, like an *uſurer*, abound'ſt in all,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould beſt grace thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakſpeare.

When *uſurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build *Shakſp.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou ſhalt not be to him as an *uſurer*, nor lay upon him uſury. *Exodus*

There may be no commutative injuſtice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *uſurer* for his money, the borrower for his induſtry. *Child*

The aſſes uſurae occaſioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to tranſgreſs any law; and there were ſome greedy *uſurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſuaire*, French; from *uſury*.] Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt ſpare me now,
I will allow,
Uſurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be.
Donne.

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*uſurper*, French; *uſurpo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs by force or intruſion; to ſeize or poſſeſs without right.

So ugly a darkneſs, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *uſurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural ſuperiority of fathers, their power muſt be *uſurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or conſented unto by them over whom they exerciſe the ſame, or elſe given them extraordinarily from God *Hooker.*

In as much as the due eſtimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of thoſe famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always moſt ſpecial care, leſt bold inventions *uſurp* the room and title of divine worſhip. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I ſee thee ſeated in that throne
Which now the houſe of Lancaſter *uſurps*,
Theſe eyes ſhall never cloſe. *Shakſpeare.*

What art thou, that *uſurp'ſt* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shakſp.*

Their fox-like thefts are to rank, as a man may find whole pages *uſurp'd* from one author
Ben Jonſon

So he dies,
But ſoon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *uſurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to *uſurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *uſurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue.
Denham.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If ſo, a juſt reprize would only be
Of what the land *uſurp'd* upon the ſea *Dryden.*

Who next *uſurps* will a juſt prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God,
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With more and far ſuperiour force he preſs'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul
Uſurps her organs, and inſpires her ſoul. *Dryden.*

Who 's this, that dares *uſurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addiſ.*

USURPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*uſurpation*, French; from *uſurp*.] Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

The Pierces,
Finding his *uſurpation* moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.
Shakſpeare.

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from any *uſurpations*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine *King Charles*

To raiſe a tempeſt on the ſea was *uſurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave *Dryden*

O baſeneſs to ſupport a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *uſurpation*,
T' eſpouſe the tyrant's perſon and her crimes.
Dryden

Whatever oppoſition was made to the *uſurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England *Swift.*

USU'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſurp*.] One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. It is generally uſed of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever ſithence he hath continued his firſt uſurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he liſt: ſo that now to ſubdue or expel an *uſurper*, ſhould be no unjuſt enterprize, but a reſtitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenſer.*

Richard duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the Engliſh crown;
And that your majeſty was an *uſurper*. *Shakſpeare.*

But this *uſurper* his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *uſurpers* to the ſhades deſcend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed ſhould be oppreſs'd,
And he leſs for it than *uſurpers* do. *Dryden*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *uſurp*.] Without juſt claim.

Lay aſide the ſword,
Which ſways *uſurpingly* theſe ſeveral titles,
And put the ſame into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal ſovereign. *Shakſpeare.*

USURY. *n. ſ.* [*uſuré*, French; *uſura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt.

He that high does ſit, and all things ſee
With equal eyes their merits to reſtore,
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *uſury*.
Spenſer.

The wiſhed day is come at laſt,
That ſhall, for all the pains and ſorrows paſt,
Pay to her *uſury* of long delight. *Spenſer.*

Our angles are like money put to *uſury*, they may thrive, though we ſit ſtill and do nothing.
Walton.

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *uſury* of his own; in coin as good, and almoſt as univerſally valuable. *Dryden*

2. The practice of taking intereſt. It is commonly uſed with ſome reproach.

Uſury bringeth the treaſure of a realm into few hands, for the uſurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

UTE'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*utenſile*, French; *utenſile*, low Latin.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utenſils*,
Which, when he has a houſe, he 'll deck withal.
Shakſpeare.

Mules after theſe, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utenſils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, veſtments, and other ſacred *utenſils*, are ſeldom conſecrated. *South.*

The ſprings of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utenſil*. *Garth.*

UTERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, French; *uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of ſome ſimple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive conſtitution. *Brown.*

The veſſels of the interiour glandulous ſubſtance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themſelves without danger of rupture to the neceſſary extenſion of the *uterine* ſubſtance. *Ray.*

UTERUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*utilité*, French, *utilitas*, Latin.] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs: applied to things only; as, *this book is of great* utility; not, *this book was written for the* utility *of ſcholars.*

Thoſe things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not ſo well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their incontinurity. *Bacon*

Should we blindly obey the reſtraints of phyſicians and aſtrologers, we ſhould confine the *utility* of phyſick unto a very few days. *Brown*

M. Zulichem deſired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to ſo great numbers as were ſubject to that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n. ſ.* A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt is not now underſtood *Utis* was the *octave* of a ſaint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any feſtivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakſpeare*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmaſt, Saxon; from uttep.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a ſubtile ſpider, which doth ſit
In middle of her web, which ſpreadeth wide;
It nought do touch the *utmoſt* thread of it.
She feels it inſtantly on every ſide. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmoſt* pole. *Milton.*

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmoſt* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the higheſt degree.

I 'll undertake to bring him,
Where he ſhall anſwer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakſpeare.*

U'TMOST. *n. ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree; the greateſt effort.

What miſcarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' *utmoſt* of a man. *Shakſpeare.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmoſt* as I pleaſe in words. *Shakſp.*

Such a conſcience, as has employed the *utmoſt* of its ability to give itſelf the beſt information, and cleareſt knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build ſuch an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.——
—I have to the *utmoſt*. Doſt thou think me deſperate
Without juſt cauſe? *Dryden.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikelineſs, and done his *utmoſt* to inform himſelf in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which ſide the probability reſts. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand

men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [uττep, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos and eternal night. *Milton*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds into the *utter* deep *Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be *Milton*'s meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious, here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness, and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole *Milton.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom *Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther *Clarendon*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury*

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech, and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker*

These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shakspeare.*

There's more gold: but, sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakspeare.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart? *Job*

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many. *Whitgift.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden.*

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakspeare.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot.*

The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *n. f.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

2. [*outrance*, French.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shakspeare.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton*

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several terminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins.*

U'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser*

3. A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also, be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught *Hooker.*

All your int'rest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shakspeare*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon*

There is no where any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God. *Wilkins*

While in the flesh, we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befal us *Atterbury*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot*

U'TTERMOST. *n. f.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney.*

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him, but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

U'VEOUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO. n. f. [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written after the Italian, *volcano*.

Earth calcined flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, French; *vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds, to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?——
——Most sure, and *vulgar*, every one hears that. *Shakspeare.*

VU'LGAR. *n. f.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets. *Shaksp.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *King Charles.*

The most considering and wisest men, in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought *Wilkins.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VU'LGARISM. *n. f.* [from *vulgar.*] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading, have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness, state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities* if I say, they are daily mocked into error by devisers. *Brown.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandeloquence of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of expression? *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests,
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare.*

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferiour and brutal part. *Brown.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnerary* plaisters. *Brown.*

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiseman.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

Vu'lture. *n. ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly yells,
Nor grieſly vultures, make us once afear'd.
Spenſer

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakſp.*
A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd ſide
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried. *Dryden.*

Vu'lturine. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture

U'vula. *n. ſ.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate, near the foramina of the noſtrils, over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an inſtrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiſeman.*

Uxo'rious. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor ſcarce indulgent; but companionable and reſpective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whoſe heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatreſſes, fell
To idols foul. *Milton.*

How wouldſt thou inſult,
When I muſt live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom! how again betray me! *Milton.*

Uxo'riously. *adv.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxorioully* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden.*

Uxo'riousneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

W Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *ϝ*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. *W* is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; *view*, *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant, if it be a conſonant, is uniform.

To Wa'ddle. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from ſide to ſide; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *waddle*; that is, that one ſide of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with ſoft blows of an hammer ſet it to rights, and then ſcrew it hard up. *Moxon.*

Wad. *n. ſ.* [peob, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of ſtraw or other looſe matter thruſt cloſe together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

Wa'dding. *n. ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To Wa'ddle. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a caſual corruption *waddle*.] To ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths and levels all diſtinctions, while I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door ſill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in th' neighb'ring pool *Swift.*

Dulneſs, of buſineſs the directing ſoul,
To human heads like boats to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwaſh't her hands, and much beſmutt't her face. *Young.*

To Wade. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming.

We'll *wade* to the market place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakſpeare.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakſpeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſtaid ſeven days at the Craſſus, until a bridge was made for the tranſporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles.*

Then, ſince fortune's favours fade,
You that in her arms do ſleep,
Learn to ſwim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet purſues his way,
And ſwims, or ſinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where ſprings ariſe. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and thoſe that are made for ſwimming have feet like oars. *More.*

2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign ſtates, unleſs the oracle of God, or his prophets, were firſt conſulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cauſe, ſearching the truth by the cauſes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herſelf light, through darkneſs for to *wade*. *Spenſer.*

Occaſions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the poſitive part of theſe doctrines. *Hammond.*

I ſhould chuſe rather with ſpitting and ſcorn to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a deviſal of thoſe truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a ſceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpoſe to *wade* into thoſe bottomleſs controverſies, which, like a gulph, have ſwallowed up ſo much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now tried the ſtairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recets, and other'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickeſt waves the ſparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-ſtung'd, half-ſuffled. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all theſe difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he loſt himſelf in the thought. *Addiſon.*

Wa'fer. *n. ſ.* [*waſel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; ſpare fleſh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our ſheepe muſt be ſhorne. *Tuſſer.*

Poor Sancho they perſuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to ſubſiſt upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharift by the Romaniſts.

That the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once; that the whole body ſhould be hid in a little thin *wafer*, yet ſo that the members thereof ſhould not one run into another, but continue diſtinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reaſon. *Hall.*

3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To Waft. *v. a.* pret. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; participle paſſive *wafted* or *waft*. [probably from *wave*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakſpeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakſpeare.*

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leiceſter, and the golden vale. *Drayton.*

Nor dares his tranſport-veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compoſ'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the ſhore,
At length, their penance done, are *waſted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the ſweet banks of yon forbidden ſhore. *Dryden.*

From hence might firſt ſpring that opinion of the vehicles of ſprits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the ſoul was *wafted* and carried away. *Bay.*

They before waſted over their troops into Sicily in open veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may waſt him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waſt a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope*

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from ſinking.

Whether cripples, who have loſt their thighs, will not ſink but float; their lungs being able to waſt up their bodies, which are in others overpoiſed by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAIT. *v. n.* To float.

It waſted weſter yet, and then ſhe knew,
That what before ſhe but ſurmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Thoſe trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the fleets waft near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorized.

From the bellowing caſt oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide waft. *Thomſon*

2. Motion of a ſtreamer. Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe.

What ſhip of Epidamnum ſtays for me?—
—A ſhip you ſent me to, to hire waftage. *Shakſpeare*

I ſtalk about her door,
Like a ſtrange ſoul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for waftage. *Shakſpeare*

WA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe.

You anſwer'd not;
But with an angry wafture of your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pægan, Sax. *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakſpeare.*

All that paſs hiſs and wag their heads at thee. *Lamentations.*

Thou canſt not wag thy finger, or begin
The leaſt light motion, but it tends to ſin. *Dryden*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye light,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are ſhrews, both ſhort and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards wag all. *Shakſpeare.*

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtraw. *Shakſpeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer wag. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him wag. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms ſhe mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG. *n. ſ.* [pægan, Sax, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the wag, that lately conquer'd had
Wiſe counſellors, ſtout captains puiſſant;
And tied them faſt to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneſt things *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier wag o' th' two? *Shakſpeare*

We wink at wags when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden*

A counſellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand which he uſed to twiſt about a finger all the while he was ſpeaking: the wags uſed to call it the thread of his diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *n. ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for ſervice.

All friends ſhall taſte
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deſervings. *Shakſpeare*

The laſt portion is for my men, they are the pooreſt,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And ſomething over to remember me. *Shakſpeare.*

He with a mighty *wage*
Won ſuch, themſelves by oath as deeply durſt engage. *Drayton*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He ſent it, and doth him engage,
By promiſe of a mighty *wage*,
It ſecretly to carry. *Drayton.*

The thing uſeſt is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work pretty received his *wages*. *South*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered; *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitleſs *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd!
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To *wage* ſwift metre the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakſpeare.*

The ſonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his ſons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden*

3. [from *wage*, *wages.*] To ſet to hire. Not in uſe.

Thou muſt *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and hire for gold engage. *Spenſer.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obſolete.

I ſeem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary *Shakſpeare.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of ſo good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the ſound building of ſhips. *Raleigh*

The king had directed his courts of ordinary reſort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* juſtice and their miniſters, but alſo to appoint the ſafe cuſtody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* ſoldiers. *Davies.*

5. In law.

When an action of debt is brought againſt one, as for money or chattels left or lent the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager of law*; and when it is accompliſhed, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; anything pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and miſchief made a *wager*, which ſhould have moſt power in me. *Sidney.*

Full faſt ſhe fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As it her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenſer.*

As ſoon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainſt what an oracle ſhall ſay;
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue ſo us'd to victory!
A tongue to bleſt by nature and by art,
That never yet it ſpoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Beſides theſe plates for horſe-races, the *wagers* may be as the perſons pleaſe. *Temple.*

Factious, and favouring this or t' other ſide,
Their *wagers* back their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

If any atheiſt can ſtake his ſoul for a *wager*, againſt ſuch an inexhauſtible diſproportion, let him never hereafter accuſe others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which betts are laid.

The ſea ſtrove with the winds which ſhould be louder; and the ſtrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtful note, to them that were in it witneſſed that their roar was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To* WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and there by *wager of law* ouſted; which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wagered* on your angling. *Shakſpeare.*

He that will lay much to ſtake upon every flying ſtory, may as well *wager* his eſtate which way the wind will ſit next morning. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common flock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag*] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gayety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practiſed among ſchool-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of juſtice, generoſity, and ſobriety *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag.*] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; ſlolliſhſome.

Change fear and meekneſs,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty ſelf, to *waggiſh* courage. *Shakſpeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggiſh* ſuggeſtion of ſome ſly and ſculking atheiſts *More.*

A company of *waggiſh* boys watching of frogs at the ſide of a pond, ſtill as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with ſtones. Children, ſays one of the frogs, you never conſider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

As boys, on holidays let looſe to play,
Lay *waggiſh* traps for birds that paſs that way,
Then ſhout to ſee in dirt and deep diſtreſs
Some filly elf *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggiſh.*] In a waggiſh manner.

WA'GGISHNESS. *n.* [from *waggiſh.*] Merry miſchief.

A chriſtian boy in Conſtantinople had like to have been forced to a gag, in a *waggiſhneſs*, a long tailed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide.

The ſport Faſtius would ſhew to Felmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting

upon his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip-shot? says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estrange*

WA'GON. *n. s.* [*wagen*, Sax. *waeghens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burdens.

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another *Knolles.*

Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary *waggon* to the western vale *Spenser.*
Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser*
O Proserpine,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakspeare*
Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers *Shaksp.*

WA'GONAGE. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONER. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet *Spenser*
Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west *Shakp.*
A *waggoner* took notice, upon the cracking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made no noise. *L'Estrange.*
The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams
Dryden

WA'GTAIL. *n. s.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. [I suppose for *weighed*.] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten *Shakspeare*

WAIF. *n. s.* [*waivium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *waive*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*.

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakspeare*
Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail*. *Shakspeare*
I will *wail* and howl. *Micah.*

WAIL. *n. s.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her long, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WA'ILING. *n. s.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries among the Irish favour of the Scythian barbarism, as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings* *Spenser.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them which should never see their brethren *Knolles*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jeremiah*
The *wailings* of a maiden Trojan *Gay*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful, mournful.

Lay time to angle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

WAIN. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*
Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the tillings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WA'INAGE. *n. s.* [from *wain*.] A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WA'INROPE. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakspeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. s.* [*wagenschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chamblett-ed; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon*
She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*
A rat your utmost rage defies,
That lurks behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*wagenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Mettick sounds the better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white tobaccous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*
One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAIR. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *n. s.* [*gwasc*, Welsh; from the verb *gwascu*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton.*
She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd. *Milton.*
They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*.
Denham.
Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are rent,
Which lashing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest; four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *n. s.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced *waistcoat*. *Richardson.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakspeare.*
Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide.
Dryden.
Such courage did the antient heroes shew,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*
Remorse and heavy sorrow shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job.*
He never suffered any body to *wait* that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Fell.*
The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*
I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance; with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her. *Milton.*
One morning *waiting on* him at Cambham, finding upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham*
Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you.
Dryden
A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*
We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and *wait upon*, the poorest kind of people. *Law*

3. To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—
—I will *wait on* him. *Shakspeare*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline, persecution? *South*
With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire.
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

5. To stay by reason of some hinderance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept the way.
Milton

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper *Decay of Piety*

WAIT. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in* wait.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death *Numbers*
As a lion shall he in *wait* for them. *Peelon.*
Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton*

WA'ITER. *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson*
The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*
A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*
The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by *Swift.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *n. s.* [from
WA'ITING *maid.* } *wait*.] An
WA'ITING *woman.* } upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakspeare.*
Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women*
Shakspeare.
All the little lime twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting maid*. *Cowley*
The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*
The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself *Swift.*

To **WAKE.** *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament
Spenser.

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Psalms*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*.
Milton.

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort than their *waking* would content to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham*

4. To be quick; to be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton*

To **WAKE.** *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakspeare.*

Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue.
Pope.

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men, let them come up. *Joel.*

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build.
Prior.

What you've said
Has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky.
Rowe

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart.
Prologue to Cato.

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Full oven ful of flawnes, Gimmie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe.
Tusser.

The drolling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown.
Dryden.

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full.*] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crashaw.*

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham.*

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryd*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wakeful.*]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To **WA'KEN.** *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To **WA'KEN.** *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep. *Zechariah.*

We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve.
Milton.

2. To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms.
Roscommon.

3. To produce; to excite.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
Milton.

WA'KEROBIN. *n. s.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant.
Miller.

WALE. *n. s.* [pel, Saxon, a web] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

To **WALK.** *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same sun
At once doth flow and twirly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.

Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakesp.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakspeare*

These bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again, if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare.*

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakspeare*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart fury of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day.
Young.

6. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue; and is still in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*?—
—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

9. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

10. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To **WALK.** *v. a.*

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets.
Shakspeare

No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the meadow.

WALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not *walk* by moon, without thee, is sweet.
Milton

Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied.
Dryden.

Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addison.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare.*

She would never miss one day
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours, and new planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare*

Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs.
Milton.

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far.
Milton.

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect first fair'd our new-born king,
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring.
Dryden.

6. Region; space.

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination.
Pope

They are to be cautiously ſtudied by thoſe who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of hiſtory. *Reynolds.*

7. [*furbo*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

8. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going, of a horſe.

In a *walk*, a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt, as ſuppoſe that he leads with the legs on his right ſide, then he lifts his far hind foot firſt; and in the time that he is ſetting it down, which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide, he lifts his far fore foot, and ſets it down before his near foot, and juſt as he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down juſt before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the beſt *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay*

May no ſuch vicious *walkers* crowd the ſtreet *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.

The club which a man of ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a *walking-ſtaff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *vallum*, Latin; pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone, or other materials carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the ſide of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakſpeare*

Where though I mourn my matchleſs lots alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet ev'n theſe gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echoes with my plaints agree.
Hoddon.

Part riſe in cryſtal *wall* or ridge direct *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe *walls*;
For ſtony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakſpeare*

General, the *walls* are thine
Witneſs the world, that I create thee here
My lord and maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

A prey
To that proud city, whoſe high *walls* thou ſaw'ſt
Left in confuſion. *Milton.*

I ruſh undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden*

3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakſpeare.*

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encloſe with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which, Birſa call'd
From the bull's hide they firſt incloſ'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The foreſt wide is fitter to retound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenſer*

His council adviſed him to make himſelf maſter of ſome good *walled* town. *Bacon*

The Spaniards caſt themſelves continually into roundels, their ſtrongeſt ſhips *walling* in the reſt. *Bacon*

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [peallian, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and ſpread his carpet, in order to repoſe himſelf upon it. *Addiſon.*

2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
Wallets of fleſh? *Shakſpeare.*

WA'LLEYE. *n. ſ.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A diſeaſe in the chryſtalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WA'LLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed ſlave! whither wouldſt thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakſpeare*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] A ſpecies of ſtock-gilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. ſ.* Fruit which, to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To *wall-fruit* and garden plants there cannot be a worſe enemy than ſnails. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*oniſcus*, Lat.] An inſect; a bug. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth. palpian, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumſily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean *Milton.*

2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with ſackcloth, and *wallow* thyſelf in aſhes *Jeremiah*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood *Knolles*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horſe was going to drink *L'Eſtrange*

3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

God ſees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an abſolute captive to ſin, polluted with its guilt, and enſlaved by its power; and in this moſt loathſome condition fixes upon him as an object of his diſtinguiſhing mercy. *South.*

WA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toſs, and one the French new *wallow*;
His ſword knot this, his cravat that deſign'd *Dryden*

WALLRU'E. *n. ſ.* [*valantum album*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ebulum*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *n. ſ.* [pall hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.

The characters are, it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree, the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard ſhell, in which the fruit is incloſed, ſurrounded with a thin ſkin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes, and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-ſhelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickory, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-ſhell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakſpeare*

Help to ſearch my houſe this one time; if I find not what I ſeek, let them ſay of me, as jealous as Ford, that ſearcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakſpeare*

Some woods have the veins ſmooth, as fir, and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WA'LTRON. *n. ſ.*

The morſe, or *waltron*, is called the ſea-horſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with naſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* ſtomach, and an unſettled mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welſh.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look.

Sad to view his viſage pale and *wane*,
Who erſt in flowers of freſheſt youth was clad. *Spenſer.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakſpeare.*

Why to pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why to pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blaſted ſtars look'd *wan*. *Milton*

How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*, how dim,
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden*

WAN, for *won*; the old preterit of *win*.

And thoſe with which th' Eubœan young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenſer.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that moſt famous field he with the ſpur *wan*. *Drayton*

He *wan* the king with feerecy and diligence, but chiefly becauſe he was his old ſervant in his leſs fortunes. *Bacon*

WAND. *n. ſ.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall ſtick, or twig; a long rod.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain *wands* *Shakſpeare*

With a whip or *wand* if you ſtrike the air, the ſharper and quicker you ſtrike it, the louder ſound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His ſpear, to equal which the talleſt pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt
Of ſome great admiral, were but a *wand* *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good mart blows I a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*

2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe.

Though he had both ſpurs and *wand*, they ſeemed rather marks of ſovereignty, than inſtruments of puniſhment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent ſteps a ſilver *wand* *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, ſit, if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaſter. *Milton*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand,
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panbpian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain courſe. It hath always a ſenſe either evil or light, and imports either idleneſs, vitiouſneſs, or miſery.

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakſpeare.*

I will go loſe myſelf,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakſpeare.*

The old duke is baniſhed; four loving lords have put themſelves into exile with him, whoſe revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakſpeare.*

Then came *wand'ring* by
A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he ſhriek'd out aloud. *Shakſpeare.*

They *wandered* about in ſheeps and goats ſkins. *Hebrews.*

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pſalms.*

From this nuptial bow'r
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton.*
They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*
Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
But my fix't thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays.
Denham.
A hundred years they *wander* on the shore.
Dryden
Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.
O let me not *wander* from thy commandments.
Psalms.

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wand'ring* many a famous realm.
Milton.
Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton*
See harness'd steeds detest the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable, not their own *Gay*

WA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.
Not for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam,
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home *Ben Jonson*
He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup *Milton.*
The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices.
Spectator.
Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.
Popo.

WA'NDERING. *n. s.* [from *wander.*]
1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve?
Addison.

2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him overlook the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety*

3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke*
When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow less, Saxon.]
1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon: opposed to *wax.*
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing, and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waning moons their fettled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep.
Addison.

2. To decline; to sink.
A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakspeare.*
I will interchange
My *wained* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaksp.*
Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakspeare*
In these confines slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shaksp.*
Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*
I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him.
Dryden.
You saw but sorrow in its *waining* form,
A lurking sea remaining from a storm;
While the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And lastly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together.
Child.
Her *waining* form no longer shall incite
Envy in women, or desire in man. *Rowe.*

WANE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Decrease of the moon.
The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon*
Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*
This is fair Diana's cake,
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.
You're cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South*

WANG. *n. s.* Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

WA'NNED. *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured.
Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*?
Shakspeare

WA'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *wan.*] Paleness; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary.
Want no money, sir John; you shall *want* none
Shakspeare
A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he *want'th* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof
Ecclesiastes
Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*

2. To be defective in something.
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou did'st *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have.
By defending from the throne above,
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milton.*
How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee*
The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed *Holder.*
The sylvans to their shades retire;
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden*
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps, he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker*

6. To wish; to long; to desire.
Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakspeare.*
What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison*
Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Richardson.*

To WANT. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
Nor did there *want* corn or trees. *Milton*
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants*;
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*
As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
Pope.
The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*
Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*
Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth.
Dryden.
Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers*
Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift*

3. To be missed; to be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,
My brethren I alone survived. *Dryden.*
Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*.
Arbuthnot

WANT. *n. s.*
1. Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton*
Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*
Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*
Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their sufferings, and their wants befriends.
Hurte.

2. Deficiency.
This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden*
One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*
The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot.*
Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to hip, another not to see. *Young.*

3. The state of not having.
You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*.
Swift.

5. [panb, Saxon.] A mole.
A kind of hare resembling a *want* in his feet and a cat in his tail. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON. *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minshew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]
1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*, more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakspeare.*
Ente'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.
My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
Men grown *wanton* by prosperity
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Rejcommon.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.
As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare.*
Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

How eagerly ye *follow* my diſgrace,
As if it ted ye! and how fleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin.
Shakſpeare.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

4. Looſe; unreſtrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praiſe!
Addiſon.

5. Quick and irregular of motion.

She has a veil down to the ſlender waiſt
Her unadorned golden treſſes wore,
Diſhevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; ſuperfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dreſs. *Milt.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitouſly.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *n. ſ.*

1. A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a ſecure couch,
And to ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can ſcarce ſee without ſpectacles. *South.*

2. A trifler; an inſignificant fluttérer.

Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, ſilken *wanton*, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakſpeare.*

Paſs with your beſt violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A word of light endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play laſciviouſly.

He from his guards and midnight tent
Diſguis'd o'er hills and vallies went
To *wanton* with the ſprightly dame,
And in his pleaſure loſt his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praiſe;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muſes! deign your bleſs'd retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your ſpring,
And Pindar ſweeps a bolder ſtring. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſly.

Into what ſundry gyres her wondered ſelf ſhe throws,
And oft miſſes the ſhore, as *wantonly* ſhe flows.
Drayton

Thou doſt but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monſter which thou wouldſt appear.
But do not *wantonly* my paſſion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Laſciviouſneſs; lechery.

The ſpirit of *wantonneſs* is tear'd out of him.
Shakſpeare

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonneſs* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour.

As ſad as night,
Only for *wantonneſs*. *Shakſpeare.*

Love, ras'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its ſlender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonneſs* are worn,
A morning's pleaſure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint.

The tumults threatened to abuſe all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonneſs*. *King Charles.*

Wantonneſs and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace.
Milton.

WA'NTWIT. *n. ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* ſadneſs makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myſelf. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'NTY. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horſe; a ſurcingle.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tuſſer.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to ſhock, or deject, is found in *Spenſer*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; cruſhed by miſery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakſ.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from pœpun, Saxon, and *take; wapentakium, wapentagium,* low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell*

Hundred ſignifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and aſſurance of their alderman; which, as I ſuppoſe, was alſo called a *wapentake*; ſo named of touching the weapon or ſpear of their alderman, and ſwearing to follow him faithfully, and ſerve their prince truly. But others think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenſer.*

WAR. *n. ſ.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, Fr.]

1. *War* may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority, and reſiſtance, being the eſſential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, conſiſting in relation towards others, it neceſſarily requires a ſuppoſition of reſiſtance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon ſlaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof
Shakſpeare.

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon*

I law the figure and armour of him that headed the peaſants in the *war* upon Bern, with the ſeveral weapons found on his followers. *Addiſon.*

2. The inſtruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of ſtores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton.*

4. The profeſſion of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midſt of a land of deſtruction. *Wiſdom.*

5. Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition; act of oppoſition.

Duncan's horſes
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

Was this a face
To be expos'd againſt the *warring* winds? *Shakſp.*
Why ſhould I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find ſuch cruel battle here within? *Shakſp.*
Make peace with God, for you muſt die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your ſoul,
To counſel me to make my peace with God;
And are you yet to your own ſoule ſo blind,
That you will *war* with God by mard'ring me?
Shakſpeare.

He teacheth my hands to *war*. 2 *Samuel.*

This charge I commit unto thee, ſon Timothy, that thou by them mighteſt *war* a good warfare.
1 *Timothy.*

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wiſe to *war* upon the French.
Bacon.

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diſeaſes on ourſelves we *war*,
And with new phyſick, a worſe engine far.
Donne.

His next deſign
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theſeus. *Dryden.*

To the iſland of Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, nations *warring* with one another reſorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not uſed. In *Spenſer* it is probably falſely printed for *warraid.*

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That firſt the world with ſword and fire *warred.*
Spenſer.

To them the ſame was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werbeln*, old Teutonick; *werveln*, German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any ſound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praiſe.
Milton.

2. To cauſe to quaver.

Follow me as I ſing,
And touch the *warbled* ſtring. *Milton.*

3. To utter muſically.

She can thaw the numbing ſpell,
If ſhe be right invok'd with *warbled* ſong.
Milton.

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such ſtrains as a'ar *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay.

2. To be uttered melodiouſly.

A plaining ſong plain ſinging voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow.
Sidney.

There birds reſort, and in their kind thy praiſe
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays.
Watſon.

3. To ſing.

Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things ſmil'd.
Milton.

She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indiſtinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle ſings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal ſtrings;
Whilſt *warbling* to the varied ſtrain advance
Two ſprightly youths to form the bounding dance.
Pope

WA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *warble.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling ſtrains, the feather'd *warblers* woo.
Tickel.

WARD. A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapb, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from.*

Before ſhe could come to the arbour, ſhe ſaw walking from her-*ward* a man in ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peapdian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the caſtle wall,
Whoſe gates he found faſt ſhut; ne living wight
To *ward* the ſame, nor anſwer comer's call.
Spenſer.

To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thouſand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakſp.*

To fence off; to obſtruct or turn aſide any thing miſchievous. It is now uſed with *off*, leſs elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To ſtrike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid ſeem'd in arms to ſtand,
To way to *ward* or ſhun her blows he tries.
Fairfax.

Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now ſtrikes again.
Daniel.

Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow
Good doubting; and, while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the ſteel bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.

The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage *Addiſon.*
The proviſion of bread for food, cloathing to
ard off the inclemency of the air, were to be firſt
oked after. *Woodward.*
It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of
arding off the force of objections, and of diſ-
covering and repelling the ſubtle tricks of ſophiſters.
Watts.

o WARD. *v. n.*

To be vigilant; to keep guard.

To act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the ſtranger to
o other ſhift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*
Short crooked ſwords in cloſer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear.
Dryden.

ARD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Watch; act of guarding.

Still when ſhe ſlept he kept both watch and *ward*.
Spenſer.
Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd,
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the *ward*;
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way.
Dryden.

Garriſon; thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place.

By reaſon of theſe two ſorts, though there be but
mall *wards* left in them, there are two good towns
ow grown, which are the greateſt ſtay of both
hoſe two countries *Spenſer.*
Th' affi'ged caſtles *ward*
Their ſtedfaſt ſtonds did mightily maintain *Spenſer.*

Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'ſt my old *ward*; here I lay, and
thus I bore my point. *Shakſpeare.*
Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here diſarm thee with this ſtick. *Shakſp.*
Now by proof it ſhall appear,
Whether thy horns are ſharper, or my ſpear.
At this I threw: for want of other *ward*.
He fitted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

Fortreſs; ſtrong hold.

She dwells ſecurely on the excellency of her
honour. Now could I come to her with any detec-
tion in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward*
of her purity, her reputation, and thouſand other
her defences, which now are too ſtrongly embattled
againſt me. *Shakſpeare.*

[*warda*, law Lat.] Diſtrict of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal ſhare to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

Cuſtody; confinement.

That wretched creature, being depreheuded in
that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*
Stops there was his too veh'ment ſpeech with
ſpeed,
And he ſent cloſe to *ward* from whence he ſtood.
Daniel

The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar.
Milton.

As there are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are
there ſeveral inventions in the making and contriv-
ing their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward*
to *ward* by the ſame wiſdom. *Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king cauſeth bring up his *wards*, but be-
ſtoweth no more of their rents upon them than is
uſeful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia, is your heart at peace?
Is it ſo guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed before ſhe was my *ward* *Dryden.*
When, ſtern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lath the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryden.*
Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and
the great can never deſerve, unleſs they employ
them for the protection of theſe, the true *wards*
and children of God. *Sprat*

9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian.

I muſt attend his majeſty's command, to whom
I am now in *ward*, evermore in ſubjection. *Shakſp.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much
abated the greatneſs and power of the peers, would
ſay, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*.
Bacon.

10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans.

It is alſo inconvenient, in Ireland, that the
wards and marriages of gentlemen's children ſhould
be in the diſpoſal of any of thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.
The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*
3. Warden of the cinque ports.
A magiſtrate that has the juriſdiction of thoſe
havens in the eaſt part of England, commonly
called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has
there all that juriſdiction which the admiral of
England has in places not exempt. The reaſon
why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe
havens ſeems to be, becauſe, in reſpect of their
ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant
care than other havens, being in greater danger of
invaſion by our enemies. *Cowell*
4. [*pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.
Nor muſt all ſhoots of pears alike be ſet,
Cruſtumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great.
May.
Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, ſome
cry. *King*

WA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward*.]

1. A keeper; a guard.
Upon thoſe gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly flew
Thoſe *warders* ſtrange, and all that elſe he met.
Spenſer.
Where be theſe *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakſpeare.*
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown
down,
Though caſtles topple on their *warders* heads.
Shakſpeare.
The *warders* of the gate but ſcarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and reſiſt in vain. *Dryden*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Then, then, when there was nothing could have
ſtay'd
My father from the breaſt of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the ſtaff he threw. *Shakſp.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. ſ.* [peapb and mot, or gemot, Sax. *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. ſ.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderobe*, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* cuſtody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenſer.*
I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,
Until I meet the king. *Shakſpeare.*
Behold,
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding day of his unſpotted ſpouſe.
Dryden.
It would not be an impertinent deſign to make
a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you
ſhould ſee togas and tunicas, the chlamys and tra-
bea, and all the different veſts and ornaments ſo
often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors.
Addiſon.

WA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ward*.]

1. Guardianſhip.
By reaſon of the tenures in chief revived, the ſums
for reſpect of homage be encreated, and the profits
of *wardſhips* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.
The houſes ſued out their livery, and redeemed
themſelves from the *wardſhip* of tumults
King Charles.

WARE. The preterit of *wear*, more frequently *wore*.

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke.*

WARE. *adj.* [for this we commonly ſay *aware*.]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt.
The lord of that ſervant ſhall come in a day
when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that
he is not *ware* of him *Matthew.*
2. Cautious; wary.
What man ſo wiſe, what earthly wit ſo *ware*,
As to deſcry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth maſk in viſor fair. *Spenſer.*
Bid her well be *ware* and ſtill erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A ſhuffled, ſullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again,
Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. ſ.* [papn, Sax. *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.
Let us, like merchants, ſhew our ſouleſt *wares*,
And think, perchance, they 'll ſell. *Shakſpeare.*
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to ſell,
that we would not buy it. *Nehemiah.*
I know thou whole art but a ſhop
Of toys and trifles, traps and ſnares,
To take the weak, and make them ſtop;
Yet art thou falſer than thy *wares*. *Ben Jonſon.*
Why ſhould my black thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*
London, that vents of falſe *ware* ſo much ſtore,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*
He turns himſelf to other *wares* which he finds
your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'RFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'RFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wareful*.] Cautouſneſs. Obſolete.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulneſs*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe*.] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.
His underſtanding is only the *warehouſe* of other
men's lumber, I mean falſe and unconcluding rea-
ſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own
uſe. *Locke.*
She had never more ſhips at ſea, greater quantities
of merchandiſe in her *warehouſes*, than at preſent.
Addiſon.
She the big *warehouſe* built,
Rais'd the ſtrong crane. *Thomſon.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep.
Spenser.

WA'RFARE. *n. f.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude.

In the wilderneſs
He ſhall firſt lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I ſend him forth
To conquer ſin and death *Milton*
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearleſs in his righteous cauſe *Milton*
Tully, when he read the Fabii, was thinking on the *bar*, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make uſe of what he knows. *Dryden.*
The ſtate of chriſtians, even when they are not actually proſecuted, is a perpetual ſtate of *warfare* and voluntary ſufferings *Atterbury*
The ſcripture has directed us to refer theſe miſcarriages in our chriſtian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous *warfaring age*, to eſcape dangers in battles. *Camden*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war*, and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able*.] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whoſe *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miſeries and woeful ruth,
Were to thoſe Pagans made an open prey. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous ſpirite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous hands it to defend. *Spenſer.*
The change of laws, eſpecially concerning matters of religion, muſt be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*
So rich a prize could not ſo *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, Engliſh, and now of late the Low Country men, have had in their own barns part of the Spaniards harveſt. *Heylin.*
They ſearched diligently, and concluded *warily* *Sprat*
It will concern a man to treat conſcience awfully and *warily*, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids *South*

WA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupuloſneſs.

For your own conſcience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a diſcreet *warineſs*. *Donne*
It will deſerve our ſpecial care and *warineſs* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hammond.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great *warineſs* is to be uſed. *Sprat*
The path was ſo very ſlippery, the ſhade ſo exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood ſo full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greateſt *warineſs*, circumſpection, and ſilence. *Addiſon*
Moſt men have ſo much of ill nature, or of *warineſs*, as not to ſooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addiſon*
I look upon it to be a moſt clear truth, and expreſſed it with more *warineſs* and reſerve than was neceſſary. *Atterbury*

WARK. *n. f.* [anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findeſt fault where any's to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong *wark* upon a weak ground
Spenſer

WA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war.

She being ſo ſtrange, and yet ſo well ſucceeding a temper made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney*
Old Siward with ten thouſand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was ſetting forth. *Shakſp*
When a *warlike* ſtate grows ſoft and effeminate, they may be ſure of a war. *Bacon.*
O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on falſe hopes, thus to inceuſe
The *warlike* Engliſh. *Philips*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *n. f.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and ſeems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. f.* [*wardlookr*, Iſlandick,
WA'RLUCK. } a charm; perhaps, Saxon, an evil ſpirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wiſe*.] A male witch; a wizzard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar ſuppoſe to be converſant with ſpirits, as a woman who carries on the ſame commerce is called a witch: he is ſuppoſed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not underſtand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call ſuch men, who they ſay are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; peapm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree.

He ſtretched himſelf upon the child, and the fleſh of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings.*
Main ocean flow'd not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour ſoft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*
We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent ſkies. *Addiſon*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myſelf ſo *warm* in any party's cauſe as to deſerve their money. *Pope*
Each *warm* wiſh ſprings mutual from the heart *Pope.*
Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* againſt it. *Broome*

3. Habitually paſſionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we ſhall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmoſt forces on his next aſſault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden.*

5. Buſy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring ſummons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall.
Dryden

6. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick.

If there be a ſober and a wiſe man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the moſt extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's ſide, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; ſprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loſt in a convent's ſolitary gloom. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It ſhall be for a man to burn, for he ſhall take thereof and *warm* himſelf. *Iſaiah*
The mounted ſun
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to *warm*
Earth's inmoſt womb. *Milton.*
Theſe ſoft fires, with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleaſing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow leſs cold.

Theſe ſhall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to ſit before it. *Iſaiah.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone*.] To ſtones add the *warming ſtone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming ſun firſt *warmly* ſmote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honeſt wives;
One to Atrides I will ſend,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince ſhall thus with honour have
What both ſo *warmly* ſeem to crave. *Prior.*
The ancients expect you ſhould do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters. I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that deſign. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *warm*.]
WA'RMTH. }

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my gaol, from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakſpeare*
Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun encreaſing than the hot herbs have, as a cold hand will ſooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon.*
He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*,
Throughout the fluid maſs, *Milton.*
Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments,
The nobler taſtes, and more exalted ſcents. *Addiſon.*

2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come? *Shakſpeare*
Our duties towards God and man we ſhould perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to chriſtian piety; with that temper and ſobriety which becomes chriſtian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with chriſtian zeal. *Sprat.*
Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own caſe; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when firſt I ſaw his book againſt myſelf. *Pope*
The beſt patriots, by teeming with what *warmth* and zeal the ſmalleſt corruptions are defended, have been wearied into ſilence. *Davenant.*

3. Fanciſulneſs; enthuſiaſm.

The ſame *warmth* of head diſpoſes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [pæpnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swediſh; *varna*, Iſlandick.]

1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, doſt thou ſcorn me for my gentle counſel?
And ſooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakſpeare.*
The hand can hardly lift up itſelf high enough to ſtrike, but it muſt be ſeen, ſo that it *warns* while it threatens; but a falſe inſidious tongue may whiſper a lie ſo cloſe and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you ſhall not hear. *South.*
Juturna *warns* the Dauman chief
Of Laufus' danger, urging ſwift relief. *Dryden.*
He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their uſurping maſter; he had *warned* them from the ſeas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*
* If we conſider the miſtakes in men's diſputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or miſtaken ſignifications; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, becauſe the arts of improving it have been made the buſineſs of new ſtudy. *Locke.*
The father, whilſt he *warn'd* his erring ſon,
The ſad examples which he ought to ſhun
Deſcrib'd. *Prior.*

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critick's law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.
Pope

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to send for thee. *Acts*

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before.
Shakspeare.

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing care
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of th' enfuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden*

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Paradise Lost*

WA'RNING. *n. s.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Psalms*

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words express'd
Dryden.

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise
Dryden

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and to have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end *Wake*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous minds, never to put too much trust in deceitful men *Swift*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some delicate give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do with hopes of life to the last. *Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange*

I saw, with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*, in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden*

WARP. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peappan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts.*]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and, like green timber, *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from eating or *warping*. *Moxon*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There 's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shakspeare

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

All attack this doctrine, that the Pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never to little *warp*. *Dryden.*

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris*

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This heat avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree.
Dryden.

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good-humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts*

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warp'd* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. *Beattie.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze thou bitter sky!
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *As you like it.*

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney*

He that readeth unto us the scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing among it them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.
Addison.

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakspeare.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.
Milton.

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.
L'Estrange.

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is *Shakspeare.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden.*

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise. *Nettlewell.*

5. Attestation.

The place of paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him, both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end *Waller.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession, and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence *South.*

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakspeare.*

Therefore to horse;
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.
Shakspeare.

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant.*] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know *Brown.*

His words are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, as the event certain and resistless. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* subtilty, the way is fair and open; and that 's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *Addison.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness.

By the fruit thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments, but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin; from *warrant.*] Authority; security.

There 's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantise*.
Shakspeare.

WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin.] *garantie*, *garant*, Fr.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for

himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WARRA'NT. *v. a.* [from *war*; or from *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warray'd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can slake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The christian lords *warraid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *adj.* [pœpp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and blount:
Others saine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakspeare.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden.*

WA'RRENER. *n. s.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIANGLE. *n. s.* [*lanio*.] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RRIOUR. *n. s.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that most famous *warriour*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakspeare.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shaksp.*

I sing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds.
Lauderdale.

The *warriour* horses tied in order feed. *Dryden.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour's* breast.
Young.

WART. *n. s.* [peapt, Sax. *werte*, Dutch.]

1. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Offa like a *wart*. *Shakspeare.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like *warts*. *Bacon*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden.*

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenous liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray*

WA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [pœp, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and subtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay
Of captive wretched thrals, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Spenser.*

Each warn a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Spectator.*

WAS. The preterit of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Genesis.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [paꝛcan, Sax. *wasschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done! *Shakspeare.*

Look how she rubs her hands.——

——It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus *washing* her hands. *Shakspeare.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalms.*

Thou didst *wash* thyself. *Ezekiel.*

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptised, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts.*

Sins of irreligion must full be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *washed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts.*

4. To colour by washing.

To *wash* over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier.*

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white? *Young.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *wash*;
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakspeare.*

Wash, and be clean. *2 Kings.*

Let each become his troubled breast
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope.*

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can *wash* and scour.——

——A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured. *Shakspeare.*

WASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orbed ground
Shakspeare.

The best part of my power
Were in the *washes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare.*

3. A medical or cosmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have some *wash* to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *washes*
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras*

He tried all manner of *washes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and *wash*; for that is the thing they love, and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
A brighter *wash*. *Pope*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *washes*, some with paste. *Swift.*

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier*

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare*

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. s.* [*wash* and *ball*.] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay. *Swift*

WA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wash*.] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *n. s.* [*wash* and *pot*.] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold fev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands fev'n golden *washpots* bear. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *wash*.]

1. Watery; damp.

On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax. *vespa*, Lat. *guespe*, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspeare.*

Why, what a *wasp*-tongued and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shakspeare.*

Encount'ring with a *wasp*,
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I 'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspish.* *Shakspeare.*
Come, you wasp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waspish,* best beware my sting.
Shakspeare.

By the stern brow and *waspish* action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shakspeare.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty shrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waspish* humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this gross mistake the poor *waspish* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish,* wrong-head, rhiming race.
Pope.

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishness; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. s.* [from ƿæꞅhæl, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

2. A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail,* and the swagg'ring upspring reels.
Shakspeare.

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. s.* [from *wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers.* *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was,* from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [ꝥeꞅꞇan, Sax. *woesten,* Dut. *guastare,* Ital. *vastare,* Latin.]

1. To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *wastes* it. *Shakspeare.*

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the *wasting* of yours, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled, and he is the more so, because in this confined state of the distemper there is generally a great dejection of appetite. *Blackmore.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously, to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time. *Hooker.*

There must be providence used, that our ship timber be not *wasted.* *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waste* in barren joy.
Garth.

3. To destroy; to desolate.

He only their provisions *wastes* and burns.
Daniel.

Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste.*
Milton.

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to *waste.*
Dryden.

The Tyber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds.
Dryden.

Now *wasting* years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground,
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

4. To wear out.

Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.

O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none!
Milton.

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and *wasteth* away. *Job.*

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths. *Isaiah.*

The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

The Soph leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

The multiplication and obstinacy of disputes, which have so laid *waste* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words.
Locke.

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
In my swoln bosom, with long war had strove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste,*
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Desolate, uncultivated.

There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.

Freedom who loves, must first be wise and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.
Milton.

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere *waste,* and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account *waste.* *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the sound better from *waste.* *Bacon.*

It was providently designed to repair the *waste* daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication.
Ray.

3. Useless expense.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste;*
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*

Secure the workings of your soul from running to *waste,* and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who spacious regions gave
A *waste* for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waste.* *Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waste,* yet wanting light.
Spenser.

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered. *Shakspeare.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waste.* *Milton.*

Lords of the world's great *waste,* the ocean, we
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste,*
Such length of years, such various perils past.
Dryden.

Thee I pursue, oh great ill fated youth!
Through all the dismal *waste* of gloomy death.
Smith.

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste.*
Dryden.

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste,* attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*

8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste.* *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waste* and *full.*]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*

In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and *wasteful* expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heaven adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand!
Addison.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd,
To seek her knight. *Spenser.*

Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful,* wild.
Milton.

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *wasteful.*] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour misspent, or the time *wastefully* consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wasteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. s.* [from *waste.*] Desolation, solitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought.
Spenser.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteness.*
Zephaniah.

WA'STER. *n. s.* [from *waste.*] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,
So much tormented with their debts, as they would stow
Rome into a foreign tax. *Ben Jonson.*

Plenty in their own keeping makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and *wasters.* *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching *wasters* of useful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. s.* [from *waste.*]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several or in *wastrel,* that is, in inclosed grounds or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. s.* [ꝥæcce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep.
Addison.

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch,*
To find the other forth, by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakspeare.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

Hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch,* chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchmen; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches*, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers. *Shakspeare.*

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a *watch* on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected *Bacon.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set *watch* and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence *Perkins.*

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton.*

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a *watch*. *South.*

6. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch* *Shakspeare.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did it and my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare.*

8. A period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now transported with a gondolier
To the gross clasp of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milt.*

The latter *watch* of waking night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden*

9. A pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiack. *Hale*

On the theatre we are confined to time, and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*

That Chloe may be fairly dight,
The hours wait at her toilet wait,
Whilst all the reasoning tools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakspeare*

Watching cure will not let a man slumber, as a sore disease breaketh sleep. *Ecclesiasticus*

Sleep, list'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.

I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jeremiah.*

In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not save us. *Lamentations.*

He gave signal to the monster that *watch'd* *Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Psalms.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.

Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Timothy*

5. To be cautiously observant.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thy self impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush.

Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. *1 Samuel.*

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. *Walton.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*

3. To tend.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chas'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakspeare*

It is observed by those that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pacèd, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.

Who 'midst the Alps doth hanging thrones surprise?
Who flares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided.

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakspeare*

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Revelations*

Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling, truth'd the urgent nymph below. *Dryden*

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always *watchful* against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke*

Be *watchful* of their behaviour, and as ready to require them an exact observance of the duties of christianity, as of the duties of their servants *Law.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.

If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed, suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own faults, and the consideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Love, tantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways *Prior.*

Husbands are countelled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watchfulness* over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.

Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [*watch* and *house*.] Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. s.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiseman.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*, they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. s.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Spenser.*

Turn him into London streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenness calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor*

Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day time he sitteth in a *watchtower*, and sleeth most by night. *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fairness. *Donne*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The features in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow

—That we have, sir John: our *watchword*, hem! boys *Shakspeare*

A *watchword* every minute of the night goes about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys*

WA'TER. *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *pater*, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shaksp.*

Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body. *Shakspeare.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakspeare*

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a

famer, honeſt *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakſpeare.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and ſolids; for a dry bone, diſtilled, affords a great quantity of inſipid *water*: therefore *water* ſeems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuth.*

2. The ſea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the ſea, weſtward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot.*

3. Urine.

If thou couldſt, doctor, caſt
The *water* of my land, find her diſeaſe
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would appland thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak.

A good chriſtian and an honeſt man muſt be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye! *Shakſpeare.*

6. WATER, is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might ſee the tame *water*-ſpaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whoſe fine proportion ſhewed well what a dainty gueſt was wont there to be lodged *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of ſnow,
Standing before the ſun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myſelf away in *water*-drops. *Shakſp.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakſpeare.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks *Shakſpeare.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me *Pſalms.*

They ſhall ſpring up as among the graſs, as willows by the *water*-courſes. *Iſaiah.*

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, ſo panteth my ſoul after thee, O God. *Pſalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noiſe of thy *water*-ſpouts *Pſalms.*

He turneth rivers into a wilderneſs, and the *water*-ſprings into dry ground. *Pſalms.*

There were ſet ſix *water*-pots of ſtone. *John.*

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleaſant fountain that was near *Bacon.*

As the carp is accounted the *water* fox for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the *water*-ſheep. *Walton.*

Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The *water*-ſnakes with ſcales upſtanding ſtike. *Mar.*

By making the *water* wheels larger, the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams *Wilkins.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dung hill that lay in the *water*-courſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh help, in this extremeſt need,
Ye *water*-gods and deities indeed! *Dryden.*

Becauſe the outermoſt coat of the eye might be perfected, and this humour let out, the reaſon is, nature hath made proviſion to repair it by the help of certain *water* pipes, or lymphæ-ducts, inſerted into the ſcleſis of the eye, proceeding from glandules that ſeparate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one ſide, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poiſe and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham.*

Other mortar, uſed in making *water*-courſes, ciſterns, and fiſh-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The moſt brittle *water*-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuth.*

A gentleman watered ſainfoin in dry weather at new ſowing and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a caſk, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of ſmall holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampſhire they ſell *water*-treſoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

To WA'TER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Geneſis.*

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably *water* the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chriſtian moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompenſe;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never *water* weeds.
Waller.

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, ſo as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be ſo far from accuſing your paſſion, that they would encourage it, and ſhare it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will *Mortimer.*

2. To ſupply with water for drink.

Now 'gin the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his tired ſteeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their journal labours they did reſt.
Spenſer.

Doth not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox from the ſtall, and lead him away to *watering*. *Luke.*

His horſemen kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horſe. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addiſon.*

4. To diverſify as with waves.

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of velvet and *watered* ſilk, does the like *Locke.*

To WA'TER, *v. n.*

1. To ſhed moiſture.

I ſtain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made iſſue from the boſom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakſp.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing thoſe beads of ſorrow ſtand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakſpeare.*

The tickling of the noſtrils within, doth draw the moiſture to the noſtrils, and to the eyes by conſent, for they alſo will *water*. *Bacon.*

How trouble ſome is the leaſt mote, or duſt, falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep and *water* upon the leaſt grievance! *South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water.

He let the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Genſis.*

Mahomet ſent many ſmall boats, manned with harquebuſiers and ſmall ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the chriſtians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs that drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolſey's *teeth watering* at the biſhoprick of Winchester, ſent one unto biſhop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to reſign the biſhoprick, becauſe extreme age had made him blind, which Fox did take in ſo ill part, that he willed the meſſenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have eſpied his malicious ambition and ſubtilties. *Camden.*

Theſe reaſons made his *mouth* to *water*.
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe who contend for *8 per cent.* have ſet men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colours.*]

Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil, thoſe they call *watercolours*, and theſe they term oil colours. *Boyle.*

Leſs ſhould I dawb it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And *watercolours* of theſe days:
Theſe days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, whimſies, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. ſ.* [*naſturtium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful, upon their heads are garlands of *water-creſſes*. *Peacham.*

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again, but yet, manage the warmneſs and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERFLAG. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *flag*; *iris aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy moſt in that air which is likeſt water *Bacon.*

Waterfowls ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by reſting in water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale.*

Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm *Flower.*

WA'TERGRUEL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfaſt, milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel* and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be ſlender, as *watergruel* acridulated. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERHEN. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *hen*; *fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture.

The ſecondaries of an apoplexy are dulneſs, nightmares, weakneſs, *waterineſs*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Reſembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an infipid manhood, and a ſleepy old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moiſt; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow mouldy or *waterish*, others dry *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waterish.*] Thinneſs, reſemblance of water.

A pendulous ſtomach anſwers a plentiful ſtate, or an acidity, which reſembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterineſs*, which is like the ſerofity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLILY. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them be dry twelve months to kill the *water*-weeds, as *water-hairs* and bull-rushes. *Walton.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the paſſage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places. *Addiſon.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the ſhore,
Pensive reclines upon his uſeleſs oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

Men and beaſts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmoſt *margin* of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or

melon, and is diſtinguiſhed from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *n.ſ.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed freſh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he ſtood:
The ſtream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Spenſer.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *water mills* ſtood. *Mortimer.*

WA'TERMINT. *n.ſ.* [*mentha aquatica.*] A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *n.ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WA'TERRAT. *n.ſ.* [*mus aquaticus.*] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land rats and *water rats*. *Shakſpeare.*

The pike is bold, and he's near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or moute. *Walton.*

WA'TERROCKET. *n.ſ.*

1. A ſpecies of watercreſſes. [*eruca aquatica.*]
2. A kind of fireworк to be diſcharged in the water.

WA'TERVIOLET. *n.ſ.* [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERSAPPHIRE. *n.ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.

Waterſapphire is the occidental ſapphire, and is neither ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard, as the oriental *Woodward.*

WA'TERWILLOW. *n.ſ.* [from *water* and *willow*; *lyſimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Amſworth.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords to plentiful a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water, or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK. *n.ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mine and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins.*

The French took from the Italians the firſt plan of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quickſilver, which is a moſt crude and *watery* body, heated, and put in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its ſaponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs.

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs, *watery* pumpion. *Shakſpeare.*

No heterogeneous mixture uſe, as ſome
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *watery* eye,
Tell me the riſing ſtorm is nigh;
Tis then thou art you angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and daſh'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her fire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a ſilver urn his cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Conſiſting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits, but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine and anguiſh will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* deſart. *Milton.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* deſarts. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll ſay,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours riſe,
From lakes and ſeas, and fill the lower ſkies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n.ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is ſo call'd, by reaſon of his barb, or *wattles*, at his mouth, which is under his noſe or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial ſpirit. *More.*

2. A hurdle. *Amſworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [pæzlan, Sax. *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or ſound of paſtoral reed with oaten hops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* it under. *Mortimer.*

WAVE. *n.ſ.* [pæȝ, Sax. *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]

1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The ſhore, that o'er his *wave*-worn baſis bow'd. *Shakſpeare.*

The *waves* that riſe would drown the higheſt hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they poſt to do thy will *Wotton.*

Amidſt theſe toils ſucceeds the balmy night,
Now hiſſing waters the quench'd guns teſtore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the ſight,
Do ſoft'ly, and pant upon the ſecret ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth and panting in the ſunny ray *Pope.*

2. Unevenneſs; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plane and well poliſhed, without thoſe undulations or *waves*, or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſandholes a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play looſely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike enſigns *waving* in the wind.
Dryden.

Meſſapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* creſt. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a ſignal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us *Ben Jonſon.*

3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate; to waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way ſufficiently grounded, no way reſolved, what to think, ſpeak, or write, more than only that, becauſe they have taken it up upon them, they muſt be oppoſite *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface.

He had a thouſand notes,
Horus welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To move looſely.

They *wav'd* their fiery ſwords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal ſword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he ſat. *Addiſon.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below ſhould *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakſpeare.*

5. [*gaefver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from.

He reſolved not to *wave* his way upon this reaſon, that if he ſhould but once, by ſuch a diverſion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he ſhould never live without. *Wotton.*

Theſe, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god deſcended, and preſerv'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aſide for the preſent.

I have *wav'd* the ſubject of your greatneſs, to reſign myſelf to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since the her intereſt for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I, who ſav'd the king, the nation ſav'd.
Dryden.

If any had a better right, they were content to *waive* it, and recognize the right of the other *Iſaiah.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [papian, Sax.]

1. To play to and fro; to move looſely.

I took two triangular glaſſes, and one of them being kept ſtiff in the faint poſture, that the image projected on the floor might not *waver*, I caſt on the ſame floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whit'ning ſhower deſcends,
At firſt thin *wavering*. *Thomſon.*

2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement when the miſcreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and faint,
Whilſt trembling horror did his conſcience daunt,
And hellish anguiſh did his ſoul aſſaid. *Spenſer.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle *wavering* nation
Shakſpeare.

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakſpeare.*

Hold faſt the faith without *wavering*. *Hebrews.*

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light.
Daniel.

Faith as abſolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as own knowledge itſelf, and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hoſpinian ſhould have ſaid, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the ſacrament? does it follow that he really did ſo? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this diſtance from the firſt riſe of the goſpel, after weighing the ſeveral evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered* though they had ſeen the firſt promulgers work wonders *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any diſloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They fouly miſtake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own, 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VERER. *n.ſ.* [from *waver.*] One unſettled and irreſolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one reſpect I'll thy aſſiſtant be. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*]

1. Riſing in waves.

In fate conduct of theſe
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the
wavie ſeas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean ſmiles, and ſmooths her
wavy breaſt;
And heav'n itſelf with more ſerene and purer
light is bleſt. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, *or* WAES. *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be for *woes*. [pa, Saxon.]

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes*. *Spenser.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawl* and cry. *Shakspeare.*

WAX. *n. s.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wax*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous taste, and an oil, or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscom.*

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfleet.*

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze,
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiseman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*, [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shaksp.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Genesis.*

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. s.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each others wings they drive. *Dryd.*

WAY. *n. s.* [pæg, Sax. *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression, or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shaksp.*

You cannot see your *way* —
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakspeare.*

To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover? —
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakspeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay. *Dryd.*

3. A length of space.

Lambs ancient forest extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves, and bears. *Brown.*

An old man, that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakspeare.*

Come a little nearer this *way*, I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakspeare.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*

With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

My seven brave brothers in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakspeare.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this hath made Melantius *way*. *Wall.*

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falshood, if what we certainly know give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sound that *way*, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterb.*

11. Access, means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way*, with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

Their inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor.*

The general officers and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryd.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest, of that region. *Sidney.*

A physician unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took!
How they the monarch and the man forsook! *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not in the senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail.
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the ſympathetick powder and the *weaponſalve* conſtantly perform what is promiſed, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterit *wore*, participle *worn.* [pepan, Saxon.]

1. To waſte with uſe, or time, or inſtruments; to impair or leſſen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to ſhew himſelf a young gallant. *Shakſpeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours ſo artificially, that one being *worn* off, a freſh ſhould ſucceed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the ſtones. *Job.*

An haſty word, or an indiſcreet action, does not diſſolve the bond, but that friendſhip may be ſtill found in heart, and so outgrow and *wear* off theſe little diſtempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wiſe unto ſalvation, yet ſuffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all thoſe rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inſcrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kiſſes *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and ſet any conſiderable number of men free from it. *Tillotſon.*

Theodoſius exerted himſelf to animate his penitent in the courſe of life ſhe was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundleſs fears. *Spectator.*

2. To conſume tediouſly.

What maſks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours? *Shakſ.*

In moſt places, their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours, the reſidue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew.*

Whom if I ſaid, and left of men fall oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miſerable days. *Milton.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry roſe
Will I for ever *wear.* *Shakſpeare.*

Why art thou angry?——
——That ſuch a ſlave as this ſhould *wear* a ſword,
Who *wears* not honeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of ſovereignty? *Shakſpeare.*

I am the firſt-born ſon of him that laſt
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. *1 Peter.*

Eas'd the putting off
Theſe troubleſome diſguiſes which we *wear.* *Milton.*

He aſk'd what arms the ſwarthy Memnon *wore*,
What troops he landed. *Dryden.*

This is unconſcionable dealing, to be made a ſlave, and not know whoſe livery I *wear.* *Dryden.*

On her white breaſt a ſparkling croſs ſhe *wore.* *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her ſorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking, of what poſſibly, in the firſt eſſay, diſpleaſed us. *Locke.*

A man who has any reliſh for fine writing, from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author, every time he peruſes him, *wears* himſelf into the ſame manner. *Spectator.*

6. *To* WEAR *out.* To haraſs.

He ſhall *wear* out the ſaints. *Daniel.*

7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be waſted with uſe or time. It has commonly ſome particle, as, *out*, *away*, *off*.

Thou wilt ſurely *wear away.* *Exodus.*

In thoſe who have loſt their ſight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but ſlightly taken notice of, and ceaſing to be repeated, do quite *wear out.* *Locke.*

2. To be tediouſly ſpent.

Thus *wore out* night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-neſt high tow'ring to deſcry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his ſong. *Milton.*

3. To paſs away by degrees.

If paſſion cauſes a preſent terror, yet it ſoon *wears off*, and inclination will eaſily learn to ſlight ſuch ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow leſs and *wear off*, and obedience become eaſy and familiar. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches,
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conſcience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pær, Saxon, a fen; *wær*, German, a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water: often written *weir* or *wier.*

They will force themſelves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or ſtops in the water. *Walton.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fiſh.

WEARD. *n. ſ.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care; from the Saxon peapdan, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*

WEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not ſhave't to-day. *Shakſpeare.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* toſt,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off inſults, and preſerves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but, the danger once repelled, it is laid aſide as being too rough for civil converſation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artiſt or *wearer.* *Addiſon.*

2. That which waſtes or diminiſhes.

Take away this meaſure from our dreſs and habits, and all is turned into ſuch paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real ſhame to the *wearer.* *Law.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weary.*]

1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour.

Come, our ſtomachs
Will make what's homely ſavoury; *wearineſs*
Can ſnore upon the flint, when reſty ſloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakſpeare.*

Water fowls ſupply the *wearineſs* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies proſtrate in the weakneſs of ſleep and *wearineſs*, ſpreads the covering of night and darkneſs to conceal it. *South.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *wearineſs* and wine oppreſs'd,
They riſe from table, and withdraw to reſt. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakſ.*

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from pær, Sax. a quagmire. See WEERISH.]

1. Boggy; watery.

2. Weak; waſhy.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their *weariſh* and ill diſpoſed bodies. *Carew.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs.

The ſoul preferreth reſt in ignorance before *weariſome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

Theſe high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *weariſome.* *Shakſpeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, harraſſed with a long and *weariſome* march. *Bacon.*

Coſtly I reckon not them alone which charge the purſe, but which are *weariſome* and importune in ſuits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or ſtretching out are *weariſome* poſitions, and ſuch as perturb the quiet of thoſe parts. *Brown.*

This muſt be our taſk
In heav'n, this our delight; how *weariſome*
Eternity ſo ſpent, in worſhip paid
To whom we hate! *Milton.*

Sweets from all things elſe doth come,
Then life muſt to itſelf grow *weariſome.* *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *weariſome.*] Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

As of Nimrod, ſo are the opinions of writers different touching Aſſur, and the beginning of that great ſtate of Aſſyria; a controverſy *weariſomely* diſputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weariſome.*]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired.

A wit, quick without lightneſs, ſharp without brittleneſs, deſirous of good things without newfangleneſs, diligent in painful things without *weariſomeneſs.* *Aſcham.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to haraſs; to ſubdue by labour.

Better that the enemy ſeek us,
So ſhall he waſte his means, *weary* his ſoldiers,
Doing himſelf offence. *Shakſpeare.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themſelves for very vanity. *Habakkuk.*

Dewy ſleep oppreſs'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the bruſhing air,
To curl the waves; and ſure ſome little care
Should *weary* nature ſo, to make her want repoſe. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But ſits all breathleſs. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by reſuming the ſame ſubjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the ſame thoughts in a different phraſe. *Addiſon.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I ſtay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakſpeare.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its preſent patience, what is to be expected by ſuch turbulent men? *Addiſon.*

3. To ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With blandiſh'd parlies, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night
To ſtorm me over watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [pepıᵹ, Sax. *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haſte,
His *weary* waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms!
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakſpeare.*

I am weary, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakſpeare.*
An old man, broken with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakſpeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well doing. *Galatians.*
Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to deſtroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death.
Dryden.

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things propoſed to him without conſideration of his honour or intereſt. *Clarendon*
My hopes all flat, nature within me ſeems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herſelf. *Milton.*

3. Deſirous to diſcontinue.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of ſolid firmneſs, melt itſelf
Into the ſeas. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome.
Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling;
And one ſat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by that needy were and poor.
Spenſer.
The *wearieſt* and moſt loathed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakſpeare.*
Put on what *weary* negligence you pleaſe,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to queſtion.
Shakſpeare.

WE'SAND. *n. ſ.* [ƿæſen, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written, but this orthography is neareſt to the original word.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.
Marry Diggon, what ſhould him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay:
For had his *weaſand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and ſhidder.
Spenſer.
Cut his *weaſand* with thy knife. *Shakſpeare.*
Matter to be diſcharged by expectoration muſt firſt paſs into the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or *weaſand*, and from thence be coughed up, and ſpit out by the mouth *Wiſeman.*
The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aſlant, he ſpurns the ground,
And the foul iſſues through the *weaſon*'s wound.
Dryden.

WEA'SEL. *n. ſ.* [ƿeſel, Sax. *weſel*, Dutch; *muſtela*, Lat.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.
Ready in gybes, quick-anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrelſome as the *weaſel*. *Shakſpeare.*
A *weaſel* once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [ƿeðer, Sax.]
1. State of the air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs.
Who 's there, beſides foul *weather*?——One mended like the *weather*, moſt unquietly.
Shakſpeare.
I am far better born than is the king;
But I muſt make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more ſtrong.
Shakſpeare.
Again the northern winds may ſing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now.
Cowley.
Men muſt content themſelves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the ſkies;
Whene'er through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Suſpect a drizling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the ſtate of the air.
It is a reverend thing to ſee an ancient caſtle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have ſtood againſt the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon*

3. Tempeſt; ſtorm.
What gufts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts preſage! *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air.
He perched on ſome branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moiſt wings to dry.
Spenſer.
Muſtard-ſeed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yet ye give it a ſtripe.
Tuſſer.

2. To paſs with difficulty.
He *weather'd* fell Charybdis, but ere long
The ſkies were darken'd, and the tempeſts ſtrong
Garth.
Could they *weather* and ſtand the ſhock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time ſubject to a diſſolution? *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind; to accompliſh againſt oppoſition.
We have been tugging a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt *weathered* our *point*; a ſtretch or two more will do the work. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.
When we have paſs'd theſe gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the ſtorm that beats upon us.
Addiſon

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Harraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weather beaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*
She enjoys ſure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ſhip arriv'd on happy ſhore.
Spenſer.
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy-bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him bootleſs home, and *weatherbeaten* back.
Shakſpeare.
I hope, when you know the worſt, you will at once leap into the river, and ſwim through handſomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blaſts of irreſolution, ſtand ſhivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*
A *weather beaten* veſſel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*
Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden.*
The old *weatherbeaten* ſoldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow.* *n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*]
1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows.
But, alas! the ſun keeps his light, though thy faith be darken'd; the rocks ſtand full, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*
A knight ſet er hanged by the bill, converting the breaſt to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very ſtrange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconſtant.
Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell what his name is my huſband had him of. *Shakſpeare.*
He break my promiſe and abſolve my vow!
The word which I have given ſhall ſtand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of ſtate.
Dryden.

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhows the weather.
To vere and tack, and ſteer a cauſe
Againſt the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*]
1. A barometer; a glaſs that ſhows the weight of the air.
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his ſpirits roſe and fell with the *weatherglaſs*. *Arbuthnot.*
We ſhall hardly wiſh for a perpetual equinox to ſave the charges of *weatherglaſſes*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous. *Bentley.*

2. A thermometer. Leſs uſed.
As in ſome *weatherglaſs* my love I hold,
Which falls or riſes with the heat or cold,
I will be conſtant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERSPY. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtargazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather.
And ſooner may a gulling *weatherſpy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear.
Donne.

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. ſ.* [*weather*, and *wiſen*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.
Moſt vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm ſunſhiny weather, and again cloſe them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiſer*. *Derham.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved.* [ƿefan, Sax. *weven*, Dutch.]
1. To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another.
Here in her hairs
The painter plays the ſpider, and hath *woven*
A golden meſh to intrap the hearts of men
Faſter than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakſpeare.*
The women *wove* hangings for the grove.
2 Kings.
There our ſecret thoughts unſeen
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch other's mind. *Carew.*
White ſeem'd her robes, yet *woven* ſo they were,
As ſnow and gold together had been wrought.
Dryden.
Theſe purple veſts were *weav'd* by Dardan dames.
Dryden.
Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has *weav'd*
A ſilken web, and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy ſad diſtreſs:
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.
When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flouriſhed under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and diſcourſes were full of ſecular affairs, but, in the three firſt centuries of chriſtianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their intereſts in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addiſon.*

3. To interpoſe; to inſert.
The duke be here to-night! the better! beſt!
This *weaves* itſelf perforce into my buſineſs.
Shakſpeare.

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes thread into cloth.
Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, *weavers*.
Shakſpeare.
My days are ſwifter than a *weaver*'s ſhuttle, and are ſpent without hope. *Job.*
The *weaver* may caſt religion upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel.*

Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sew, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEAVERFISH. *n. s.* [*araneus piscis*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

WEB. *n. s.* [pebba, Sax.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser.*
Stood at gate,
And heard within the goddesse elevate
A voice divine, as at her web she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought.
Chapman.
Spiders touch'd, seek their web's inmost part *Davies.*
By day the web and loom,
And homely houshold talk, shall be her doom.
Dryden.
The fates, when they this happy web have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run
Dryden

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.
The sword, where of the web was steel;
Pommel, rich stone, hilt, gold, approv'd by touch
Fairfax.

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.
This is the foul fiberdigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the harelip. *Shakspeare*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.
Such as are whole footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipede; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER. *n. s.* [pebyrre, Sax. a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.
After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations, as, Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [pedian, Sax.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*
Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my senses. *Milton.*
Chloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulness of some fool of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.
In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakspeare.*
Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*
The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our understandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakspeare.*

4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*
They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondness.
Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shakspeare.
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden*

WE'DDING. *n. s.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your *wedding* day.
Shakspeare.
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*.
Shakspeare.
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my possessions she esteems not.
Shakspeare.
When my son was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. 2 *Esdras.*
These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt.*
His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feast. *L'Estrange.*
If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*
A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. s.* [wegge, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clownish sons
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan.
Spenser.
The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins.*
He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak.
Dryden.
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass of metal.
As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid.
Spenser.
When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joshua.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings
Milton.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.
My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me.
Shakspeare.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.
Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakspeare.*

3. To force as a wedge forces.
Part
In common rang'd in figure *wedge* their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton.*

4. To fasten by wedges.
Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe.
A. Philips.

5. To fix as a wedge.
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead.
Shakspeare.

Sergesthus in the centaur, soon [illegible]
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and stuck [illegible]

What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entombed and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn? *Bentley.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. s.* [peb and lac, Saxon, marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.
She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakspeare.*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him,
And if she did play false, the fault was hers
Shakspeare.
Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*
He his happiest choice too late
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton*
May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*
One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none *Dryden.*
A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his age, to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addison.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* [pobenrbag, Saxon; *odensdag*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin.*
Where is the honour of him that died on *Wednesday*? *Shakspeare.*
The offices of prayer he had in his church, not only upon the Sundays, and festivals, and their eves, as also *Wednesdays* and Fridays. *Fell.*

WEE. *adj.* [a Saxon word of the same root with *weemg*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.] Little; small: whence the word *weagle* or *weesel* is used for little; as, a *weesel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes small or little: as *wee* ane, a little one, or child, a *wee* bit, a little bit.
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth, he hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard
Shakspeare.

WE'ECHELM. *n. s.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A species of elm.
A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. s.* [peod, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.
If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature.
Clarendon.
He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and rauker *weeds*.
Sandys.
Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the fee s.
Denham.
Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer.*
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*
If they are often seen to lose that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to see a little flower choaked and killed amongst rank *weeds*. *Law.*

2. [pœda, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears.
Swincy.

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his *servants* with one *weed*, nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had *Spenser.*

Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The lucke throws her enamell'd skin,
It *weed* wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakspeare.*

Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately your fan hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

3 It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold,
Soft and the vast world, by whose orient light
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*
Chapman.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight hoeing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakspeare.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Dec. of Piety.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Hannia, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howel.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children all things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WI'EDER. *n. f.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspeare.*

WI'EDHOOK. *n. f.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love.
Tusser.

WI'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin.
Donne.

A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below.
Dryden.

WI'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground.
Mortimer.

WEEK. *n. f.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also.
Genesis.

The division of time by *weeks* hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Holder.*

WE'EKDAY. *n. f.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnizes the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with hens their *weekly* bill
Dryden.

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

There are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *n. f.* [pel, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from *willow.*] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great
Spenser.

So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel she had been. *Spenser.*

When *weening* to return whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest *ween*.
Spenser.

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And rent out me in the diadem. *Shakspeare.*

Ween you of better luck,
I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakspeare.*

They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

To WEEP. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not thence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping.* *Shakspeare.*

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmanned sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended. *Deuteronomy.*

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away! with women *weeps*, and leave me here,
Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save or slay us both. *Dryden.*

A corpse it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, however, he made the cave his own,
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept.* *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before *Wake.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes.
Shakspeare.

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies.
Dryden.

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe.
Pope.

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope.

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds.
Mortimer.

WE'EPER. *n. f.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is an unholy intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is easy, but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden.

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy: here it seems to mean, sour, surly.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterit *wot* or *wote.* [piran, Sax. *weten*, Dut.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board,
Sir knight, nought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*

Bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakspeare.*

But well I *weet* thy error wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL. *n. f.* [pepel, Sax. *vevel*, Dut. *curculio*, Lat.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots
Bacon.

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'ZEL. *n. s.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weasel* sucks eggs. *Shakspeare.*

The corn-devouring *weesel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden.*

WEFT. The old preterit and part. pass. from *To* WAVE. *Spenser.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [*guaive*, Fr. *vosa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [*peꝛta*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [*peꝛgan*, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence.
Shakspeare.

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

They having freight
Their ships with spoil enough, *weigh* anchor streight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences *Shak.*

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed*. *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise.
Dryden.

The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I *weigh* not you——
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakspeare.*

8. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel.*

9. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits *down*. *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden.*

My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison.*

Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightning, *weigh*, my boys, he cries.
Dryden.

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakspeare.*

5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overlouden, *weigh down*. *Bacon*

WE'IGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *n. s.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. s.* [pihꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*: and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon.*

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature 's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me.
Dryden.

So was every thing of the temple, even to the *weight* of a flesh-hook, given to David, as you may see. *Lesley.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights*, shall ye have. *Leviticus.*

Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuth.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them, otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Brown.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble and a quoit:
If thus thou hast neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee?
Bishop Corbet.

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains buried deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when to leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Gov. of the Tong.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Hakins.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy tail with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow, against that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are toiling? *Bentley*

5. Pressure; burden; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*. *Shakſp.*

As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive than break the law of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We must those, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like so many *weights* upon our minds, that make us less able and less inclined to raise up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakspeare.*

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it? *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight*. *Spectator.*

The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly? *Broome*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires. *Locke*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayward*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Canſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare?
Sandys.

It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the centre of it is above. *Dryden*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty* that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shakſpeare.*

It only forbids ſuits in lighter boſſe and indignities, ſuch as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the inſtrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may be, ſome odd thinking youth,
Lets friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have retus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.

If, after two days ſhine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weighty* judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone*: ſo *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is *palapa*, *wo on wo*. From *welaway* is formed by corruption *welladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſ.*

Ah, *welaway*, moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure to pitcous ſight? *Spenſer.*

Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; *pilcume*, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing.

I ſerve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakſpeare.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*.
Ben Jonſon.

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invocated death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome*, and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

Some ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he ſaid,
O long expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n. ſ.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever ſmiles, and farewel goes out ſighing. *Shakſpeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I ſhould be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true cauſes of *welcomes*, as I ſhould find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakſpeare.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are ſo kind:
Still as they paſs they court and ſmile on you,
And make your beauty, as themſelves, ſeem new.
Waller.

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

To WELCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

I know no cauſe
Why I ſhould *welcome* ſuch a gueſt as grief,
Save bidding farewel to ſo ſweet a gueſt
As my ſweet Richard. *Shakſpeare.*

They ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And *welcome* thee, and with thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet ſtrain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our houſe*. *n. ſ.* [*lactuca marina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulneſs.

Our joys, after ſome centuries of years, may ſeem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages; yet will they really ſtill continue new, not only upon the ſcores of their *welcomeneſs*, but by their perpetually equal, becauſe infinite, diſtance from a period *Boyle*

WE'LCOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory!
Shakſpeare

WELD, or *Would*. *n. ſ.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is uſed when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and *to weld* or work in the doublings into one another. *Moxon*

WE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [a term perhaps merely Iriſh; though it may be derived from *To weld*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *welder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them and ſo a third and fourth in ſubordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack-rent, and lives miſerably. *Swift*

WE'LFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity.

If friends to a government forbear their aſſiſtance they put it in the power of a few deſperate men to ruin the *welfare* of thoſe who are ſuperior to them in ſtrength and intereſt. *Addiſon*

Diſcretion is the perfection of reaſon: cunning is a kind of inſtinct that only looks out after our immediate intereſt and *welfare*. *Spectator.*

To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenſer* I know not well the meaning: **pealcan**, in Saxon, is *to roll*; **wolken**, in German, and **pelcen**, in Saxon, are *clouds*; whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is uſed for a ſmall ſhellfiſh.] To cloud; to obſcure. It ſeems in *Spenſer* both active and neuter.

Now ſad winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſh'd hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes haſk. *Spenſer.*

As gentle ſhepherd in ſweet eventide;
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in weſt,
Marks which do bite their haſty ſupper beſt.
Spenſer.

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenſer.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons, he had a thouſand noſes,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged ſea.
Shakſpeare.

WE'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from **pealcan**, to roll, or **pelcen**, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way moſt beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the ſkyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine.
Spenſer.

The ſwallow peeps out of her neſt,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenſer.*

Spur your proud horſes hard, and ride in blood;
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken ſtaves.
Shakſpeare.

With ſeats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns.
Milton.

Now my taſk is ſmoothly done,
I can fly or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* ſlow doth bend. *Milton.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. WELKIN *Eye*, is, I ſuppoſe, blue eye; ſkycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To ſay this boy were like me! Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, ſweet villain.
Shakſpeare.

WELL. *n. ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource.

Begin then, ſiſters of the ſacred *well*,
That from beneath the ſeat of Jove doth ſpring.
Milton.

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and ſtream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The ſtream and branch the ſame corruption take.
Davies.

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*.
Dryden.

The muſcles are ſo many *well*-buckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis neceſſary that the other muſt obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

Hollow newelled ſtairs are made about a ſquare hollow newel; ſuppoſe the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and ſix foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of ſtairs from the firſt floor eleven foot high, it being intended a ſky-light ſhall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon.*

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring.

There by a cryſtal ſtream did gently play,
Which from a ſacred fountain welled forth alway.
Spenſer.

A dreary corſe,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet welled freſh, alas!
Spenſer.

Himſelf aſſiſts to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden.*

From his two ſprings
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant ſtream. *Thomſon.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenſer.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.]

1. Not ſick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, elſe I ſhould anſwer
From a full flowing ſtomach. *Shakſpeare.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me ſick,
Being ſick, hath in ſome meaſure made me *well*.
Shakſpeare.

While thou art *well*, thou mayeſt do much good; but when thou art ſick, thou canſt not tell what thou ſhalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with ſickneſs, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themſelves *well*, ſo long as they fancy they might be better, then from better they muſt riſe to beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis eaſy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake.*

2. Happy.

Mark, we uſe
To ſay the dead are *well*. *Shakſpeare.*

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the conſtant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it moſt enters and longeſt ſtays. *Spratt.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactneſs is neceſſary, and it would be *well* too if it extended itſelf to common converſation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addiſon.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

I am ſorry
For your diſpleaſure; but all will ſure be *well*.
Shakſpeare.

Juſt thoughts and modeſt expectations are eaſily ſatisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretenſions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some ſenſe, and more eſtate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he muſt have rule and ſway;
Elſe all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift, he calls intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
Mayſt cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware, and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream,
None can record their heavenly praiſe ſo *well*! *Dry.*

What poet would not mourn to ſee
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly.

Solyman commended them for a plot ſo *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

The folder that philoſopher *well*-blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd.
Denham.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Geneſis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numbers.*

The merchant adventurers, being a ſtrong company, and *well* underſet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleaſure.

I like *well*, in ſome places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praiſe; favourably.

All the world ſpeaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is ſometimes, like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; ſuitably.

Know
In meaſure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

10. To a ſufficient degree: a kind of ſlight ſenſe.

A private caution I know not *well* how to ſort, unleſs I ſhould call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion.

Well, let's away, and ſay how much is done.
Shakſpeare.

Well, by this author's confeſſion, a number ſuperior are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift.*

12. *As well as.* Together with; not leſs than.

Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneaſy courſes of phyſick, how neceſſary ſoever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languiſhing ſtate. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of thoſe commodities that came from the weſt by Alexandria.
Arbuthnot.

13. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.

14. *Well is him* or *me*; *bene eſt*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding, and that hath not ſlipped with his tongue.
Eccleſiaſticus.

15. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt.

I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

16. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus underſtanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own ſafety.
2 *Mac.*

There may be ſafety to the *well* affected Perſians; but to thoſe which do conſpire againſt us, a memorial of deſtruction. *Eſther.*

Should a whole hoſt at once diſcharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd ſhaft with death prevents the foe.
Pope.

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here?
Shakſpeare.

Well apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakſpeare.*

The pow'r of wiſdom march'd before,
And, ere the ſacrificing throng he join'd,
Admoniſh'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such muſick
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung,
Whilſt the Creator great
His conſtellations ſet,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung.
Milton.

Learners muſt at firſt be believers, and their maſter's rules having been once made axioms to them, they miſlead thoſe who think it ſufficient to excuſe them, if they go out of their way in a *well* beaten track. *Locke.*

He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral,
To bear him back, and ſhare Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Thoſe oppoſed files,
Which lately met in the inteſtine ſhock
And furious cloſe of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual *well*-beſeeming ranks
March all one way. *Shakſpeare.*

O'er the Elean plains thy *well*-breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car, and wins the courſe. *Dryden.*

More diſmal than the loud diſploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaſeleſs ſtorms
The baſtion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his courſe among the ſame *well* choſen friendſhips and alliances with which he began it. *Addiſon.*

My ſon corrupts a *well* derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakſpeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferred moſt commonly on the baſe and infamous, and only happening ſometimes to *well* deſervers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he ſhould deſperately adventure the loſs of his *well*-deſerving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleaſure is *well* directed ſtudy in the ſearch of truth! *Locke.*

A certain ſpark of honour, which roſe in her *well*-diſpoſed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone ſhe deſired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepoſſeſſed, the *well*-diſpoſed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath ſuch a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-diſpoſed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main two mighty fleets engage;
Actium ſurveys the *well*-diſputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: ſo that whatſoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we ſhew ourſelves therein by *well* doing to be wiſe. *Hooker.*

The conſcience of *well*-doing may paſs for a recompence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelſon.*

God will judge every man according to his works, to them, who by patient continuance in *well* doing endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers.*

As far the ſpear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dreſs'd youths around her ſhone,
But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air
Should chance to make the *well*-dreſs'd rabble ſtare. *Pope.*

The deſire of eſteem, riches, or power, makes men eſpouſe the *well*-endowed opinions in faſhion.
Locke.

We ought to ſtand firm in *well*-eſtabliſhed principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus ſage, a venerable man!
Whoſe *well*-taught mind the preſent age ſurpaſs'd.
Pope.

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though diſguiſed, a *well*-eyed man may happily diſcover.
Spenſer.

How ſweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting ſtrain,
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feaſt,
A land rejoicing, and a people bleſt. *Pope.*

Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue:
From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his *well*-fleſh'd ſword he draws.
Dryden.

Faireſt piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational ſoul can be no more diſcerned in a *well*-formed than ill-ſhaped infant. *Locke*

A *well*-formed propoſition is ſufficient to communicate the knowledge of a ſubject. *Watts*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well*-fought wall!
Had ſome diſtinguiſh'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my ſolemn funeral. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well* grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd ſoles protect thy feet
Through freezing ſnows. *Gay.*

The camp of the heathen was ſtrong, and *well*-harneſſed, and compaſſed round with horſemen. 1 *Mac.*

Among the Romans, thoſe who ſaved the life of a citizen, were dreſſed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of ſuch *well* intentioned perſons as would betray their country. *Addiſon.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known houſe of Kalander. *Sidney*

Soon as thy letters trembling I uncloſe,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening ſtreets and ſhining ſtructures ſpread,
She paſt, delighted with the *well*-known ſeats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd ſtore
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller*

A noble ſoul is better pleaſed with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-mannered court ſlave, and one who is ever decent, becauſe he is naturally ſervile. *Dryden.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the reſt,
Things ſacred they pervert, and ſilence is the beſt *Dryden*

By craft they may prevail on the weakneſs of ſome *well*-meaning men to engage in their deſigns *Rogers*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conqueſt of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick ſuppoſes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expreſſion; and can it be wondered at, if the poets ſeem reſolved not to own themſelves in any error? for as long as one ſide deſpiſes a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be ſatisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope.*

Many ſober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were impoſed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'reſts of themſelves create
Th' according muſick of a *well*-mix'd ſtate. *Pope.*

When the blaſt of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes,
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

The applauſe that other people's reaſon gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themſelves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleaſing of God, which is all in all, are towards thoſe that are without the church; the other towards thoſe that are within. *Bacon.*

The exerciſe of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleaſing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice ſhall ſound as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will ſtoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakſpeare.*

The *well*-proportion'd ſhape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be ſeen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the haſty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wiſe delay. *Dryden.*

Procure thoſe that are freſh gathered, ſtraight, ſmooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer.*

If I ſhould inſtruct them, to make *well*-running verſes, they want genius to give them ſtrength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Inſtead of *well*-ſet hair, baldneſs. *Iſaiah.*

A ſharpe edg'd ſword he girt about
His *well*-ſpred ſhoulders. *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-ſtricken in age. *Geneſis*

Many *well*-ſhaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never ſee beautiful and *well*-taſted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden.*

The *well*-tim'd oars
With ſounding ſtrokes divide the ſparkling waves. *Smith*

Wiſdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope*

Mean time we thank you for your *well* took labour
Go to your reſt. *Shakſpeare*

Oh you are *well* tun'd now, but I'll let down the pegs that make this muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

Her *well* turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her ſhoulders her diſhevell'd hair. *Dryden*

A *well*-weigh'd judicious poem, which at firſt gains no more upon the world than to be juſt received, inſinuates itſelf by inſenſible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in ſome *well*-wrought picture, light and ſhade *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *welladay*, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion! *Shakſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay*, I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart! *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n.ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor.*

For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton.*

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude; ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being, and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbring*. *South.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing* *Spectator.*

WE'LLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from an ancient line
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred.* *Roſcommon.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well natured *Dryden.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Welldone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matthew*

WE'LLFARE. *n.ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

They will aſk, what is the final cauſe of a king? and they will anſwer the people's *wellfare*. Certainly a true anſwer, and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday*

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured*. I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer *Shakſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interject.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, diſtemper'd lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakſpeare.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate, and wiſe.
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine, at leaſt in their writings, it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

The ſame ſo ſore annoy'd has the knight,
That, *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Spenſer.*

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſalms.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Spratt.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *wellſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be, to look back upon a *wellſpent* life! *Calamy.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n.ſ.* [ƿellᵹeꞅpꞃınᵹ, Sax.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Proverbs.*

WELLWI'LLER. *n.ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are ſit occaſions miniſtered for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n.ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *wellwiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addiſon.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n.ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience *Addiſon.*

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator.*

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, or more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n.ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well *Bacon.*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt* or ſo, but no more *Ben Johnſon.*

To WELT. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns, and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton.*

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds and *welt'ring* in its gore,
I know it well! Oh cloſe the dreadful ſcene!
Believe me, Phœbus, I have ſeen too much. *Murphy.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs, is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham*

WEMM. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood.*

WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden.*

A promontory *wen*, with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, ſilly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou wouldſt perſwade her to a worſe offence
Than that whereof thou didſt accuſe her *wench.* *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

But the rude *wench* her anſwer'd nought at all *Spenſer.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is ſo ſerious. *Shakſpeare.*

Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A ſtrumpet.

It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent looſe women.

They aſked the knight, whether he was not aſhamed to go a *wenching* at his years *Addiſon.*

WE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench*.] A fornicator.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper: no gameſter, *wencher*, or ſop. *Grew.*

To WEND. *v. n.*: pret. *went*. [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but its preterit *went* is ſtill in uſe.

Back to Athens ſhall the lovers *wend*
With league whoſe date till death ſhall never end *Shakſpeare.*

They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon.*

When Rome ſhall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats ſhall he achieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term.

A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for *weanel*.] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen*.] Having the nature of a wen.

Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them to be *wenny*. *Wiſeman.*

WENT. *preterit.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT. The preterit and participle of *weep*.

She for joy tenderly *wept*. *Milton.*

WERE, of the verb *to be*. The plural in all perſons of the indicative imperfect, and all perſons of the ſubjunctive imperfect except the ſecond, which is *wert*.

To give our ſiſter to one uncircumciſed, *were* a reproach unto us. *Geneſis.*

In infuſions in things that are of too high a ſpirit, you *were* better pour off the firſt infuſion, and uſe the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,
The perſon of himſelf into four parts. *Daniel*

As though there *were* any ſeriation in nature, or *juſtitiums* imaginable in profeſſions, this ſeaſon is termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown.*

He had been well aſſur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let ſome unjuſt niggards make *weres* to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. The ſecond perſon ſingular of the ſubjunctive imperfect of *To be*.

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben Jonſon.*
O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Canticles.*
All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or final, in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peopð3, uſed by them in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

WE'SIL *n. ſ.* See WEASAND.

The *weſil*, or windpipe, we call aſpera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. ſ.* [peſt, Saxon; *weſt*, Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *weſt* yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakſpeare.*

The moon in level'd *weſt* was ſet. *Milton*
All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *weſt* adorn. *Pope*

WEST. *adj.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

A mighty ſtrong *weſt* wind took away the locuſts. *Exodus.*

This ſhall be your *weſt* border. *Numbers.*

The Phenicians had great fleets; ſo had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *weſt*. *Bacon*

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place; more weſtward.

Weſt of this foreſt,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

What earth yields in India eaſt or *weſt*. *Milton.*
Weſt from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Paſſing to the weſt.

The ſtar that roſe at evening bright
Toward heav'n's deſcent had ſlop'd his *weſtering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt*.] Tending or being toward the weſt.

Theſe hills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, ſouthern, and *weſterly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *weſt*.] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte
His weary waggon to the *weſtern* vale. *Spenſer.*

The *weſtern* part is a continued rock. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peſtpeapb, Saxon.] Toward the weſt.

By water they ſound the ſea *weſtward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot.*

The grove of ſycamore,
That *weſtward* rooteth from the city ſide. *Shakſpeare.*

When *weſtward* like the ſun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

The ſtorm flies
From *weſtward*, when the ſhowery kids ariſe. *Addiſon.*

At home then ſtay,
Nor *weſtward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward*] With tendency to the weſt.

If our loves faint, and *weſtwardly* decline,
To me thou falſely thine,
And I to thee mine actions ſhall diſguiſe. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pæt, Sax. *waed*, Daniſh.]

1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering: oppoſed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the ſhowers of the mountains. *Job.*

The ſoles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*

Fiſhermen, who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto ſeven of theſe valleys peculiar names. *Brown.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather ſeldom hurts the moſt unwiſe. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture, rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, ſtubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the ſun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*

Tuberoſes will not endure the *wet*; therefore let your pots into the conſerve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn*

Your maſter's riding-coat turn inſide out, to preſerve the outſide from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been water'd at the muſes well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spenſer.*

A drop of water running ſwiftly over ſtraw, *wet*teth not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers. *Milton.*

2. To moiſten with drink.

Let 's drink the other cup to *wet* our whiſtles
And ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton*

WE'THER. *n. ſ.* [peðer, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram caſtrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shakſpeare.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown.*

Although there be naturally of horſes, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzelind expir'd the *wether*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

is [illegible] more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that ſpecies were fairly knocked on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *wet*.] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.

The *wetneſs* of theſe bottoms often ſpoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenſer*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] To grow; to increaſe.

She firſt taught men a woman to obey;
But when her ſon to man's eſtate did *wex*,
She it ſurrender'd. *Spenſer.*

She trod a *wexing* moon, that ſoon would wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again.
Dryden.

Counting ſev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryd*

WE'ZAND. *n.ſ.* See WEASAND. The windpipe.

Air is inſuſible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

WHALE. *n.ſ.* [hpale, Sax. *balæna*, Lat.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Geneſis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, ſhe did leeſe
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees.
Biſhop Corbet.

The greateſt *whale* that ſwims the ſea
Does inſtantly by pow'r obey. *Swift*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in ſtreaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat, whoſe rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the ſign of jealouſy,
Was like the perſon's felt whom he did bear.
Fairy Queen.

WHAMF. *n.ſ.*

The *whame*, or barrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging, but by their bombyhous noiſe, or tickling them in ſucking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf*, Swediſh; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels; a quay, or key.

Duller ſhouldſt thou be than the fat weed
That roots itſelf in eaſe on Lethe's *wharf*,
Wouldſt thou not ſtir in this. *Shakſpeare.*

There were not in London uſed ſo many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods *Child*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHIRR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to ſpeak,
I am content to hear. *Shakſpeare.*

Let them ſay *what* they will, ſhe will do what ſhe liſt *Drayton.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's with a ſuperſtitious fear not awe'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden*

It can be no more ſin to aſk *what* God grants.
Kettleworth.

A ſatire on one of the common ſtamp never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an eminence. *Addiſon.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the queſtion, and not what words he expreſſes. *Locke*

If any thing be ſtated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greateſt diſcouragements from England, thoſe are *what* they are moſt induſtrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly eſtimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we ſhall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her.
Shakſpeare.

4. Which of ſeveral.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or laſting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon*

See what natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you ſhall induce colours by producing thoſe natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be puniued in ſuch a conſtitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion.

What! canſt thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf.
Shakſpeare.

What if I advance an invention of my own to ſupply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

6. WHAT *though*. *What* imports it *though*? notwithſtanding. An elliptical mode of ſpeech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meaneſt among the people under the law had been as able as the prieſts themſelves were to offer ſacrifice, did this make ſacrifice of no effect *Hooker*

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it, truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myſelf, and care for none beſide. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *time*. *What day*. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our ſire
Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton*

Then balmy ſleep had charm'd my eyes to reſt,
What time the morn myſterious viſions brings,
While purer ſlumbers ſpread their golden wings.
Pope.

Me ſole the daughter of the deep addreſs'd;
What time, with hunger pin'd, my abſent mates
Roam'd the wild iſle in ſearch of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in defiat baſt thy habitance? *Spenſer.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without ſpices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I beg'd, thou like a doting ſpeak'ſt
More than is requiſite, and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examined the tenets he is to ſtand in? *Locke*

When any new thing comes in their way, children aſk the common queſtion of a ſtranger, *what* is it? *Locke*

9. To how great a degree, uſed either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I ſo much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryd.*

10. It is ſometimes uſed for *whatever*.

Whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, the ſtrength of his will, or the dazzling of his ſuſpicions, or *what* it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without ſome manifeſtors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country waſted, *what* by himſelf and *what* by the ſoldiers, findeth ſuccour in no place. *Spenſer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the ſweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am cuſtom ſhrunk *Shakſpeare.*

The year before, he had ſo uſed the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the chriſtians above ſixty ſmall caſtles *Knolles.*

When they come to caſt up the profit and loſs, *what* betwixt force, intereſt, or good manners, the adventurer eſcapes well if he can but get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himſelf in a hurry. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with the benefit of their ſituation, the art and parſimony of their people, they have grown ſo conſiderable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for buſineſs, pleaſures, company, there's ſcare room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time, *what* by the clandeſtine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and thoſe of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. WHAT *ho!* An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Haſt thou alleep beneath theſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. WHATSO'. WHATSOE'VER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever*.] *Whatſo* is not now in uſe.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements
Caſtles, and *whatſoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakſpeare*

Whatſoever is firſt in the invention, is laſt in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'ſcape into *whatever* world.
Milton.

In *whatſoever* ſhape he lurk I'll know.
Milton.

Wiſely reſtoring *whatſoever* grace
It loſt by change of times, or tongues, or place.
Denham

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other hiſtory *whatſoever*. *Addiſon.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatſoever* can devoate from his ſcheme, without leaving us worſe than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* ſucceſſive duration ſhall be bounded at one end, and be all paſt and preſent, muſt come infinitely ſhort of infinity. *Bentley.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I deſire nothing, I proſeſs nothing upon you, but to make the moſt of human life, and to aſpire after perfection in *whatever* ſtate of life you chuſe. *Law.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatſoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The ſame, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views with his black-lidded eye
Whate'er the heaven in his wide vault contains.
Spenſer.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakſpeare.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot tranſpire, whereupon it corrupts, and raiſes little *wheals* or bliſters. *Bacon.*

WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, diſpoſed into ſpikes; each of theſe conſiſts of many ſtamina, which are included in a pannole like a ſheath, having awns: the pointal riſes in the center, which afterwards becomes a ſmall long ſeed, convex on one ſide, but furrowed on the other: it is [illegible] and included by a coat which before was the flower cup; theſe are produced nicely, and collected in a cloſe ſpike, being

affixed to an indented axis. The ſpecies are, 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in ſome places called Kentiſh *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in ſome places duck-bill *wheat* and grey-pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many-eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White-eared *wheat* with long awns. Of all theſe ſorts, cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other. but the ſeeds of all ſhould be annually changed, for if they are ſown on the ſame farm they will not ſucceed ſo well as when the ſeed is brought from a diſtant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakſpeare.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat* harveſt. *Geneſis.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect, upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly aceſcent. *Arbuthnot.*

The damſels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-ſheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour ſhalt thou make them. *Exodus.*

Here ſummer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addiſon.*

The aſſize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*

His taſk it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt *wheaten* ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly ſo many tun of the ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*oenanthe*, Latin.] A ſmall bird very delicate.

What cook would loſe her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other ſmall birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſworth.*

To WHEE'DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers. *Locke* ſeems to mention it as a cant word. To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

His buſ'neſs was to pump and wheedle,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themſelves give anſwers,
For which they pay the neceſſary cenſers. *Hudibras.*

A fox ſtood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſire
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchools,
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, or *wheedle*, in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for theſe trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuſes. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedled*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [hweol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hiol*, Iſlandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety.*

Where never yet did pry
The buſy morning's curious eye,
The *wheels* of thy bold coach paſs quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

The gaping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune fits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels*. *Locke.*

A *wheel* plough is one of the eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer.*

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakſpeare.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

5. The inſtrument of ſpinning.

Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings,
Nor, as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation, revolution.

Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South.*

7. A compaſs about; a track approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.

5. To fetch a compaſs.

Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakſpeare.*

You, my Myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakſpeare.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in to that, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knolles.*

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes,
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*

Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch, theſe other *wheel* the north,
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milton.*

Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his equal flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſteep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.

Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great firſt Mover's hand
Firſt *wheel'd* their courſe. *Milton.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bacon.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Braſier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwright*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; ſuitable to rotation.

Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeoſon, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe.

The conſtriction of the trachea ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Floyer.*

It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad, the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden.*

Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Philips.*

Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a.* [ahpylfan, Sax. *wilma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury.

Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenſer.*

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakſpeare.*

On thoſe curſed engines triple row
They ſaw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*

Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

Whelm ſome things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch; *hwolpar*, Iſlandick; *hualp*, Swediſh.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs,
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakſpeare.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee, as generally believed, but, as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beaſt of prey.

The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. A ſon. In contempt.

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh his puny ſword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face,
You *whelp*! *Ben Johnſon.*

That awkward *whelp*, with his money bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

A lioness hath *whelp'd* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakspeare*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton.*

In a butch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies *Boyle.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius died. *Camden*

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret satisfaction and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison*

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it the last walk'd? —
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shaksp*

If there 's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addison*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakspeare*

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it?
Government of the Tongue

5. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list
Daniel

6. At what particular time.

His head, *when* not set, shall bruise my head
Milton

7. WHEN *as*. At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

This *when as* Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne
Spenser

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair.
Milton

WHENCE. *adv.* [formed from *whence*, by the same analogy with *hence* from here.]

1. From what place?

Hence and what art thou, execrable shape?
Milton.

2. From what person?

Whence, foe to nature! shall we summon aid,
Or by our prayers or our pride betray'd *Pope*

3. From what cause?

Whence on this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow
Denton

4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no further before them than the next line, *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden*

5. From what place or person indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton*

6. For which cause.

Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile.
Arbuthnot

7. From what source: indefinitely.

I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

8. From which cause.

Divers which corroded and make the windpipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that stuttering proceeds
Blackmore

9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.

From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains
Spenser

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his tables, in a place
From whence hunted it does fly. *Shakspeare*

O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell!
Milton.

10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the herd
side? *Dryd*

WHENCESOE'VER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause soever.

Any bits, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has *Locke*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I by cruel means bring,
I scorn thy influence, for I need thy sting. *Prior*

WHENE'VER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*,
WHENSOE'VER. } or *soever*.] At whatsoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever*! Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton*

Men grow fast acquainted with many of their self-evident truths, upon their being proposed, not because mere sound, but because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, however *whenever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in practice, friendship and charity. *Rogers*

WHERE. *adv.* [hpar, Sax. *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited that place *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her mishap. *Sidney*

God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places, *where* his name should be called on amongst his people *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger space
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs.
Dryden.

In India born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn
Dryden

The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close and compacted *Blackmore*

2. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas?
Milton

Ah! *where* was I to be? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife *Shakspeare*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.

Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet*

5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification; as, *whereof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* else to hide himself. *Spenser*

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou lost not here a better *where* to find. *Shakspeare*

WHEREABOU'T. *adv.* [*where* and *about*.]

1. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
The very stones prate of my *whereabout*. *Shaksp*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker*

WHEREAS. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge *Spratt*

The ailment of plants is nearly one uniform juice, *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry
Fairy Queen.

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
Shakspeare.

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life, if these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions, the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, as made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war *Bacon.*

Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, unmoved, and by crooked lines *Holder.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five
Baker.

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth; another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREAT'. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.]

1. At which.

Has he thought would be the fittest resting place,
till we might go further from his mother's fury;
whereat he was no less angry, and ashamed, that
durst seem to obey Zelmane *Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first hinge *whereat* his race towards heaven begineth.
Hooker.

Whereat I woke, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd *Milton.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeased, if they have occasion for it, we should seek to correct the mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it *Sidney.*

I prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shakspeare.

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may retrench himself by considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man.
Taylor.

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any

thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

2. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accompliſh thy deſign?

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find
Spenſer.

Him ſerve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleaſes beſt,
Wherever plac'd, let him diſpoſe. *Milton.*

Not only to the ſons of Abraham's loins
Salvation ſhall be preach'd; but to the ſons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world.
Milton.

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, ſhe brings.
Waller.

The climate, about thirty degrees, may paſs for the Heſperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.
F. Atterbury.

Wherever he hath receded from the Moſaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward*

Wherever Shakſpeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelliſt, ſince the incidents he has added are neither neceſſary nor probable.
Shakſpeare Illuſtrated.

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*]

1. For which reaſon.

The ox and the aſs deſire their food, neither purpoſe they unto themſelves any end *wherefore.*
Hooker.

There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think God more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by temporal bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?——
——Ay, ſir, and *wherefore*; for, they ſay, every why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakſpeare.*

2. For what reaſon?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument?
Shakſpeare.

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*]

1. In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king?
Shakſpeare.

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better
Bacon

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*
Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound
Milton

This the happy morn
Wherein the ſon of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring?
Milton

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be ſtill new ſets. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Swift*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what?

They ſay, *wherein* have we wearied him?
Malachi.

WHEREINTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where 's the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakſpeare*

Another dilcaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated.
Woodward.

WHE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHEREOF'. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity.
Hooker.

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies*

'Tis not very probable that I ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dryden.*

2. Of what, indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created.
Milton.

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the houſe built?

WHERE'ON. *adv.* [*where* and *on*]

1. On which.

As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride.
Shakſpeare

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakſpeare.*

He lick'd the ground *whereon* the trod. *Milton.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he ſit?

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſo-*
WHERESOE'VER. } *ever.*]

1. In what place ſoever. *Wherefo* is obſolete.

That ſhort revenge the mad may overtake,
Wherefo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Spenſer.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From teaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakſpeare.*

He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *wherefo* met. *Milton.*

2. To what place ſoever. Not proper.

Can mutiny no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHERETNTO'. } *unto.*]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What ſcripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is, whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon; after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt *Shakſpeare.*
Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd.
Milton.

2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expenſe?

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townſmen mutined, and ſent to Eſſex, *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies*

WHEREWI'TH } *adv.* [*where* and *with*,
WHEREWITH'AL. } or *withal.*]

1. With which.

☞ As for thoſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Spenſer.*

No, thumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne.
Shakſpeare.

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland.
Davies.

The builders of Babel ſtill, with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build.
Milton.

You will have patience with a never, that has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could ſave from ſuch a number of ſpoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad.
Davenant.

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the ſalt hath loſt its ſavour, *wherewith* ſhall it be ſalted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever uſed in queſtion.

To WHE'RRIT. *v. a.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaſe. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float
As ſafe as in a *wherry.* *Drayton.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf.
Shakſpeare.

Thou had'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakſp.*

This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe.
Shakſpeare

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Locke*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift*

2. To edge, to make angry or acrimonious: it is uſed with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen!
O *whet* not *on* theſe too, too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers! *Shakſpeare.*

Since Caeſar's fate did *whet* me againſt Caeſar,
I have not ſlept *Shakſpeare.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakſpeare.*

He favoured the chriſtian merchants, and, the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Machearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Curſeleſs delpair in me, for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn *Donne.*

The cauſe why ſinous, ſalt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of the nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted on* by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the coining treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes by ſeveral laws *Bacon.*

'Tis ſaid that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivat each other. *Dryden.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reigns. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat. *Dryden.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [hpæðeꞃ, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shakspeare.*

Perkins' three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men, and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits,
Whether in the world there are more heads *or* feet? *Holyday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it *or* no, it being necessary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health *or* sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will *or* no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till *one* of his own family is in the chair. *Addison.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matthew.*

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens those that do. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. s.* [hpæ[illegible] *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or ser[illegible] of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I 'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakspeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whey* face! *Shakspeare.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey*.] Partaking of whey; resembling whey.
WHE'YISH. }

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [hpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears. *Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* are barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James.*

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?——
——Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound. *Shakspeare.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakspeare.*

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*, but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?—
——Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakspeare.*

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John.*
For *which* of these works do ye stone me? *John.*

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHICHSOE'VER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever*.] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide,
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakspeare.*

If some unsav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows? *Rowe.*

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakspeare.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. s.* [hpæᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them through the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamors inroad; and, ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*, and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. s.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. s.* [*weil*, Germ. hpile, Saxon.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own [illegible] solitariness.

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the consul. *Ben Jonson.*

We saw him to'rding come,
And on his necke a burden lugging home,

Moſt lightly huge, of ſere-wood; which the pile
That fed his fire ſupplide all ſupper while. *Chapman.*

I hope all ingenuous perſons will advertiſe me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they diſlike in it. *Digby.*

Pauſing a *while*, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

How couldſt thou look for other, but that God ſhould condemn thee for the doing of thoſe things for which thine own conſcience did condemn thee all the *while* thou waſt doing of them? *Tillotſon.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend. *Tillotſon.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

What fate has diſpos'd of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE. WHILES. WHILST. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon.] *Whiles* is now out of uſe.

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakſpeare.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and loſt,
Why then we rack the value. *Shakſpeare.*

Repeated, *while* the ſedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Uſe your memory; you will ſenſibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the ſame time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this miniſtration they glorify God, for your profeſſed ſubjection unto the goſpel. *2 Corinthians.*

Can he imagine that God ſends forth an irreſiſtible ſtrength againſt ſome ſins, *whilſt* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

All hearts ſhall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding ſhouts rejoice,
Whilſt all his gracious aſpect praiſe,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addiſon.*

He ſits attentive to his own applauſe;
While wits and templars ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have obſerved that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the moſt awkwardly paſſed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHILE'RE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago; ere while. Not in uſe.

That curſed wight from whom I 'ſcap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himſelf Deſpair. *Spenſer.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe armies, that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him ſtruck dead with fear. *Drayton.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our ſhepherd *whilere*. *Raleigh.*

He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us eaſe. *Milton.*

WHI'LOM. *adv.* [hpilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in uſe.

Where now the ſtudious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights to bide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenſer.*

[illegible]thern clime a val'rous knight
[illegible] bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For ſo Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did ſlay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

All the ſuperfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gameſter's pate. *Swift.*

He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe.

The father by his authority ſhould always ſtop this ſort of crying, and ſilence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* ſhe
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now ſhe roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPLED. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper*.] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed ſovereign of ſighs and groans. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'MSEY. *n. ſ.* [only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimſey* may be palliated. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant ſhapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimſies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if ſo be they are conſiſtent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheiſts notion were true. *Ray.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compaſs Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or ſolid *whimſies* move. *Prior.*

What I ſpeak, my fair Chloe, and what I write, ſhows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verſe, but I love thee in proſe;
And they have my *whimſies*, but thou haſt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimſey*-boards went round. *King.*

He ſpoke with ſuch a ſedate and undiſturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a ſplenetick *whimſey*. *Blackmore.*

Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, *whimſies*, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimſey*.] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumſtance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimſical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not ſuffer any one to deſtroy their neſts. *Addiſon.*

WHIN. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn*, Welſh; *genista ſpinoſa*, Latin.] Furze, gorſe.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tuſſer.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-buſh, and thiſtle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwynaw*, Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples ſtaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurſe's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakſpeare.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you ſee him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakſpeare.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their ſpeech, as if they did ſtill ſuffer ſome oppreſſion. *Davies.*

Then at we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So neither ſpeaking doth become
The lover's ſtate, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noiſe than ſwine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under ſheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South.*

I was not born ſo baſe to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purpoſes; and therefore it muſt not be ſacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raiſe their cloths and ſilks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to ſtarve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my ſorrows, and diſtracts
My jarring ſenſes with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Latin; from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *n. ſ.* [pinnan and ape, to gain honour, Saxon. *Skinner.* I know not whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A ſword, in contempt.

He ſnatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his ſteed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook,
And plies them with the laſh, and *whips* 'em on,
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his ſon. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſew ſlightly.

In half *whipt* muſlin needles uſeleſs lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with laſhes.

This unheard ſauciness, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at, and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakſpeare.*

Let's *whip* theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France;
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakſpeare.*

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakſpeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top ſo long as to make him weary, he will wiſh for his book, if you promiſe it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top luſtily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream, unfortified with wine or ſenſe!
Froth'd by that flattering mute, Indifference. *Harte.*

4. To correct with laſhes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cauſe,
Hoping you'll find good cauſe to *whip* them all. *Shakſpeare.*

Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this,
Leſt you ſhould chance to *whip* your information. *Shakſpeare.*

Hourly we ſee ſome raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, a[illegible]ts and heroes ſing;
Who for falſe q[illegible] *whipt* at ſchool
But t'other day [illegible]g grammar-rule. *Dryd.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the ſea his ſlave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and whipping them, without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of sordid rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping.* *Swift.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest fallen as a dried pear. *Shakspeare.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowel. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away.* A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whips* his rapier *out,* and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm. *L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head: I can easily *whip up* to your horns, and so out of the well. *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilst the first drizzling show'r is born aslope.
Swift.

This disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip it out* in a moment. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

The simple squire made a sudden start to follow, but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. f.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal Pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip,*
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shakſ.*

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakspeare.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes,
Her chains she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes.
Dryden.

In his right hand he holds the *whip,* with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Dryd.*

WHIP *and spur.* With the utmost haste.

Each staring on his lance
Came *whip and spur,* and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Dorset.*

WHI'PCORD. *n. f.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords.* *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *n. f.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

WHI'PHAND. *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *n. f.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *n. f.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ancle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *n. f.* [*whip* and *saw.*]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *n. f.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shakſp.

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than thefe to be *whipt.* *Tusser.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *wirbelen,* Dut.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel;
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakſp.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dry.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dry.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.
Addison.

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place.
Granville.

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine.
Spenser.

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakspeare.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout.
Dryden.

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They justling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away the struggling squadron sweeps,
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears.
Smith.

2. To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden.*

WHIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage.
Dryden.

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste.
Creech.

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl:* the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. f.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arb. and Pope.*

That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. f.* [hpyppole, Sax.]
WHI'RLPOOL. } A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool,* o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakſ.*

In the fathom'ss profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

Send forth, ye wise! send forth your lab'ring thought,
Let it return with empty notions fraught
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools,* and of spheres of smoke.
Prior.

There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools,* and there constipate one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. f.* [*werbelwind,* Germ.] A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shakspeare.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. f.* [*wischen,* to wipe, Germ.]

1. A small besom or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen,* to wipe, Germ.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That, as she *whisk'd* it t'wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. f.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven; the mustachio.

A facrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*
Behold four kings, in majeſty rever'd,
With hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*
A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face.
Addiſon.

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*uiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion or timorous caution.

He ſometime with fearful countenance would deſire the King to look to himſelf; ſo that all the court and city were full of *whiſperings*, and expectation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*
All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me *Pſalms*

In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or futurus, whether louder or ſofter, is an interior ſound, but the ſpeaking out is an exterior ſound, and the reaſon you can never make a tone, nor ſing, in *whiſpering*, but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Aceſtis calls;
Then ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear *Pope.*
It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it he is diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of what is ſaid. *Pope*
The hollow *whiſp'ring* breeze, the plaint rills
Purle down amid the twiſted roots *Thomſon.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

1. To addreſs in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they ſhake their heads,
And *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shakſpeare.*
Give ſorrow words, the grief that does not ſpeak
Whiſpers the o'erwraught heart, and bids it break
Shakſpeare
He firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch a man ſhould think ſuch a card *Bacon*
The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſpered* ones, for they are yet but ear-killing arguments. *Shakſpeare*
Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whiſper* more a word, or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman*
They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another; and, tacitly withdrawing from the apoſtles, noſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt ſecretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 't was indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shakſ.*

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice; cautious and timorous ſpeech.

The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech; therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſpers* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*
Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryden.*
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*
With ſuch like falſe *whiſpers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poiſoned. *Davenant.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]

1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker; a teller of ſecrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*
This word is called by *Skinner*, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but *Shakſpeare* uſes it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]
1. Are ſilent.

Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Court'ſied when you have, and kiſt,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Still; ſilent; put to ſilence.
The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence: vulgarly pronounced *a hiſk.*

The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

Whiſt awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke
Wreath'd in gyrant from the pipe *Thomſon.*

To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [hpiſtlan, Saxon; *ſiſtulo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard.
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle*.
Shakſpeare.
Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*
While the plowman near at hand
Whiſtles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
Should Bertran found his trumpets,
And Tortimond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden*
He *whiſtled* as he went for want of thought.
Dryden
The ploughman leaves the talk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* all the way *Gay*

2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.

3. To ſound ſhrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound *Shakſpeare.*
Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods.
Dryden
Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves, till from his hand
The fire took flame, then daſh'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the fight
Then *whiſtling* paſt came on. *Dryden.*
When winged deaths in *whiſtling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted ſtay,
Perform thy part, and ſhare the dangerous day?
Prior.
The wild winds *whiſtle*, and the billows roar,
The ſplitting raft the furious tempeſt tore. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.

Let him *whiſtle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary *South*
He chanced to miſs his dog: we ſhould full till he had *whiſtled* him up *Addiſon.*
When ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whiſtled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [hpiſtle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves confirms the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his *whiſtle*, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryd.*

2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling.

Let 's drink the other cup to wet our *whiſtles*, and to ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton.*

4. A ſmall wind inſtrument.

The maſters and pilots were ſo aſtoniſhed, that they knew not how to direct, and if they knew, they could ſcarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whiſtle*. *Sidney.*

Behold
Upon the hempen tackle ſhipboys climbing;
Hear the ſhrill *whiſtle*, which doth order give
To ſounds confus'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Small *whiſtles*, or ſhepherds oaten pipes, give a ſound, becauſe of their extreme ſmallneſs, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*
Her infant grandame's *whiſtle* next it grew,
The bells ſhe gingled, and the *whiſtle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
—I have been worth the *whiſtle*. *Shakſpeare*
The knight, purſuing this epiſtle,
Believ'd he 'd brought her to his *whiſtle*. *Hudibras*

WHI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle.*] One who whiſtles.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ableſt *whiſtler*, who could whiſtle cleareſt, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *n. ſ.* [pihr, a thing; aphr, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*
Her ſacred book with blood ſhe writ,
That none could read except ſhe did him teach,
She unto him diſcloſed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach, &c.
The motive cauſe of doing it is not in accidents, but carries us as if the wind ſhould drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*
Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies.*
Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpenſ'd
In unſuperfluous, even proportion,
And her no *whit* encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton*
It does not me a *whit* diſpleaſe,
That the rich all honours ſeize. *Cowley*
In accounts of ancient times, it ought to be the ſole enquiry, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Felton.*
It is every *whit* as honourable to aſſiſt a diſtreſſed manner, as to oppoſe a bad one. *Addiſon*

WHITE. *adj.* [hpit, Saxon, *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; snow.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the reſt, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearer; but when it was equally, or almoſt equally, diſtant from all the colours, for then it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton.*
Why round our coaches crowd the *white* glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo *white*. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence.

Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white*-handed hope,
Thou hov'ring angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton*
Were thou that ſweet maiden youth?
Or that crown'd matron ſage, *white*-robed truth?
Milton
Let this auſpicious morning be expreſt
With a *white* ſtone diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.
Dryden.
To faſtful mirth be this *white* hour aſſign'd,
And ſweet diſcourſe, the banquet of the mind.
Pope.
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n deſcend
Pope.

4. Gray with age.

I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainſt a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakſpeare*
So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years,
Paſt over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shak.*

5. Pure; unblemiſhed.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roſcommon only boaſts unſpotted lays.
And in our own, excuſe ſome courtly ſtrain,
No *whiter* page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope*

WHITE. *n. ſ.*

1. **Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour.**

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakſpeare*

A friend coming to viſit me, I ſtopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I aſked him which of the two *whites* were the beſt, and wherein they differed: and after he had at that diſtance viewed them well, he anſwered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not ſay which was beſt, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton*

2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot, which uſed to be painted white.

If a mark be ſet up for an archer at a great diſtance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the leaſt wind ſhall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly ſure,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your deſigns. *Southern*

3. The albugineous part of an egg.

I'll fetch ſome flax and *whites* of eggs
I'apply to's bleeding face. *Shakſpeare*

The ſtrongeſt repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum. *Wiſeman*

When fates among the ſtars do grow,
Thou into the cloſe neſts of time doſt peep;
And there, with piercing eye,
Through the firm ſhell and the thick *white* doſt ſpy
Years to come a-forming lie,
Cloſe in their ſacred recundme ſleep. *Cowley*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into ſuch a variety of textures, as is requiſite to faſhion a chick? *Boyle*

The two moſt regions repreſent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it, ſo the exterior region of the earth is as the ſhell of the egg, and the air lyes under it as the *white* that lies under the ſhell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Out general himſelf
Sanctifies himſelf with's hands,
And turns up th' *white* o' th' eye to his diſcourſe.
Shakſpeare

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the *white* of the eye, but riſeth up, as a hillock, above it's convexity. *Ray*

To **WHITE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to whitewaſh.

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow, ſo as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark*

Like unto *whited* ſepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matthew.*

WHITE-LEA'D. *n. ſ.*

White-lead is made by taking ſheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow ſlips, they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not link down above half way, or ſome ſmall matter more, in them: theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, ſo full as almoſt to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up cloſe, and ſo left for a certain time, in which ſpace the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two ſorts of this ſold at the colour ſhops; the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure part, and the other is called *white-lead*. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver*.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls ſtuck in her face for eyes.
Shakſpeare.

Now, governor, I ſee that I muſt bluſh
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* ſhame,
To think I could deſign to make thoſe free
Who were by nature ſlaves. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk.

Much faltneſs in *whitemeat* is ill for the ſtone. *Tuſſer.*

The Iriſh baniſhed into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenſer.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. a.* [from *white*.] To make white.

The ſmoke of ſulphur will not blacken paper, and is commonly uſed by women to *whiten* their rooms. *Brown*

Fix the ſoil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and alto of winds. *Temple*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modeſt, eſpecially ſince our faces declare us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian.*

Striking her chiſſ, the ſtorm confirms her pow'r,
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant ſhore. *Prior*

Whether the darken'd room to mute invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the ſkewer to write;
In duriance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhime and print. *Pope.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expelsits freight;
The looſen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the ſea *whitens* with ſuſpicious gales. *Smith*

WHI'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiten*.] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *white*.]

1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my firſt love the fatal band,
Where *whiteneſs* doth for ever lie,
Nature herſelf enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having diſpoſed itſelf indifferently to them all, to as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

2. Paleneſs.

Thou tremble'ſt, and the *whiteneſs* of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakſp.*

3. Purity; cleanneſs.

The leaſt ſpot is viſible on crimſon; but to perſons that *whiteneſs* in its original purity, you have, like that eminence, forſaken the common track of human life, which is not always even. *Dryden*

WHI'TEPOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of food.

Cornwall ſquab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King*

WHI'TES. *n. ſ.* [*fluor albus*.] It ariſes from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHI'TETHORN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina alba*, Latin.] A ſpecies of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree ſeem of kin, a coin of the latter will ſometimes prolper well, being grafted upon a ſtock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *waſh*.]

1. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's uſurpation, were very much taken up in retouching the female world: I have heard a whole ſermon againſt a *whitewaſh*. *Addiſon.*

2. A kind of liquid plaſter with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms above, below, this manſion grac'd,
With *white-waſh* deckt, and river-ſand o'er-caſt. *Harte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *wine*.] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

The ſeeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infuſed in *white-wine*. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hpyðen, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Suſſer, well met, *whither* away ſo faſt?—
—No further than the Tower. *Shakſpeare.*

The common people ſwarm like ſummer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the ſun?
Shakſpeare.

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! forgive,
Ye ſhades, and let your offer's illuſtrate. *Dryden.*

2. To what place: abſolutely.

I ſtray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place, relatively.

Whither when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſ.*

At Canterbury, *whither* ſome voice was run on before, the mayor ſeized on them, as they were taking freſh horſes. *Hayward.*

That lord advanced to Wincheſter, *whither* ſir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obſolete: perhaps never in uſe.

Whither at length wilt thou abuſe our patience?
Still ſhall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *ſoever*.] To whatſoever place.

For whatever end faith is deſigned, and *whitherſoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we muſt go, and to that end we muſt direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. ſ.* [*wittaugh*, Dut. *albumus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew.*

The mutton of fiſhes are more tender than thoſe of terreſtrial animals, and their whole ſubſtance more watery. Some fiſhes, as *whitings*, can be almoſt entirely diſſolved into water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [from *white*.] A ſoft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk or clay, finely powdered, cleanſed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be ſeen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *adj.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white.

The ſame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redneſs of red lead into a darker colour, will, be not put upon crude lead, produce a *whitiſh* ſubſtance, as with copper it did a blueiſh. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh*.] The quality of being ſomewhat white.

Take ſome vomical vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with ſome of the entire cryſtals, purpoſely reſerved, ſome of the tinctu powder of the ſame ſalt, which will exhibit a very conſiderable degree of *whitiſhneſs*. *Boyle*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, whether and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tuſſer.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather*.
Chapman.

Nor do I care much, if her pretty mouth
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. ſ.* [hpit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpit, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periofteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a ſmall ſwelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw*. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter.* *n. ſ.* [from *white*.] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitſters* in Datchet mead.
Shakſpeare.

WHI'TSUL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitſul*, as they call it; namely, milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. f.* [*white* and *funday*; becaufe the converts newly baptized appeared from Eafter to Whitfuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaft of Pentecoft.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chofen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitfontide* to bear. *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking againft *Whitfuntide.* *Carew.*

And let us do it with no fhew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were bufied with a *Whitfun* morrice dance. *Shakf.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. f.* [*fambucus aquatica.*] A fort of tree. *Ainfworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. f.* [hpýtel, Saxon.]

1. A white drefs for a woman. Not in ufe.

2. [hpýtel, Saxon.] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'ft throat in Athens. *Shakfpeare.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient fword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hofe. *Betterton.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.

2. To edge; to fharpen. Not in ufe.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled,* then fhall you have them caft their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the found that it expreffes.] To make a loud humming noife.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give fo much light that I may read by them. *Shakf.*

Turn him about;
I know him, he'll but *whiz,* and ftraight go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their trufty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chofe:
Hippocoon's was the firft; with forceful fway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive *whofe*; other cafes *whom.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie,* Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to perfons.

We have no perfect defcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom,* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Oft have I feen a timely-parted ghoft,
Of afhy femblance, meagre, pale, and bloodlefs,
Being all defcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the fame for aidance 'gainft the enemy. *Shakfpeare.*

Were the grac'd perfon of our Banquo prefent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindnefs,
Than pity for mifchance. *Shakfpeare.*

The fon of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Englifh court. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to fubmit to any power, unlefs he can be fatisfied *who* is the perfon *who* has a right to exercife it. *Locke.*

We are ftill as much at a lofs *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

3. *As who fhould fay,* elliptically for *as one who fhould fay.*

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill ufage, and looks like a handfome defiance of a misfortune; *as who fhould fay,* you are fomewhat troublefome now, but I fhall conquer you. *Collier* [illegible]

4. *Whofe* is the genitive of [illegible] as well as of *who,* and is ap[illegible]

Whofe foever fins ye [illegible] [illegible] they are retained. *John.*

[illegible] tion I require,
[illegible] moft defire? *Dryden.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whofe* followers are punifhed? *Addifon.*

5. It has fometimes a disjunctive fenfe.

There thou tell'ft of kings, and *who* afpire;
Who fall, *who* rife, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours fome partake;
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

6. It is ufed often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this perfon? *Who* fhall do this? that is, where fhall any be found that can do this?

In the grave *who* fhall give thee thanks? *Pfalms.*

Who is like unto the Lord? *Pfalms.*

Who is this that darkeneth counfel by words without knowledge? *Job.*

Who firft feduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal ferpent. *Milton.*

Who feeds that alms-houfe neat, but void of ftate,
Where age and want fit fmiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed fpire to rife?
The man of Ros, each lifping babe replies. *Pope.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His ftedfaft life, and all his actions frame,
Truft me, fhall find no greater enemy,
Than ftubborn perturbation to the fame. *Spenfer.*

I think myfelf beholden, *whoever* fhews me my miftakes. *Locke.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee firft it fits, O ftranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the folemn prayer. *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppreffed, that he knows himfelf to be fuperior to thofe who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *adj.* [palȝ, Saxon; *heel,* Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.

All the *whole* army ftood agaz'd at him. *Shakfp.*

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*

Looking down he faw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all flefh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

Wouldft thou be foon deftroy'd, and perifh *whole,*
Truft Maurus with thy life, and Milbourne with thy foul. *Dryden.*

Fierce extremes
Contiguous might diftemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

2. Complete; not defective.

The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his fword. *Waller.*

3. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Anguifh is come upon me, becaufe my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Samuel.*

For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'ft his body, they his foul,
He lives and breathes, reftor'd and *whole.* *Prior.*

4. Well of any hurt or ficknefs.

When they had done circumcifing all the people, They abode in the camp till they were *whole.* *Jofhua.*

WHOLE. *n. f.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.

Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclefiaftes.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongft the antients; and made philofophy more agreeable. *Broome.*

There is a metaphyfical *whole,* when the effence of a thing is faid to con[illegible] parts, the genus and the difference, i. [illegible] and the fpecial nature, which, be[illegible] joined together, make up a definition. *Watts.*

[illegible] fyftem; a regular combination.

Begin with fenfe, of every art the foul,
Parts anfwering parts fhall flide into a *whole.* *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. f.* [*whole* and *fale.*]

1. Sale in the lump, not in feparate fmall parcels.

2. The whole mafs.

Some from vanity, or envy, defpife a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholefale.* *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *adj.* Buying or felling in the lump, or in large quantities.

Thefe are *wholefale* [illegible] not truck and barter [illegible] the whole herd. [illegible]

This coft me, at the *whole*[illegible] a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by felling it in retail. *Addifon.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelfam,* Dutch; *heylfam,* Teutonick: both from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]

1. Sound. Contrary to unfound, in doctrine.

So the doctrine contained be but *wholefome* and edifying, a want of exactnefs in fpeaking may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholefome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Befides the *wholefome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleafant fight than the fineft orangery. *Addifon.*

She held it *wholefomer* by much
To reft a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preferving; falutary. Obfolete.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholefome* ftrength of his right hand. *Pfalms.*

4. Ufeful; conducive to happinefs or virtue.

They fuffer us to famifh, repeal daily any *wholefome* act eftablifhed againft the rich, and provide more piercing ftatutes to chain up the poor. *Shakfp.*

'Tis no lefs
To govern juftly, make your empire flourifh,
With *wholefome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty,
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquifitions. *Denham.*

5. Kindly; pleafing. A burlefque ufe.

I cannot make you a *wholefome* anfwer, my wit's difeafed. *Shakfpeare.*

To wail friends loft,
Is not by much fo *wholefome,* profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakfp.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholefome.*] Salubrioufly; falutiferoufly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *wholefome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; falubrity.

His palate was fo tractable, and fubdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleafant, but in proportion to its *wholefomenefs.* *Fell.*

We made a ftandard of the healthfulnefs of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical difeafes, and of the *wholefomenefs* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Lonon they fhewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great efteem for its *wholefomenefs*; weighing two ounces in a pound lefs than the fame meafure of the lake water. *Addifon.*

Little forefaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,
Who feeds the faithful at his chofen hour,
Confults not tafte, but *wholefomenefs* of food,
Nor means to pleafe their fenfe, but do them good. *Harte.*

2. Salutarinefs; conducivenefs to good.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thruft was fo ftrong, that he could not fo *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors and vanquifh'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This ftory was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* loft, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all [illegible] parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

Metals are *wh*[illegible] grany.
[illegible] ferv'd a prey;
[illegible] of it reftor'd. *Dryden.*

They [illegible] ves *wholly* in domeftick life; and, provided a [illegible] could keep her houfe in order, fhe never [illegible] herfelf about regulating the commonwealth. *Addifon.*

[illegible], fingular and [illegible].

As God is originally holy in himself, fo he might communicate his fanctity to the fons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himfelf. *Pearfon.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your fon be, with five hundred pounds, than fome other with five thoufand. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [oblique cafe of *whofoever*.] Any without exception.

With *whomfoever* thou findeft thy goods, let him not live. *Genefis.*

Nature has beftowed mines on feveral parts, but their riches are only for the induftrious and frugal. *Whomfoever* elfe they vifit, 'tis with the diligent and fober only they ftay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. f.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut moft of their feftival purfes: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* againft his daughter, and fcared my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purfe in the whole army. *Shakfpeare.*

WHOOP. *n. f.* [See HOOP.]

1. A fhout of purfuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox croffing the road, drew off a confiderable detachment, who clapped fpurs to their horfes, and purfued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addifon.*

2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fhout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, *whoot*.

Treafon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils fworn to either's purpofe:
Working fo grofsly in a nat'ral caufe,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakfp.*

Satyrs, that in fhades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Rim *whooting* to the hills to clap their nimble hands.
Drayton.

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To infult with fhouts.

While he trufts me, 'twere to bafe a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I fhould be hifs'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. f.* [hop, Sax. *hocre*, Dut.]

1. A woman who converfes unlawfully with men; a fornicatrefs; an adultrefs; a ftrumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou doft me wo
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.
Ben Jonfon.

2. A proftitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry fhores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd fhould lie down in death.
This cheat of life would take no more,
If you thought time but empty breath,
Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converfe unlawfully with the other fex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherifh valour, and reward defert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*,
Sometimes be loufy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaftity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *n. f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet ftrive for an holy-day as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that perfon who accounts it his recreation to fee one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his fenfuality, be fo impudent as to allege, that all the [illegible]rous draughts of the one can leave the leaft [illegible] upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the [illegible] and *whoredoms* of the other can quench [illegible] luft. *South.*

WHO'REMASTER. } *n. f.* [*whore* and
WHO'REMONGER. } *matter*, or *monger*.]

One who keeps whores, or converfes with a fornicatrefs.

What is a *whoremafter*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and fomething like thee. *Shakfpeare.*

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evafion of *whoremafter*, man, to lay his goatifh difpofition on the change of a ftar. *Shakfpeare.*

Art thou fully perfuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer fhall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and doft thou continue to practife thefe vices? *Tillotfon.*

A rank notorious *whoremafter*, to chooſe
To thruft his neck into the marriage noofe. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremafters* perpetually hovering over his houſe? *Addifon.*

WHO'RESON. *n. f.* [*whore* and *fon*.] A baftard. It is generally ufed in a ludicrous diflike.

Whorefon, mad compound of majefty, welcome. *Shakfpeare.*

Thou *whorefon* Zed! thou unneceffary letter. *Shakfpeare.*

How now, you *whorefon* peafant,
Where have you been thefe two days loitering? *Shakfpeare.*

Frog was a fly *whorefon*, the reverfe of John. *Arbuthnot.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchafte; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorifh* loins
Breed your inheritors. *Shakfpeare.*

By means of a *whorifh* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Proverbs.*

WHO'RISHLY. *adv.* [from *whorifh*.] Harlot like.

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *n. f.* [heopthepian, Saxon; *vitis idæa*.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. f.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I cou'd
With barefac'd power fweep him from my fight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I muft not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whofe loves I may not drop. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whofe* found is death.
Shakfpeare.

Thofe darts *whofe* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his pow'r. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *foever*.]
WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without reftriction. *Whofo* is out of ufe.

Whofo is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will feek to come at even hand, by depreffing another's fortune *Bacon.*

Let there be perfons licenfed to lend upon ufury; let the rate be fomewhat more eafy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers fhall have fome eafe, be he merchant or *whofoever*. *Bacon.*

He clos'd
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,
That *whofo* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wifdom. *Milton.*

Whofoever hath Chrift for his friend, fhall be fure of counfel; and *whofoever* is his own friend, will be fure to obey it. *South.*

WHURT. *n. f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, ſtrawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner fort come fhort, the gentlemen ſtep not far behind thofe of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [hpi, ponhpi, Saxon.]

1. For what reafon? interrogatively.

If it be lawful to fuppoſe the faith of the church againſt an irreſiſtible party, *why* not the government and diſcipline of the church? *Leſley.*

They both deal juſtly with you: *why?* not from any regard they have for juſtice, but becauſe their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reaſon: relatively.

In every ſin, men muſt not conſider the unlawfulneſs thereof only, but the reaſon *why* it ſhould be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmoſt compactneſs till fourſcore years after it has been employed, and this is one reaſon *why*, in demoliſhing ancient fabricks, it is more eaſy to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he ſhould mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whoſe ſole bliſs is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reaſon *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reaſon: relatively.

I was diſpatch'd for their defence and guard,
And liſten *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

Turn the diſcourſe; I have a reaſon *why*
I would not have you ſpeak ſo tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

Nurſe's tomb, man; *why*, you muſt not ſpeak that yet: that you anſwer to Pyram. *Shakſpeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted.
Shakſpeare.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this *why*, from that eſſential futableneſs which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South.*

WHY'NOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And ſhapp'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

WI. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for ſanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Gibſon.*

WIC, *Wich*, comes from the Saxon pic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*

WICK. *n. f.* [peoce, Sax. *wiecke*, Dut.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is ſpent
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had reſign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan deſpiſe his drooping day. *Spenſ.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or ſnuff that will abate it. *Shakſp.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually aſcend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and pluvious air about them. *Brown.*

WICKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſcure: picca, is *an enchanter*; paccan, is *to oppreſs*; pinan, *to curſe*; piceb, is *crooked*; all theſe, however, *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*; *malum caput*.]

Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* ſhall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better ſpirit, when [illegible]
A ſcorn of death, doth ſhew [illegible]
So when the *wicked* ſoul [illegible]
Ev'n then ſhe proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways ſhall them admonith. *Milton.*

But ſince thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and ſucceed! the rivals aims deſpiſe;
For never, never *wicked* man was wiſe. *Pope.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That fame *wicked* baſtard of Venus, that blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away! *Spenſer.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother braſh'd
With raven's feather from unwholeſome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now ſend him where they all ſhould ſee,
Clear as the light, his heart ſhine; where no man
Could be ſo *wickedly* or ſoodly ſtupid,
But ſhould cry out, he law, touch'd, felt wickedneſs,
And graſp'd it. *Ben Jonſon.*

He behaved himſelf with great modeſty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conſcience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon*

That thou may'ſt the better bring about
Thy wiſhes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phraſe abſurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wiſe or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope*

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children ſhould know any *wickedneſs*; old folks have diſcretion and know the world. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe tents thou ſaw'ſt ſo pleaſant, were the tents
Of *wickedneſs*; wherein ſhall dwell his race
Who ſlew his brother. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

Each one a little *wicker* baſket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiouſly,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenſer.*

Then quick did droſs
His halſe milke up for cheefe, and in a preſſe
Of *wicker* preſt it. *Chapman.*

The long broad ſhields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly uſed among the northern Iriſh, but eſpecially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenſer.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the *wicker* hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A fooliſh painter drew January ſitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midſt of July. *Peacham*

WI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate.

When none yielded, her unraly page
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenſer.*

Theſe *wickets* of the ſoul are plac'd on high,
Becauſe all ſounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* ſeems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton*

The cave was now a common way;
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [pıbe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

[illegible] found fat paſture, and the land was *wide* and [illegible]. 1 *Chronicles.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the underſtanding of this place. *Raleigh*

Conſider the abſurdities of that diſtinction betwixt the act and the obliquity; and the contrary being ſo *wide* from the truth of ſcripture and the attributes of God, and ſo noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatſoever ſin there is not at all any predeſtination of God. *Hammond.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Or *wide* of nature muſt he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombaſt break his heart.
Tickle.

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edified,
Wherein the hermit wont to lay
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenſer.*

The Chineſe, a people whoſe way of thinking ſeems to be as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all theſe bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakſpeare.*

On the eaſt ſide of the garden place
Cherubic watch, and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright.
Milton.

She open'd, but to ſhut
Excell'd her pow'r, the gates *wide* open ſtood.
Milton.

With huge two-handed ſway
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting *Milton.*

The ſouth wind roſe, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at eaſe the panting lady lies,
To ſhun the fervour of meridian ſkies;
While ſweating ſlaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-ſpreading fans refreſh the fair.
Gay.

Yet *wide* was ſpread their fame in ages paſt,
And poets once had promis'd they ſhould laſt.
Pope.

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that conſiders how immenſe the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himſelf to believe, that particles ſo *widely* diſſeminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exerciſe the freedom of his reaſon, and his mind will be ſtrengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will ſo aſſiſt his judgment, that he will ſeldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakſpeare*

Theſe accidents, when they firſt happen, ſeem but ſmall and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themſelves into a numerous train of miſchievous conſequences. *South.*

He was accuſtomed to ſleep with a peaceable noſe, ſoftening in his ſlumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his noſtrils were *widened* to the laſt degree of fury. *Dryden.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf.

It is in this that the ſpecies of brutes are diſcriminated from man, and that proper difference wherein they are wholly ſeparated, and which at laſt *widens* to ſo vaſt a diſtance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches *widen*, and long aiſles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The ſweetneſs of her eyes did only ſtay,
Though not ſo huge;
The *wideneſs* of her jaws [illegible]

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the ſame annual time, the [illegible] of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whoſe *wideneſs* we now aſſume to be twenty thouſand terreſtrial diameters. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. *n. ſ.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon creyſers, curlews, and *widgeons*. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. ſ.* [pıbpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddu*, Welſh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shakſp.*

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakſpeare.*

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmourn'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakſp.*

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That crept the golden prime of this ſweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shakſp.*

And you, fair *widow*, who ſtay here alive,
Since he ſo much rejoices, ceaſe to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the ſame to be,
Begin not now, bleſt pair! to diſagree. *Cowley.*

The barren they more miſerable make,
And from the *widow*, all her comfort take.
Sandys.

He warns the *widow*, and her houſehold gods,
To ſeek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilſt the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a huſband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakſp.*

You are begnil'd,
Both you and I, for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed;
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed*. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourſe of marriage rites,
To fill an empty ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do inſtate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better huſband. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* ſkie in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden*

Inclement weather and froſty blaſts deface
The bluſtrous year, trees of their fruit ſtrip'd and
Are *widow'd*, dreary ſtorms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.] One who has loſt his wife.

The king, ſealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Bacon.*

The main conſents are had, and here we'll ſtay
To ſee our *widower*'s ſecond marriage day. *Shakſpeare*

They that marry, as they that ſhall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*.
2 *Eſdras*

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.]

1. The ſtate of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken the young Ariaſia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wiſdom but in ſecluding both heaven and earth in one's ſelf. *Sidney*

Ne ween my right with ſtrength adown to tread,
Through weakneſs of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

She employed her laſt *widowhood* to works no [illegible]. *Carew.*
leſs bountiful than [illegible]table.
It is of great [illegible]olly to abſtain from things [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]tion to be content to leave
them; as they [illegible]ſingle life prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Wotton.*

Cheriſh thy huſband's *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treaſure ſo forewel. *Milton.*

widow. Not in use.

[redacted] I'll assure her of
Her [redacted], be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakspeare.*

WI'DOWHUNTER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

WI'DOWMAKER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shakspeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH. *n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideness. A low word.

For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tenant gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant shall be made. *Moxon.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set;
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace.
Dryden.

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]

1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakspeare.*

'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such heave and shove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove
Drayton.

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous acts *wield.*
Daniel.

They are in the dark before they are aware, and then they make at note only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they can not *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby.*

The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed
Milton.

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? He
He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or fathom his shield. *Dryden.*

2. To handle: in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spear *wield?*
Shakspeare.

WIE'LDY. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WIERY. *adj.* [from *wire.*]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.*

Your gown going off such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hid's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow
Donne.

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham.*

3. [from pæp, a pool.] Wet; wearish, moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in [redacted] grief. *Shakspeare.*

WIFE. *n. s.* plural wives. [pip, Sax. *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There 's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that they loved the East Indies for their mistress only, in whose favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in whose love they could not brook a competitor without foul dishonour. *Heylin.*

The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and fearlessest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife.*
Dryden.

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.* *Pope.*

2. It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. s.* *Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero; from pig, a word of that signification. *Gibson.*

WIG. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig.*]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing tories and despairing whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs.*
Swift.

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *n. s.* [pihr, Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.

Bethrew the witch! with venomous *wight* she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought.
Shakspeare.

This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish every part.
Davies.

The meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not to respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*

A *wight* he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*

The water flies all taste of living *wight*. *Milton.*

How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On duty even day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best?
Dryden.

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as he left it. *Addison.*

In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wishes not to die a more inglorious *wight*,
The tame is dead. *Young.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.

He was so nimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pannies latched. *Spenser.*

WIGHT, an initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

WIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly. Obsolete.

Her wish her, what it was day light,
But now her is a most wretched *wight*;
For day that was is *wighty* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

WILD. *adj.* [pild, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick.

For I am he, am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates *Shakspeare.*

Winter 's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way *Shakspeare.*

All beast of the earth since *wild.* *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone *Bacon.*

Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong [redacted] are very subject to. *Mortimer.*

The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and to finish their work, divide the whole into several rooms or nests. *Grew.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.*
Milton.

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons, or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies.*

May those already curst Effexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues he confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him.
Addison.

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard.
Milton.

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair.
Prior.

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known.
Pope.

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakspeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau; what 's that my child?
A fop well dress't, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense.
Dryden.

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are those,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shakspeare.*

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and it would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward.*

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as their appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied. I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the tawny *wilds* of spaceful Barbary.
Drayton.

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

Thus gentle knights,
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way.
Dryden.

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addis.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desart smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Basil. n. s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber. n. s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.
The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but have no tendrils, the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. s.* [*eleagnus*, Latin; from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἄγνος, *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*
O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild*.]
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.
He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desart *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*
When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*
O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shakspeare.*
But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*
All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.
The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. s.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
When thou ramm'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakspeare.*
Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon.*
Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*
No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addison.*
In flames, like Semele's, he brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGOOSECHA'SE. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.
If our wits run the *wildgoose chace*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*
Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick? *L'Estrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.
Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And flood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*
The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*
The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.
That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*
2. Without tameness; with ferity.
3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.
Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakspeare.*
Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*
Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*
His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
4. Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly.
As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we protest
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*
5. Capriciously; irrationally.
Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*
6. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild*.]
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.
The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bacon.*
Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
This fame starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a he. *Shakspeare.*
He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakspeare.*
3. Savageness; brutality.
He came in like a wild man, but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him; full of withered leaves, which, though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*
4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameness*.
5. Uncultivated state.
Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art *Dryden.*
6. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.
A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts.*
7. Alienation of mind.
Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakspeare.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILE. *n. s.* [pile, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.
Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state *Daniel.*
My sentence is for open war: of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; [illegible]
Contrive who need.
Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Roscommon.*
So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*
The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison.*
Wisdom 's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.
The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverbs.*
2. Done or suffered by design.
Sthenobœa herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenser.*
Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*
The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*
By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or else expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. *Hayle.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful*.]
1. Obstinately; stubbornly.
The mother, who being determinately, least I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise. *Sidney.*
Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* persevered she in it. *Sidney.*
Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*
2. By design; on purpose.
That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously, of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bishop Taylor.*
This let him know;
Lest, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wilful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*
Thy causeless ruth repress;
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Spenser.*
Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspeare.*
Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulness*, and haughtiness of man's heart. *Perkins.*
A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. *L'Estrange.*
That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.
They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Joshua.*

WI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.
The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined. *Psalms.*
She supplied [illegible] weakness of force by *wiliness* of art, and [illegible] treaty. *Howel.*

WILL. *n. s.* [pile, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. That power by which we desire and purpose; velleity.

[redacted] *will* naturally, under this corrupt [redacted], I do not conſider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be conſtrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If *will*, then ſhe at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will*, worſhip and humility. *Coloſſians.*

Will holds the ſcepter in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign.
Davies

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilſt that inclination laſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Diſcretion; choice.

Religion was obſerved in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongſt them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chaſtiſe. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Our prayers ſhould be according to the *will* of God; they ſhould have nothing in them but what is wiſe, and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.

I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation.

——You're welcome; what 's your *will*?
Shakſpeare.

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform
Drummond

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue ſtill
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*.
Dryden.

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens.*

9. Good-*will*. Favour; kindneſs.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page.
Shakſpeare.

10. Good-*will*. Right intention.

Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of *good-will*. *Philippians.*

11. Ill-*will*. Malice; malignity.

Will *with a wiſp*. *n. ſ.* Jack with a lantern.

Will with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are marſhes, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants, or carcaſſes by the heat of the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbrock.*

Will-a-wiſp miſleads night faring clowns
O'er hills and ſinking bogs. *Gay.*

To Will. *v. a.* [*wolgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will*, is to bend our tools to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reſtored to his blood,
As will the reſt, ſo *willeth* Wincheſter
Shakſpeare.

I ſpeak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myſelf, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful.
Hammond

Whoſoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoſoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that ſits ſtill is ſaid to be at liberty, becauſe he can walk if he *will* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or reſolved to have.

She 's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortenſio, *will* you any wife?
Shakſpeare.

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up ſome what on the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore for the church of Jeruſalem, for the relief of the poor there *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies?
Shakſpeare.

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour's all as ſtrong, our caſe the beſt,
Then reaſon *wills* our hearts ſhould be as good.
Shakſpeare

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promiſing to beſtow upon him whatſoever he ſhould win. *Knolles.*

If they had any buſineſs, his majeſty *willed* that they ſhould attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification.

Let the circumſtances of life be what or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe, of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It muſt be ſo that thou muſt come, importing neceſſity; or, it ſhall be that thou ſhalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Haſt thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is reſolved to come; or, it muſt be that he muſt come: importing either choice or neceſſity.

It will come. It muſt ſo be that it muſt come: importing neceſſity.

The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

Wi'lli and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *vicle* at this day among the Germans, ſignified *many*. So *Williclmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibſon.*

Wi'lling. *adj.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing; conſenting; not diſpoſed to refuſe.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man truſt a better ſupport, under affliction, than the friendſhip of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleaſed; deſirous.

He, *willing* to pleaſe one in authority, forced all his ſkill to make the reſemblance of the beſt faſhion. *Wiſdom.*

He ſtoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet.
Milton.

3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all ſorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conſcience, miniſters for conſcience ſake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Choſen.

They're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and ſweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou haſt pity;
Theſe groans proceed not from a ſenſeleſs plant,
No ſpouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.
Dryden.

7. Conſenting.

How can hearts not free ſerve *willing*?
Milton.

Wi'llingly. *adv.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance.

That preſervation of peace and unity amongſt chriſtian churches ſhould be by all good means procured, we join moſt *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myſelf ſo guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your maſter wed me to. *Shakſpeare.*

This ranſom, if my whole inheritance
May compaſs it, ſhall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own deſire.

The condition of that people is not ſo much to be envied, as ſome would *willingly* repreſent it.
Addiſon.

Wi'llingness. *n. ſ.* [from *willing*.] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praiſe the things we hear with much more *willingneſs* than thoſe we ſee; becauſe we envy the preſent, and reverence the paſt, thinking ourſelves inſtructed by the one, and overlaid by the other.
Ben Jonſon.

It is not doing good after that ſame wonderful manner, that Chriſt's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingneſs* and readineſs to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are ſtorm'd in vain;
Conſtraint, in all things, makes the pleaſure leſs;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingneſs*.
Dryden.

Wi'llow. *n. ſ.* [*pelu*, Sax. *ſalix*, Latin; *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtamina, which are collected into a ſpike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or huſk, ſhaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy ſeeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forſaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakſpeare.*

In ſuch a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild ſea banks. *Shakſpeare.*

Tell him, in hope he 'll prove a widower ſhortly, I wear the *willow* garland for his ſake. *Shakſpeare.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marſhes he reſorts obſcur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows* which the moiſture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Iſrael ſhall ſit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighbring *willows* hung,
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *willow*.] Reſembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greeniſh coloured crewel, or *willowiſh* colour. *Walton*

WI'LLOWWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lyſimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Dinſworth.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem; fraudulent; inſidious; ſubtle; miſchievouſly artful.

They are ſo cautelous and *wily* headed, eſpecially being men of ſmall practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſhifts. *Spenſer.*

In the *wily* ſnake
Whatever ſlights, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Since this falſe, *wily*, doubling diſpoſition of mind is ſo intolerably miſchievous to ſociety, God is ſometimes pleaſed, in mere compaſſion to men, to give them warning of it, by ſetting ſome odd mark upon ſuch Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound:
'Tis love ſaid ſhe. *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

At harveſt-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach,
He ſtays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants but a ſmack. *Dryden.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble*, ſome huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble* uſed by joiners. *Sharp*

WI'MBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; ſhifting to and fro. Such ſeems to be the meaning here.

He was ſo *wimble* and ſo wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumis latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he, that earſt ſeem'd but to play,
A ſhaft in earneſt hatched. *Spenſer.*

WI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*pejlion*, Latin.] A plant.

WI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenſer*, perhaps by miſtake, *wimble*.

So fair and freſh, as fareſt flower in May,
For ſhe had laid her mournful ſtole aſide,
And widow-like ſad *wimble* thrown away. *Spenſer.*

The Lord will take away the changeable ſuits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the criſping pins. *Iſaiah.*

WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

The cloud did hide
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Spenſer.*

WIN, whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a maſculine temper, from pin, which ſignifies in Saxon, war, ſtrength, &c. or elſe the general love and eſteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibſon.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſſ. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conqueſt.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not ſo ſtrong but it might be *won*. *Knolles.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many iſlands. *Heylin.*

His whole deſcent, who thus ſhall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*

Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Preſs but an entrance, and preſume it *won*. *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a conteſt.

Loyalty is ſtill the ſame,
Whether it *win* or loſe the game;
True as the dial to the ſun,
Altho' it be not ſhin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I live years at Tarentum *won*
The queſtorſhip, and then our love began. *Denham.*

Thy well-breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the courſe. *Dryden.*

3. To gain ſomething withheld, or ſomething valuable.

When you ſee my ſon, tell him, that his ſword can never *win* the honour that he loſes. *Shakſp.*

Reſolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way
By force to raviſh, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain; to allure to kindneſs or compliance.

Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preſerve me. Dear thou love me? Keep me then ſtill worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

Deviliſh Macbeth
By many of theſe trains hath ſought to *win* me. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To gain by play.

He had given a diſagreeable vote in parliament, for which reaſon not a man would have to much correſpondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addiſon.*

6. To gain by perſuaſion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtſhip.

She 's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shakſpeare.*

No tears, Celia, now ſhall *win*
My reſolv'd heart to return;
I have ſearch'd thy ſoul within,
And find nought but pride and ſcorn. *Carew.*

That flood witneſs'd his inconſtant flame,
When thus he ſwore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but juſt,
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You expreſs yourſelf very deſirous to *win* upon the judgment of your maſter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a ſoftneſs and [illegible]ce *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like muſick every breaſt controul,
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the ſoul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rubble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:
My mind 's not on 't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor ſhall not, when my fancy 's on my play. *Shakſpeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick, as impatient of pain.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not ſtir, nor *wince*, nor ſpeak a word. *Shakſpeare.*

Room, room, for my horſe will *wince*,
If he come within ſo many yards of a prince. *Ben Jonſon.*

The angry beaſt did ſtraight reſent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *wince*.] A kicking beaſt.

WINCH. *n. ſ.* [*guinaher*, Fr. to twiſt.] A windlaſs; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The ſame with *wince*; or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twiſt*; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

We who have free ſouls
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakſpeare.*

Have theſe bones rattled, and this head
So often in the quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This laſt alluſion gall'd the panther more;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to *winch*, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their conſciences are gall'ed; and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. ſ.*

There is a ſmall red flower in the ſtubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be ſure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. ſ.* [pind, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welſh.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is ſenſible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbrock.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He 's the rock, the oak, not to be *wind* ſhaken. *Shakſpeare.*

Love's heralds ſhould be thoughts
Which ten times faſter glide than the ſun beams,
Driving back ſhadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-ſwift Cupid wings. *Shakſpeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and ſo offereth a ſooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ſhips than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction more in one place than another, by the ſun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point; as eaſtward, weſtward.

I 'll give thee a *wind*,
I my ſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakſpeare.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compaſs, or *pixis nautica*, conſiſting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other ſubordinate *winds* or points. *Heylin.*

3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to ſay my prayers, I would repeat. *Shakſpeare.*

[redacted] took whilſt the cup was at his [redacted] obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure ſhortneſs of *wind* in purſy old men, ſeems to agree moſt with the orange. *Temple.*

It ſtopp'd at once the paſſage of his *wind*,
And the fryd foal to flitting air reſign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air cauſed by any action.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe *wind* did ſeem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakſpeare.

In an organ, from one blaſt of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the ſound-board breathes.
Milton.

5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percuſſion, ſuffices to create ſound; as in pipes and *wind* inſtruments. *Bacon.*

Their inſtruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and ſome for breathing *wind*.
Dryden.

6. Air impregnated with ſcent.

A hare had long eſcap'd purſuing hounds,
By often ſhifting into diſtant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To ſave his life, he leap'd into the main,
But there, alas! he could no lyfety find,
A pack of dog fiſh had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windineſs.

It turns
Wiſdom to folly, as nouriſhment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milt.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his houſe, found that the more he prayed to it to proſper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand.

Let a king or council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much; for elſe counſellors will but *take the wind* of him, inſtead of giving free counſel. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* pret. *wound*, in *Pope winded*; part. *wound*. [pindan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to ſound by inflation.

The ſquire gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the caſtle wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Spenſer.*

Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye ſong'roos ſwains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net.
Pope.

2. To turn round; to twiſt.

Nero could touch and tune the harp well; but in government ſometimes he uſed to *wind* the pins too high, and ſometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a ſturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and *winding* of linen cloaths; in which act ſhe wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble horſemanſhip.
Shakſpeare.

In a common wealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like veſſels, states ſail,
They 're turn'd and *wind* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent.

5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients.

Whence ſtanding of religion's mine
The meanings turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whitlock did not care to give more than ſhort, general hints of this famous challenge, and the iſſue of it; but he endeavoured to *wind* and turn himſelf every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by inſinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakſpeare.*

Edmund, ſeek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the buſineſs after your own wiſdom. *Shakſpeare.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in ſuch things into diſcourſe. *Govern of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legiſlature veſted in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our conſtitution at his pleaſure, and ſhape our government to his fancy. *Addiſon.*

8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shakſpeare.

You know me well, and herein ſpend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumſtance. *Shakſp.*

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiſs me into madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

9. *To* WIND *out*. To extricate.

When he found himſelf dangerouſly embarked, he bethought himſelf of all poſſible ways to diſentangle himſelf, and to *wind* himſelf out of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* WIND *up*. To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread.

Without ſolemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully poſſeſſed of the matter, run in one continued ſtrain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up*. [uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring.

I ſhown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with ſome rich jewel. *Shakſpeare.*

12. *To* WIND *up*. To put into a ſtate of renovated or continued motion.

Fate ſeem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourſcore years,
Yet freſhly run he on ten winters more:
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at laſt ſtood ſtill. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the univerſe, having made an automaton which can *wind up* itſelf, ſee whether it hath ſtood ſtill or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*? *Young.*

13. *To* WIND *up*. To raiſe by degrees.

Theſe he did ſo *wind up* to his purpoſe, that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. *To* WIND *up*. To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why ſit we mute,
Now that each bird ſaluteth the ſpring:
Wind up the ſlacken'd ſtrings of thy lute,
Never canſt thou want matter to ſing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up*. To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untun'd [redacted] ſenſes. O *wind up*
Of this child-[redacted] father! *Shakſpeare.*

The weyrd ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace! the charm's *wound up*. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn: to change.

So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can ſupport themſelves; and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon.*

Stairs of a ſolid newel ſpread only upon one ſmall newel, as the ſeveral folds of ſnails *wind* about their centre; but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind*, and ſometimes fly off from that winding, take more room up in the ſtaircaſe. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about till thou haſt topp'd the hill.
Denham.

4. To proceed in flexures.

It ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakſpeare.*

Ever more did *winds*
About his boſome a moſt crafty minde. *Chapman.*

He *winds* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milton.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels, like a ſweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*.
Dryden.

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

5. *Wound* is commonly the preterit. *Pope* has uſed *winded*.

Swift aſcending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be diſentangled: with *out*.

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *wind-bound* navy weigh'd:
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey'd.
Dryden.

When I beſur myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs to ſouth are *wind-bound*. *Spectator.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *wind-bound*? *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim; as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *windegge*.
Brown.

WI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind*.]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round.

The *winder* ſhows his workmanſhip ſo rare
As doth the fleece exceed, and mocks her looſer clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.
Drayton.

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack, to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bo lies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall*.]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* The anemone.

WI'NDGALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall*.]

Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joint, and are painful in hot weather and hard ways; they make a horſe to halt. They are [redacted] ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding [redacted], or from extreme labour and heat of [redacted]. *Farr. Dict.*

His horſe infected with the [redacted], full of *windgalls*, and ſped with ſpavins. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun

which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe, the ſtrife and diſtention of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous ſlugs cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.

A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey.*

Offices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarified ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting; and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffineſs.

From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge, iſſued this. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Addiſon.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *winding ſheet*;
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre,
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shakſpeare.*

The great *winding ſheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *winding ſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes*, and with aſſays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind.*] A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he 's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window-ſeat*, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that cover the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes;
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill! *Shakſp.*

In the ſun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a ſmall round hole in my *window* ſhutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton.*

3. Lines croſſing each other.

The favourite, that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great clutter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with windows.

Between theſe half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton.*

With pert flat eyes ſhe *window'd* well its head;
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope.*

2. To place at a window.

Wouldſt thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdued
To penetrative ſhame? *Shakſpeare.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wherefoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads, and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath; the *aſpera arteria.*

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* ſuffocate. *Shakſp.*

The wezon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inſervient to voice and reſpiration; thereby the air deſcendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who ſat
At th' unregarded helm of ſtate,
Conſider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And ſave their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary for the ſupport of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air bladders, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind.*]

1. Conſiſting of wind.

See what ſhowers ariſe,
Blown with the *windy* tempeſt of my ſoul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakſpeare.*

Subtile or *windy* ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!
It keeps on the *windy* ſide of care. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
Windy attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

What *windy* joy this day [illegible]iv'd,
Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt! *Milton.*

Look, here 's that *windy* applauſe, that poor tranſitory pleaſure, for which I was diſhonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illuſtrious name
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame,
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The *windy* ſatisfaction of the brain. *Dryden.*

4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind.

On this *windy* ſea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the [illegible] bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we ſee it *windy* and duſty, the wind does not make but only raiſe duſt. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In ſuch a *windy* colic, water is the beſt remedy after a ſurfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE. *n. ſ.* [ƿin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakſpeare.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falſer than vows made in *wine*. *Shakſp.*

The increaſe of the vineyards for the *wine* cellars. *Chronicles.*

Be not amongſt *wine*-bibbers, amongſt riotous eaters. *Proverbs.*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine* fat. *Iſaiah.*

They took old ſacks upon their aſſes, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joſhua.*

Where the *wine*-preſs is hard-wrought, it yields a harſh *wine* that taſtes of the grape-ſtone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my ſtrong youth like torrents ruſh'd;
As in a *wine*-preſs Judah's daughter cruſht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine* offerings pour'd, and ſacred feaſt. *Milton.*

Shall I, to pleaſe another *wine*-ſprung mind,
Loſe all mine own? God hath giv'n me a meaſure
Short of his canne and body: muſt I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*

The firſtlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*

If the hogſhead falls ſhort, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuth.*

WING. *n. ſ.* [ȝeƿinȝ, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white ſwift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakſpeare.*

An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, ſpreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them and beareth them on her *wings*. *Deuteronomy.*

A ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chap.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherſes, roſe;
Preſcient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A ſure preſage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, ready at hand. *Tuſſer.*

3. Flight; paſſage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy anceſtors. *Shakſp.*

I have purſued her as love hath purſued me, on the *wing* of all occaſions. *Shakſpeare.*

While paſſion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the proſecution of ſome unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reaſon. *South.*

You are too young your power to underſtand,
Lovers take *wing* upon the leaſt command. *Dryden.*

And ſtraight, with inborn vigour, on the wing,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning ſing. *Dryd.*

Then life is on the *wing*; then moſt ſhe ſinks
When moſt ſhe ſeems reviv'd. *Smith.*

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful [illegible]
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible] bodies of an army.
The fourteen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chief's o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*

6. Any side-piece.
The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.
The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd*. *Milton.*
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind? *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.
We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shakspeare.*

To WING. *v. n.*

1. To transport by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakspeare.*

2. To exert the power of flying.
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and tow'rd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*
Struck with the horrour of the sight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess *wings* her deep'ning way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing*.]

1. Furnished with wings; flying.
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton.*
We can bear no force
But *winged* troops, or Persian horse. *Waller.*
The *winged* lion's not to force in fight,
As Libra's hand pretends him to our sight. *Waller.*
The cockney is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

2. Swift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*
Hie, good sir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With *winged* haste to the lord marshal. *Shakspeare.*

WINGLDPEA'. *n. s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. s.* [*wing* and *shell*.] The shell that covers the wing of insects.
The long thelled goat chafer is above an inch long, and the *wing shells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad, so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Having wings; resembling wings.
They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addis.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincan, Sax. *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.
Let's see those eyes that made that noise, now open them:
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well. *Shakspeare.*
They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll wink and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakspeare.*
His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakspeare.*
He, with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into destruction. *Shakspeare.*
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Taylor.*
The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding: not that they are destitute of the natural faculty, they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*
If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.
You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakspeare.*
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close, and exclude the light.
While Hermes piped and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*
When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.
They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*
I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*
Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakspeare.*
The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon.*
Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roscommon.*
Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*
Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison.*

5. To be dim.
The tall'ner tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.
You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for aye might put
This ancient moral. *Shakspeare.*
At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be born *Shakspeare.*
Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakspeare.*
The beams to reverend and strong,
Dost thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*
Ingaged in a thought, that I could not sleep a *wink*.
Temple.
Not a *wink*? but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.
Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.
A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almost closed.
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham*

WI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *win*.] One who wins.
A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow gamester fourscore hat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*
Go together,
You precious *winners* all, your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakspeare.*
Bestrew the *winners*, for they play'd the false. *Shakspeare.*
Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain, and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.
Yet less far,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth watery image. *Milton*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton*
Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WI'NNING. *n. s.* [from *win*.] The sum won.
A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a battering gamester, that makes all his *winnings* upon every cast; to that it he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [pindpian, Saxon; *ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.
Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*
In the fan your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To sift; to examine.
Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.
Patient forbearance shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclesiasticus.*

WI'NNOWER. *n. s.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. s.* [pinter, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.
Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm to those desires which were in his son far more combustible. *Sidney.*
After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare.*
A woman's fury as a *winter's* fire. *Shakspeare.*
He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of *winter's* sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of chastity is in them. *Shakspeare.*
The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of cruel's *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*
Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now the business of the field is o'er:
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter* quarters gone.
Dryden

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit as *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others.
Locke

Stern *winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unlading prime. *Pope*

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year, wherein the days are shortest. *Watts.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.
Isaiah.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts*

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and to be ready to fat next summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jeremiah*

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjoram, and a little *winter*-savoury. *Walton.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful care to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke. *Spenser.*

WINTERCHE'RRY. *n. s.* [*alkekengi.*] A plant. The fruit is about the bignets of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WINTERCI'TRON. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. s.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that count'nance still. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd,
By stormy winds and *wintry* heaven oppress'd.
Dryden

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set artificial melons among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon*

WIPE. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakspeare.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair.
Milton.

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by terfion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some fullage behind.
Decay of Piety.

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shakspeare.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton.*

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or he full in will to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser.*

6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament.
Shakspeare

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakspeare*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones, to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.
Locke.

WIPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.

To flatterers would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals express'd,
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*

3. [*canellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WI'PER. *n. s.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben Jonson.*

WIRE. *n. s.* [*verre*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tame was the damsel, and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, gaolers, to the fire:
Her veil and mantle pluck'd they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*.
Fairfax.

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspeare.*

The soldier, that mum of mien,
Whom rubs of horror all environ,
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,
In whose embraces you 're [illegible] *Fletcher.*

And the cherubic host, in thronging quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milt.*

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To spin into wire.
2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. s.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [*wissen.* German; *wyssen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, into the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sidney.

When Mammon saw his purpose *wist*,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *writ*.
Spenser.

This book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handsome stripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shakspeare.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,
He *wist* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue.
Waller.

WI'SDOM. *n. s.* [pir'dom, Saxon; *wisdom*, Danish.]

1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain.
Davies.

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction. *Temple.*

As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial maid. *Young.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shakspeare.*

WISE. *adj.* [pir, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*.
Milton.

All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or vises, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temple.*

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men, in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Judicious; [illegible] practically knowing.

There were ten virgins; five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish. *Matthew.*

I would have you *wise* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Romans.*

[illegible] day declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wiſe*:
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiouſly prefers the world to love. *Young.*

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are *wiſe*-hearted, whom I have filled with the ſpirit of wiſdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exodus.*

Do we count him a *wiſe* man, who is *wiſe* in any thing but his own proper profeſſion and employment, and *wiſe* for every body but himſelf? *Tillotſon.*

They are *wiſe* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jeremiah.*

4. Skilled in hidden arts: a ſenſe ſomewhat ironical.

There was an old fat woman even now with me. —
—Pray, was't not the *wiſe* woman of Brainford? *Shakſpeare.*

5. Grave; becoming a wiſe man.

One man in much *wiſe* deport ſpake much. *Milton.*

It muſt be a *wiſe* Being that is the cauſe of thoſe *wiſe* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE. *n.ſ.* [piſe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch; *weiſe*, German; *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This ſong ſhe ſings in moſt commanding *wiſe*;
Come, ſhepherd-boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itſelf to my leaſt look a ſlave. *Sidney.*

Ere we farther paſs, I will deviſe
A paſſport for us both, in fitteſt *wiſe*. *Spenſer.*

On this *wiſe* ye ſhall bleſs Iſrael. *Numbers.*

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful *wiſe*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and ſparkling eyes,
Thou ſay'ſt and doſt in ſuch outrageous *wiſe*,
That mad Oreſtes, if he ſaw the ſhow,
Would ſwear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wiſe* ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly ſhuffled. *Woodw.*

WI'SEACRE. *n.ſ.* [It was anciently written *wiſeſegger*, as the Dutch *wiſſeggher*, a ſoothſayer.]

1. A wiſe or ſententious man. Obſolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, ſays a *wiſeacre* that ſat by him, were I as the king of France, I would ſcorn to take part with footmen. *Addiſon.*

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wiſe*.] Judiciouſly; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God
Hath *wiſelier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

He ſits like a diſcontented Damocles,
When by the ſportive tyrant *wiſely* ſhown
The dangerous pleaſure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wiſely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, ſteadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wiſely on me lay all the blame:
We muſt confeſs his caſe was nice,
But he would never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *wiſe*.] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral *wiſeneſs*. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [piſcian, Saxon.]

1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long.

The ſun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wiſhed* in himſelf to die. *Jonah.*

If all the year were playing holidays,
To ſport would be as t[illegible] to work;
But when they ſeld[illegible] they *wiſh'd*-for come. *Shakſpeare.*

They have m[illegible] heart could *wiſh*. *Pſalms.*

Eve
With lowli[illegible] ſhe ſtick from her ſeat,
And grace, that won who ſaw to *wiſh* her ſtay,
Roſe, and went forth. *Milton.*

There are ſhips prepar'd by my command,
That ſhall convey you to the *wiſh'd*-for port. *Addiſon.*

That Noah or Janus underſtood navigation, may be very well ſupported by his image found upon the firſt Roman coins. One ſide was ſtampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a roſtrum, or prow of a ſhip. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wiſh* for. *Arbuthnot.*

And much he *wiſh'd*, but durſt not aſk to part. *Parnel.*

2. To be diſpoſed or inclined.

Thoſe potentates, who do not *wiſh* well to his affairs, have ſhewn reſpect to his perſonal character. *Addiſon.*

3. It has a ſlight ſignification of hope or fear.

I *wiſh* it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with ſuch a miſer as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To deſire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and ſhew him the beaſt as dead as he could *wiſh* it. *Sidney.*

2. To recommend by wiſhing.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not *wiſh* them to a fairer death. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Exceeding thoſe that I can *wiſh* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy ſins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To aſk.

Digby ſhould find the beſt way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wiſh* his aſſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing deſire.

To his *wiſh*,
Beyond his hope, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

A *wiſh* is properly the deſire of a man ſitting or lying ſtill, but an act of the will, is a man of buſineſs vigorouſly going about his work. *South.*

2. Thing deſired.

What next I bring ſhall pleaſe thee; be aſſur'd,
Thy likeneſs, thy fit help, thy other ſelf,
Thy *wiſh*, exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

3. Deſire expreſſed.

Shame come to Romeo!——
——Bliſter'd be thy tongue
For ſuch a *wiſh*! *Shakſpeare.*

I admire your whig principles of reſiſtance in the ſpirit of the Barcelonians. I join in your *wiſh* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhed*.] According to deſire. Not uſed.

What could have happened unto him more *wiſhedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town ſtill. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n.ſ.* [from *wiſh*.]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expreſſes wiſhes.

Wiſhers and woulders are never good houſeholders. *Proverbs.*

With half that wiſh the *wiſher's* eyes be preſs'd. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'SHFUL. [illegible] [from *wiſh* and *full*.]

1. Longing; ſhowing deſire.

From Scotland am I ſtol'n, even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wiſhful* ſight. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Deſirable; exciting wiſhes.

Nor could I ſee a ſoule, where'er I came,
More ſweete and *wiſhful*. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhful*.] Earneſtly; with longing. *Ainſworth.*

WI'SKET. *n.ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

WISP. *n.ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

A *wiſp* of ſtraw for a ballad. *Shakſpeare.*

A gentleman would faſt five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the ſame uſed to have continually a great *wiſp* of herbs that he ſmelled on; and amongſt thoſe ſome eſculent herb of ſtrong ſcent, as onions. *Bacon.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a ſmall baſket, on a *wiſp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. The pret. and part. of *wis*.

WI'STFUL. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earneſt; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinol, doſt thou ſo *wiſtful* ſeem?
There's ſorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

2. It is uſed by *Swift*, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful*; though it may mean *earneſt*, *eager*.

Lifting up one of my ſaſhes, I caſt many a *wiſtful* melancholy look towards the ſea. *Swift.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſtful*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perſpective more *wiſtfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

Speaking it, he *wiſtly* look'd on me,
As who ſhall ſay, I would thou wert the man. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*, that is to ſay.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the ſheriff of the ſhire, whoſe office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenſer.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave;
As *witting* I no other comfort have. *Shakſpeare.*

WIT. *n.ſ.* [gepit, Saxon; from pitan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original ſignification.

Who would ſet his *wit* to ſo fooliſh a bird? *Shakſpeare.*

The king your father was reputed for
A prince moſt prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviſeth,
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates ſtill;
And as from *wit* the power of wiſdom riſeth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counſellor
Which doth for common good in council ſit;
And when *wit* is reſolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is adviſ'd by *wit*. *Davies.*

For *wit* and pow'r their laſt endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a ſkirmiſh of *wit* between them.——Alas, in our laſt conflict, four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the old man govern'd by one. *Shakſpeare.*

Lewd, ſhallow, hair-brained huffs make atheiſm, and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying moſt in the aſſemblage of ideas, and putting thoſe together with quickneſs and variety, wherein can be found any reſemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in ſeparating carefully one from another ideas wherein can be found the leaſt difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by ſimilitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cauſe
Begin ſuch motions, and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the ſyſtem blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.

All ſorts of men take a pleaſure to gird at me. The brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter than what I invent, and is invented on me.

I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

His works become the trippery of *wit*. *B. Jonson*

The Romans made those times the standard of their *wit*, when they subdued the world. *Spratt*

The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe, and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them would a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit's*, that might a hundred tire *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis a *wit*, the greatest word of fame,
Grows such a common name;
And *wits* by our creation they become,
Just so as titular bishops made at Rome:
'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jest
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,
Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;
The proofs of *wit* for ever must remain. *Cowley.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend.
Dryden.

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which *wits* inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not,
Their states far off, and they of wary *wit*.
Daniel.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of *wit*. *Ben Jonson.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our *wits* run the wildgoose-chace, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; found mind.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakspeare.*

Are his *wits* safe? is he not light of brain?
Shakspeare.

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his *wits* are with him, but the sin of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an untaught man. *Ecclesiasticus*

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be such things as motion, and sensation, and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

No man in his *wits* can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

9. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuse but bring the simple to their *wits* end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakspeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and subtlety proceed.
Milton

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

WITCH. *n. f.* [picce, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of *witches*, nor the evidence against them. For the *witches* themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjurer by root, and has she not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton*

When I consider whether there are such persons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instances of it
Spectator

2. [from pic, Sax.] A winding sinuous bank.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch*.
Spenser.

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou *witchest*, to attend!
Spenser

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakspeare*
I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakspeare.

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*witch* and *craft*.]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*.
Bacon.

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow.
Sidney

Have not some of learning and gravity thought themselves wise, in thinking *witchcraft* rather a mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shakspeare.*

What subtile *witchcraft* man constrains
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *n. f.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*.
Milton.

WI'TCRACKER. *n. f.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakspeare.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. f.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that [illegible] summer out of his name an invention [illegible] and picture accordingly. *Camden.*

WITE. *v. a.* [pican, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She torn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITH. *prepoſit.* [piꝺ, Saxon.]

1. By; noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd *with* iterat[illegible]
As true as steel, as plantage to the [illegible]
If *with* thy pow'rful blast,
Heat space, and cool as fast. *Carew.*

They adhered to John, their deprived bishop; and could not be charmed *with* the sainthip of any second bishop, during his life. *Fuller.*

If *with* ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born.
Rowe.

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank pollution skies *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for: noting confederacy or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever 'gainst thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

He shall be *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare?
Sandys.

7. In society: noting connexion.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;
Half so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee.
Tatler.

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was *with* me a young doctor from Rome. *Shakspeare.*

9. In appendage: noting consequence or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience
Locke.

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakspeare.*

11. Noting confidence: as, *I trust you* with *all my secrets*; or, *I trust all my secrets* with *you*.

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne and share his heaven *with* thee
Pope.

13. Noting connexion.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate.
Dryden.

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs.
Fairy Queen.

In falling, both an equal fortune tried,
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and shew'd
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood.
Dryden.

With that the god his darling phantom calls,
And from his fair'rin[illegible] this message falls
Garth.

15. Among.

[illegible] the king used to
[illegible] as then luck.
Bacon.

[illegible]ly, with the antients, a piece of religious worſhip. *Rymer.*

Immortal powers the term of conſcience know,
But intereſt is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

6. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* thoſe pagan philoſophers who became chriſtians. *Addiſ.*

7. In conſent: noting parity of ſtate.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
With her they flouriſh'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

8. This prepoſition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its uſe is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by* it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh, nor perhaps is any diſtinction always obſerved. *With* ſeems rather to denote an inſtrument, and *by* a cauſe: thus, *he killed his enemy with a ſword, but he died by an arrow.* The arrow is conſidered rather as a cauſe, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is uſed; as, *the vermin which he could not kill with his gun, he killed by poiſon*: if theſe two prepoſitions be tranſpoſed, the ſentence, though equally intelligible, will be leſs agreeable to the common modes of ſpeech.

9. *With*, in compoſition, ſignifies oppoſition or privation; except *withal*.

A preſent natural good may be parted *with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L. *adv.* [*with* and *all*.]

1. Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time.

Yet it muſt be *withal* conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be fartheſt from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well ſupplied with noble counſellors!
How modeſt in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in conſtant reſolution! *Shakſpeare.*

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuſe that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shakſpeare.*

This that prince did not tranſmit as a power, to make conqueſt, but as a retinue for his ſon, and, *withal*, to enable him to recover ſome part of Ulſter. *Davies.*

The river being wholly of freſh water, and so huge *withal*, chilleth the air. *Heylin.*

God, when he gave me ſtrength, to ſhew *withal*
How ſlight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

'Tis neceſſary men ſhould be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual uſe of this principle; and, *withal*, that they ſhould be ready to exert and exerciſe their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis paſt, 'tis done;
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon!
Periſh his ſire, and periſh I *withal*,
And let the houſe's heir and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Chriſt had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but alſo an equal wiſdom to know the juſt force and meaſure of every argument to perſuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the ſoul of man, and to diſcern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furniſh him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occaſions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what G[illegible] delights in, and is pleaſed *with*[illegible] have us do in order to our happ[illegible] *Tillotſon.*

We owe to ch[illegible] the diſcovery of the moſt perfect rule [illegible] that ever the world was acquainted w[illegible] *Tillotſon.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from piδ, or piδeꞃ, Saxon, *againſt*, and *draw*.]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not poſſible they ſhould obſerve the one, who from the other *withdraw* unneceſſarily obedience. *Hooker.*

Impoſſible it is that God ſhould *withdraw* his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nauſicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praiſe of Ulyſſes. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her huſband ſoft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

At this exceſs of courage all amaz'd,
The foremoſt of his foes awhile *withdraw*:
With ſuch reſpect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers ſaw. *Dryden.*

Dunmvir has paſſed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments which are pardonable only before that ſtage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room, for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is ſufficient. *Mortimer.*

WI'THE. *n. ſ.*

1. A willow twig.

An Iriſh rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not a halter, becauſe it had been ſo uſed with former rebels. *Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up oſiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together in a ſure league meete. *Chapman.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [piδe ſignifies a band.]

Theſe cords and *withes* will hold men's conſciences, when force attends and twiſts them. *King Charles.*

Buſhes of uſe for ox yokes, hoops, ſcrews, *withes* for faggots. *Mortimer.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ʒepiδeꞃoδ, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow ſapleſs; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermoſt of that ability which he hath given; that which is otherwiſe, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath ſprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy roſe,
I cannot give it vital growth again,
It needs muſt *wither*. *Shakſpeare.*

It ſhall *wither* in all the leaves of her ſpring. *Ezekiel.*

The ſoul may ſooner leave off to ſubſiſt than to love; and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South.*

2. To waſte, or pine away.

Are there ſo many left of your own family, that you ſhould deſire wholly to reduce it, by ſuffering the laſt branch of it to *wither* away before its time? *Temple.*

3. To loſe or want animal moiſture.

Vain men, [illegible] bliſs we crave,
Now warm in [illegible], now withering in the grave. *Dry*[illegible]

To WITHER. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The ſun is no ſooner riſen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the graſs, and the flower thereof falleth. *James.*

2. To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moiſture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor cuſtom ſtale her infinite variety. *Shakſpeare.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted ſapling, *wither'd* up. *Shakſpeare.*

What are theſe,
So *wither'd*, and ſo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shakſpeare.*

Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy:
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND. *n. ſ.* A piece of iron which is laid under a ſaddle, about four fingers above the horſe's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *withered*.] The ſtate of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as ſoon as ſet, till they have recovered their *witheredneſs*. *Mortimer.*

WI'THERS. *n. ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beaſt wince,
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakſpeare.*

Rather than let your maſter take long journies, contrive that the ſaddle may pinch the beaſt in his *withers*. *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG. The hurt expreſſed by *witherwrung* ſometimes is cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide; for, when they are ſo, they bruiſe the fleſh againſt the ſpines of the ſecond and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that riſes above their ſhoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenſer* has, for the ſake of rhyme, very licentiouſly written *withhault*.

1. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cauſe at firſt to *withhold* itſelf, ſo neither have any practices, ſo many, ſo bloody, following ſince, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

Sith none he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O ſovereign prince, your haſty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenſer.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakſpeare.*

A great number of ſuits are for abuſive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but, if our paſſions may be *withheld* from eſtimating them, paſs off without making us the worſe, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, though your violence ſhould leave them bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itſelf to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

What difficulties there are which as yet *withhold* our aſſent, till we be further and better ſatisfied, I hope no indifferent amongſt them will [illegible] refuſe to hear. [illegible]

3. To take away; to refuſe.

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And ſoon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they againſt it bent. *Spenſer.*

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. paſſ.* of *withhold*.

The word keep back, ſheweth that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot ſay that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER. *n. f.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [piðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes *Spratt*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson*

The river is afterwards wholly loft *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land *Bacon*

A beet-root and a radish-root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves *Bacon*

Most birds come to them *within* a foot night. *Bacon*

With n some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison*

Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty *Atterbury*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakspeare*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desp'rate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden*
Thou Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and the are still *within* my pow'r. *Dryden.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one [illegible] to another, no wonder if they rejoice to [illegible] guilty of all villany. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the enclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Daniel.*
Yet sure, tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within.* *Carew.*
Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance than *within.* *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence, and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation, *Dryden.*

The seas as they guards from outward harms are sent,
His from *within*, thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHINSI'DE. *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside.* *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are whose desirings have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Hall.*

2. In a state of absence from.

Hast to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler*

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and irrefragableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inherrable ground to hold it on *Hammond*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was *without* those principles, and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach, but that little foot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate *Burnet*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and discovering itself without labour; the other requiring some way of extraction and separa[illegible] not so high as one as by fire. *Brown.*

[illegible] On the outside of.

Without the gate
[illegible] drive the cars, and some the courtiers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalised *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon without de[illegible] content without. *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, to be done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without.* *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to observe them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very prompt from *without* and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without.* *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use, except in conversation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To **WITHSTA'ND.** *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal; being, like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding.* *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man, fearing God, stand bound to join with you *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we could do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin forever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker.*

They soon let fail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their pieces thrusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul flys of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* those was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power.

Wars may be defined to be exercise of violence under lawful command against *withstanders* force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WITHWIND. *n. f.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

WI'THY. *n. f.* [piðig, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

WI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should a *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle[illegible] haunt ambushes,
Where you[illegible] *witless* bravery keeps. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] ting,
Guilty of my sin of [illegible] me
As vain, as *witless*, and as [illegible] *Donne.*
Which dwell in court.

[illegible] which we fitly prove
That [illegible] bereth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. s.* [pitnerre, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakspeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shakspeare.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John*

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mark.*

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirm'd. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of diverse *witnesses.* *Shakspeare.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Genesis.*

Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue tried. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness.* *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shakspeare.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strave with the winds which should be louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastly noise, to them that were in it *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shaksp.*

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago [illegible] give
The execution of his w[illegible] heart
To Othello's servi[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

Shall *witness* I [illegible] you. *Shakspeare.*

The times [illegible] in. *Shakspeare.*

Another beareth *witness* of me, and I know that the *witness* which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *John.*

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth*, and Laet, in the histories of them. *Burnet.*

Witness, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I sought. *Dryd.*

Lord Falkland *witnesseth* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods!
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton*

WI'TSNAPPER. *n. s.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakspeare.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* innovated. '*A mighty* witticism, *pardon a new word.*' *Dryden's preface to the State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. *L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verse. *Addison.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gorboduck, that that is, is. *Shakspeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as, presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things, think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben Jonson.*

WI'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral wiseness. *Spenser.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; pitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shaksp.*

During that [illegible] siege, every particular accident for b[illegible] pass over. *Knolles.*

He know[illegible] and [illegible] brought evil into the world.

No forge[illegible] willingly and [illegible] out the [illegible] of his own detection.

WITTOL. *n. s.* [pittol, Saxon, [illegible] to know.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends; but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakspeare.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice [illegible]

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith.*

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Spectator.*

WI'TWAL. *n. s.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WI'TWORM. *n. s.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm.* *Ben Jonson.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shakspeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakspeare.*

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakspeare.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives.* It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. [illegible]

WIVES. *n. s.* The plural of *wife.*

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from [illegible] provance of his own reason. *Spenser.*

WI'ZARD. *n. s.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakspeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
[illegible] issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] that damn'd *wizard*, hid in sly disguise,
[illegible] by certain [illegible] I knew, had not
[illegible] are my [illegible] could prevent,
[illegible] innocent lady, he wish'd [illegible]

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. s.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract;
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

So many miſeries have craz'd my voice,
That my woe-wearied tongue is ſtill. *Shakſpeare*

Her rath hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, ſhe eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her ſeat
Sighing through all her works, gave ſigns of woe
That all was loſt. *Milton.*

O'er dreary waſtes they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; pa pupð, Saxon.

All is but lip wiſdom which wants experience: I know, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;
That poor ſoldier, that ſo richly fought,
Whoſe rags ſham'd gilded arms, whoſe naked breaſt
Stept before ſhields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakſpeare.*

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd and ſoak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakſpeare.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*

Hoal ye, *woe worth* the day *Ezekiel*

Wo be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael that do feed themſelves. *Ezekiel.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jeremiah*

He took and laid it by, and wept for *woe*. *Chapman.*

If God be ſuch a being as I have deſcribed, *woe* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thouſand times greater loſs to mankind than the extinguiſhing of the ſun. *Tillotſon.*

Woe to the vanquiſh'd, *woe!* *Dryden.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe.

Can there be a *woe* or curſe in all the ſtores of vengeance equal to the malignity of ſuch a practice, of which one ſingle inſtance could involve all mankind in one confuſion? *South.*

4. *Wo* ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective; as particularly in the following lines, which ſeem improper and ungrammatical.

Woe are we, ſir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakſpeare.*

Woad. *n. ſ.* [pab, Sax. *glaſtum*, Lat.] A plant cultivated for the diers, who uſe it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when Britiſh nymphs were known
To love no foreign faſhions like their own;
When dreſs was monſtrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

Wo'BEGONE. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Loſt in wo; diſtracted in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakſpeare.*

Who ſo *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the iſle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*
Tancred he ſaw his life's joy ſet at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pangs of love. *Fairfax.*

Wo'BEGOT. The obſolete participle paſſive from *To beget*.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have waft,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakſpeare.*

Wo'FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom reſt was no eaſe, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herſelf into the ſolitary places thoſe deſerts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel.*
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinſmen are incloſ'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Proverbs*

O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry.

What *woful* ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney-ſonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

Wo'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a ſenſe of contempt.

He who would paſs ſuch a judgment upon his condition, as ſhall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himſelf *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his ſpiritual ſtate by any of theſe meaſures. *South.*

Wo'FULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *woful*.] Miſery; calamity.

Wold. *n. ſ. Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon ƿold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon.*

Wold and *weald* with the Saxons ſignified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour, *athelwald* a noble governour; *herwald*, and by traverſion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibſ n.*

WOLF. [palf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep: thence any thing ravenous or deſtructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Reſcued is Orleans from the Engliſh *wolves*. *Shakſpeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp pinch. *Shakſpeare.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that fierce time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakſpeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions, and what abſurd conceits the vulgar will ſwallow in the literals, an example we have in our profeſſion, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehenſion conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

Wo'LFDOG. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep.

The luckleſs prey how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntleſs *wolfdogs* ſhake the lion's mane. *Tickle.*

2. A dog ſuppoſed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

Wo'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy deſires
Are *wolfiſh*, bloody, ſtarv'd, and ravenous. *Shakſp.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am ſure, is kind and comfortable;
When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flay thy *wolfiſh* [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing more common than [illegible] *wolfiſh* back-friends in all our [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

The pretence of [illegible] is the unreaſonable rule to all projects and *wolfiſh* deſigns walk under ſheeps [illegible] *Government of the Tongue.*

Wo'LFSBANE. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane*; *aconitum*, Lat.] A poiſonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer.*

Wo'LFSMILK. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Wo'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfiſh* is more proper.] Reſembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolviſh* [illegible]
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakſpeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another ſo in that *wolviſh* bellicoſe manner elſe. *Bacon.*

There is a baſe *wolviſh* principle within that is gratified with another's miſery. *South.*

WO'MAN. *n. ſ.* [pipman, punman, Sax. whence we yet pronounce *woman*, in the plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner* and *Wallis*.]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakſp.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unrooſted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shakſpeare*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible,
Thou ſtern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

And Abimelech took men ſervants and *women* ſervants. *Geneſis.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee *Otway.*

Cenеus a *woman* once, and once a man;
But ending in the ſex he firſt began. *Dryden.*

Women are made as they themſelves would chuſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to refuſe. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal ſpirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *woman*, gravity that of men. *Addiſon.*

2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank.

I could not perſonally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I ſent your meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

To **WO'MAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt ſuch ſparks of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wiſh,
To have him ſee me *woman'd*. *Shakſpeare*

WOMANHA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *hater*.] One that has an averſion for the female ſex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Againſt the ſex to write a ſatire,
And brand me for a *womanhater*? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *woman*.]
WO'MANHOOD. } The character and collective qualities of a woman. Obſolete.

Ne in her ſpeech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightneſs ſeen, or looſer vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenſer.*

There dwells ſweet love and conſtant chaſtity,
Unſpotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modeſty. *Spenſer.*

'Tis preſent death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worſe than killing luſt. *Shakſpeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some ſecond gueſt to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*,
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

To **WO'MANISE.** *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emaſculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womaniſe* a man. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; reſembling a woman.

Neither [illegible] becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will [illegible] *wiſh*; ſince I aſſure you there is [illegible] more than fully to prove myſelf a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making [illegible] to be the armour of her boldneſs, [illegible] to the lips

[illegible] beſought her to keep her ſpeech while within the paradiſe of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, and *womaniſh*, but audible, ſtrong, and manlike. *Aſcham.*

She then to him theſe *womaniſh* words 'gan lay,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenſer.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers ſpirits;
Our yoke and ſuff'rance ſhew us *womaniſh*. *Shakſp.*

I do not think he fears death;
He never was ſo *womaniſh*. *Shakſpeare.*

During his baniſhment, he was ſo pitiful and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womaniſh* epiſtles. *Bacon.*

In a ſad look or *womaniſh* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womaniſh* tears, and if I ſtay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero in his breaſt
Diſdain'd, or was aſham'd to thaw
So weak, ſo *womaniſh* a wo. *Dryden.*

WOMANKI'ND. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female ſex; the race of women.

Muſidorus had ever bitterly glanced againſt the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

So eaſy is t' appeaſe the ſtormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleaſant *womankind*. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe thou doat'ſt on *womankind*, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden.*

Juba might make the proudeſt of our ſex,
Any of *womankind* but Marcia, happy. *Addiſon.*

She advance'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WO'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]

1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine; not maſculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To ſay I'd done no harm? *Shakſpeare.*

She brings your froward wives,
As priſoners, to her *womanly* perſuaſion. *Shakſp.*

All will ſpy in thy face
A bluſhing *womanly* diſcovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all thoſe tender airs, affected ſmiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Tillotſon and Pope.*

2. Not childiſh; not girliſh.

Young perſons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with ſome of the ſame ſymptoms. *Arbuth.*

WO'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *n. ſ.* [*wamba*, Gothick; *pamb*, Saxon; *wæmb*, Iſlandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only ſon of my *womb*. *Shakſpeare.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, ſaving ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke.*

Conceiving, as the dept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial ſeed receives. *Dryd n.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addiſon.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe; to bring ſecret.

[illegible] the foe ſees, or
The cloſe [illegible] will I break my oath
To this [illegible]d. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious. Not in uſe.

He 'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his ordinance. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*.

Thus it ſhall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over truſts. *Milton.*

WON. The preterit and participle paſſive of *win*.

All theſe the Parthian
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton.*

Againſt myſelf I victories have *won*,
And by my fatal abſence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my ſide, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Spectator.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in uſe.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcaſia does *won*. *Spenſer.*

Out of the ground uproſe,
As from his lair, the wild beaſt where he *wons*
In foreſt wild. *Milton.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*;
Whom Ireland ſent from loughes and foreſts bore *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obſolete.

What ſecret place, quoth he, can ſafely hold
So huge a maſs, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where haſt thou thy *won*, that ſo much gold
Thou canſt preſerve from wrong and robbery? *Spenſer.*

The ſolitary *won*
Of dreaded beaſts, the lion's moan. *Beaum. Pſyche.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punbpian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed: with *at*, rarely with *after*.

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenſer.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beaſt. *Revelations.*

No wonder to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from inſpirit, and ſurpriſe ceaſes upon experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the ſciences have been ſo overcharged with infinuficant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick ſighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WO'NDER. *n. ſ.* [punbop, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis; whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakſpeare.*

Wonder is a paſſeth aſtoniſhment, or an unuſual poſture of the body; for in *wonder* the ſpirits do not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon.*

2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.

The Coniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs, and to try things out, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of every beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall
Come ſeven, and pairs. *Milton.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of bond deſire? *Milton.*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe his lids in Cacharilla's eyes;
As far Aſtrea once from earth to heav'n
By ſtrife and bad impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do:
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this diſeaſe, which ſo eaſily adheres to the glands, and augments and diſtends them to an unnatural dimenſion, ſhould at length ſtop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*.] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job.*

Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. *2 Chronicles.*

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the eyes of this picture. *Addiſon.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a deſire of being in the faſhion, or in order to paſs for *wonderfully* wiſe, ſhall ſay that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the ſame time his belief is precisely the ſame with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocriſy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder*.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſh'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wonderments*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike*.] Amazed.

Æneas, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden.*

WO'NDER-WORKING. *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working*.] One that does ſurpriſing things.

WO'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder*.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing.

The credit of whoſe virtue reſt with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch chaſtiſe the pain'd the day,
'Twas *wondrous* how ſhe found an hour to pra[illegible]

Reſearches into the ſprings of nature [illegible]
and their motions, ſhould awaken in us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

From that part where Moſes remonſtrates the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they ſeal thoſe *wond*

drous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below,
Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow.
Cowley.

To shun th' allurement is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But *wondrous* difficult, when once betray'd,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are so beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place. *Pope.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous*.]

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shakſp.*

Thus made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater queſt,
For fear that they too much ſhould bleed,
Which *wondrouſly* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pulpit ſome were taught
You need not ask how *wondrouſly* they wrought
Dryden.

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Clee complains, and *wondrouſly* 's aggriev'd
Gayvelle.

2. In a ſtrange manner.

Then medicines *wondrouſly* compos'd the ſkilfull leech applyed. *Chapman.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* [preterit and participle
To be WONT. } *wont*; *punian*, Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed, to uſe; to be uſed.

A yearly ſolemn feaſt the *wont* to make,
The day that firſt doth lead the year around *Spenſ.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wants* to work, that none the ſame eſpies *Spenſ.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd,
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
Eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high *Waller.*

For others that he ſaw perplexed about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to aſk them, when they would begin to truſt God, or permit him to govern the world? *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts.*

WONT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the ſtudieſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakſp.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont*. *Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, uſed for *will not*.

WO'NTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual; uſed both of perſons and things.

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Made his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenſer.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon, and *wonted* calm. *Milt.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dry.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wonted*.] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *King Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont*.] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual. Obſolete.

Whether, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury doſt thou now inſpire
Into my feeble breaſt, when full of thee? *Spenſer.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apogob, courted, Sax.]

1. To court; to ſue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*.
Shakſpeare.

Some lay in dead men's ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by.
Shakſpeare.

Fancies and notions he purſues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woos*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*

My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips*

How is the loadſtone, nature's ſubtle pride,
By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride.
Cowley.

Oh ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their ſable loves.
Pope

2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.

Yet can the love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be;
If ſhe be *woo'd* but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee:
So while the virgin ſoul on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe.
Davies.

Sweet bird, that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; *pob*, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.

Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood. *Tuſſer.*

Coal-black ſteeds yborn of helliſh brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*. *Spenſer.*

Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood.
Spenſer.

WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*pube*, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees.

The *wood*-born people fall before her that,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Spenſer.*

St. Valentine is paſt:
Begin theſe *wood*-birds but to couple now?
Shakſpeare.

The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf, and dull:
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakſpeare.*

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakſpeare.*

Amongſt his well-grown *woods* the ſhag-hair'd ſatyrs ſtand. *Drayton.*

Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes.
Dryden.

2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.

Bairo his ſoul head with [illegible]
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet.
Shakſpeare.

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and [illegible] aſhes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs.
Boyle.

Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden.*

The ſoft *wood* turners uſe commonly. *Mozon.*

The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs.
Mortimer.

Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *n. ſ.* [pubbind, Saxon;
WOO'DBINE. } *periclymenon*, Lat.] Honeyſuckle.

Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakſpeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [pobucoc, Sax. *ſylopax*, Lat.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakſpeare.*

Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

The drinking elder-wine or *wood-drinks* are very uſeful *Floyer*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.

Wooded ſo,
It makes a ſpring of all kindes that grow.
Chapman

The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot*

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his hamſtring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage.
Shakſpeare.

They uſed to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad.
Brown.

Preſs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath,
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death.
Dryden

The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Spectator.*

2. Clumſy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tuſh, that's a *wooden* thing.
Shakſpeare.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier*

WOO'DFRETTER. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Latin.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.

What ſhould I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This houſhold beaſt that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view [illegible] the parts lie; here a [illegible], and there a [illegible] *woodland* in one part, and ſavanas in [illegible] *Locke.*

By her ſwift [illegible]
To hail the [illegible]
And tempts me to [illegible]
Soft warbling to the vernal ſkie. *Fenton.*

Here hills, vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

WOO'DLARK. *n. f.* [*galerita arborea*, Lat.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *n. f.* [*wood* and *louse*.] An insect.

The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Incloss'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift*

WOO'DMAN. *n. f.* [*wood* and *man*.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being compos'd of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakspeare.*

This is some one, like us, night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*

So when the *woodman's* toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother lion flung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. f.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodseller.

WOODNI'GHTSHADE. *n. f.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Lat.] A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. f.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on;
Or sweeter Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *n. f.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves *Milton*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Nehemiah.*

WOO'DPECKER. *n. f.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham*

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver*. *n. f.* [*palumbes*, Lat.] A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF. *n. f.* [*asperula*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *n. f.*

The frost called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSERRE. *n. f.* [*wood* and *fere*.] The time when there is sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodserre* whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOO'DSORREL. *n. f.* [*oxys*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD. *n. f.* [illegible and *ward*.] A forester.

WOO'DWORM, [illegible] *wood* and *worm*; *cossis*, Lat. a worm bred in wood.

WOO'DY [illegible] *wood*.]

1. Abounding with wood.

Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

Four times ten days I 've pass'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton.*

Diana's *woody* realms be next invades,
And crosses through the consecrated shades. *Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick. *Grew.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*

All the satyrs from their *woody* kind,
And hence forth nothing but her on earth they find. *Spenser.*

WOO'ER. *n. f.* [from *woo*.] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* must be touch't on this offent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon.*

Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. f.* [from *weave*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A veil of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton.*

I must put off
These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.*

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *woingly* here. *Shakspeare*

WOOL. *n. f.* [pul, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Haywood.*

Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'LFELL. *n. f.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfells* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*.

I was wont
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare.*

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen*. *Shakspeare.*

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *wollen* night cap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*

Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a saint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.
Pope.

He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen*-draper. *Swift.*

WOO'LLY. *adj.* [from *wool*.]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakspeare*

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temptance taught, approaching flow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls?
Shakspeare.

Nothing profits more
Than frequent mows. Oh may it thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. } *n. f.* [*wool*, *pack*, and
WOO'LSACK. } *sack*.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolpack*, fop at council-table.
Dryden.

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of prelacy'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

WOO'LWARD. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool. Not used.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance.
Shakspeare.

WOOP. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A bird.

WOOS. *n. f.* [*alga*, Lat.] Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD. *n. f.* [popb, Sax. *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with *South.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

Each wight who reads not, and but feasts and spells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?
—Two thousand, and I 'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shakspeare.*

A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakspeare.*

A friend who shall be in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, as a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?
—Let them have scope; though what they do impart
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.
Shakspeare.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no *words* on 't till the second day

Or third be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The loſs will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*

Ceaſe this contention: by thy *words* ſevere,
Sharp as he merits, but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*

If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spectator.*

4. Diſpute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Language; oral expreſſion; living ſpeech.

Found you no diſpleaſure by *word* or countenance? *Shakſpeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word*? *Shakſpeare.*

An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promiſe.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shakſpeare.*

I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakſpeare.*

All of them ſtout and hard people, falſe of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and mercileſs in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke ſhall wield his conqu'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every ſoldier kill his priſoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Account; tidings; meſſage.

Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakſpeare.*

Two optick nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles, acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Where'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpoſe expreſſed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That preſent ſervice, which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.

Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*

I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore I will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtered. *Whitgift.*

12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten ſon, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.

He that deſcends not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her. *L'Eſtrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.

Whether his extemporary [illegible] might not be [illegible]. *Felt.*

[illegible]s blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the [illegible] king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apology for the king is the ſame, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addiſon.*

WO'RDY. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verboſe; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not lurch hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Phillips.*

Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterit of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love *Dryden.*

My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*, [peopcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort. *Shakſpeare.*

Go and *work*; for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Exodus.*

Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glory grows guilty of detected crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakſpeare.*

In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part remains,
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax. *Iſaiah.*

5. To ferment.

Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the barrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect.

With ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Romans.*

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the ſame tribute laid by conſent, or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *works* diverſely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To twerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind. *Milton.*

We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*

Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, jun.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon.*

The iſhbahoca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red: of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet *worketh* the ſloweſt. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakſpeare.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.

Work on,
My medicine, *work*! thus cred[illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where ſuch a potion could not *work*. *Bacon.*

It is benign, for far from the nature of [illegible] into which, upon defect of *working*, it is [illegible] converted. *Bacon.*

Moſt purges heat a little; and all of them *work* beſt, that is, cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew.*

9. To act as on a ſubject.

Let it be pain of body or diſtreſs of mind, there 's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addiſon.*

The predictions Bickerſtaff publiſhed, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.

Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work*. *Milton.*

Who would truſt chance, ſince all men have the ſeeds
Of good and ill, which ſhould *work* upward firſt? *Dryden.*

11. To be toſſed or agitated.

Vex'd by wint'ry ſtorms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* ſands and rolling waves. *Addiſon.*

To WORK. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *worked* or *wrought*.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a ſilver mine, and given the reaſon why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was *wrought* from one form into another, till it ſettled into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addiſon.*

The young men acknowledge in love-letters, ſealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the ſeals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*

They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To ſhape the parts, and raiſe the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The induſtry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the laſt degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

2. To bring by action into any ſtate.

So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirrour ſhines. *Addiſon.*

3. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him. *Bacon.*

To haſten his deſtruction, come yourſelf,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence.

Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*

Through winds, and waves, and ſtorms, he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will ſet the victor thundering at our gates. *Addiſon.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyſelf thy leſſer parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spenſer.*

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. 2 *Corinthians.*

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of ſpirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moiſture, although it doth not paſs through [illegible] without [illegible] of ſome ſubſtances, as [illegible] and [illegible] *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and [illegible] *Bacon.*

Such power, being [illegible] the underſtanding of man our conceiv[illegible] ſuch wonders. *Drummond.*

[illegible] punish pride of wit,
[illegible] hath this confusion wrought!
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By Babel's confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, works knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dieſt. *Milton.*

Each herb he knew that *works* or good or ill,
More learn'd than Meſve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

6. To manage in a ſtate of motion; to put into motion.

Mere perſonal valour could not ſupply want of knowledge in building and *working* ſhips. *Ichuth*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue 's on the proof:
Put forth thy utmoſt ſtrength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy ſoul. *Addiſon.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, ſhe *worked* an apron.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. *To* WORK *out*. To effect by toil.

Not only every ſociety, but every ſingle perſon, has enough to do to *work out* his own ſalvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the reſt by the ſtrength of her own faculties. *Addiſon.*

10. *To* WORK *out*. To eraſe; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning ſpirit,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up*. To raiſe.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the ſtory. *Dryden.*

This lake reſembles a ſea when *worked up* by ſtorms. *Addiſon.*

The ſun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addiſon.*

We ſhould inure ourſelves to ſuch thoughts, till they have *worked up* our ſouls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

12. *To* WORK *up*. To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *n. ſ.* [people, Sax. *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a ſervant. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

In the bottom of ſome mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks ſay have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can aſk,
But *work* is pleaſure, when we chuſe our taſk. *Dry.*

2. A ſtate of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives ſhould paſs the happier for that little time we poſſeſs them, or elſe end the better when we loſe them: upon this occaſion riches came to be coveted, honours eſteemed, friendſhip purſued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleaſant to ſee what *work* our adverſaries make with this innocent canon: ſometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and ſometimes the biſhops that met there were not ſo wiſe as they ſhould have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her *work* ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenſer.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I muſt take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you ſhould find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is ſome nun's token, and I muſt take out the *work*? There, give it your hobby-horſe: wherefoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on 't. *Shakſpeare.*

Flavia is very idle, and not very fond of fine *work*: this makes her [illegible] working in the ſtreet until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabrick or manufacture of art.

Nor was [illegible] imparted by forms alone,
But felt [illegible] too warm a ſun, *Pope.*

6. Action [illegible]; deed.

The inſtrumentalneſs of riches to *works* of charity, has rendered it neceſſary in every chriſtian commonwealth by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hamm.*

Nothing loveller can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her huſband to promote. *Milt*

Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd *Pope*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verſe is ſaid
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verſe, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her beſt *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O faireſt of creation! laſt and beſt
Of all God's *works*! creature in whom excels
Whatever can to ſight or thought be found;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or ſweet,
How art thou loſt! *Milton.*

8. Operation.

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; conſequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and moſt in dreams. *Milt.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakſpeare.*

11. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage.

It *ſetteth* thoſe wits *on work* in better things, which would be elſe employed in worſe. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd
The cruel *worker* of your kindly ſmarts,
Prepare yourſelves, and open wide your hearts. *Spen.*

His father was a *worker* in brass. 1 *Kings.*

You ſpoke me fair, but betrayed me: depart from me, you profeſſors of holineſs, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the ſame work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, ſalute you. *Romans.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *work* and
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *houſe*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouſe* of thought. *Shakſpeare.*

Protogenes had his *workhouſe* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finiſhing thoſe pieces he begun. *Dryden*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Eſteem and promote thoſe uſeful charities which remove ſuch peſts into priſons and *workhouſes*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath: it therefore is taken for coarſe and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world! *Shakſpeare.*

Will you have me, lady?——
——No, my lord, unleſs I might have another for *workingdays*: your grace is too coſtly to wear every day. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in covetouſneſs. *Shakſ.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wiſdom.*

There was no other cauſe preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other conſideration than his own infinite goodneſs. *Raleigh*

They have inverted the pedeſtal, to ſhew their value for the *workman*. *Addiſon.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but ſome ſuch *workmanly* dight,
Take ſaffron cough for a lord and a knight. *Tuſſer.*

We will fetch thee ſtraight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear the bleeds,
And at that ſight ſhall ſad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakſ.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one.

Nor any ſkill'd in *work'manſhip* emboſs'd,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of ſing'ring fine,
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious network to compare *Spenſer*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *work'manſhip* of God, by ſo much did that choſen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects uſed to do, in the *workmanſhip* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reaſonable than to think, that if we be God's *work'manſhip*, he ſhall ſet this mark of himſelf upon all reaſonable creatures? *Tillotſon.*

2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddeſs hiding heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praiſe-worthy *workmanſhip* to yield. *Spenſ.*

The wand'ring ſtreams in whoſe entwining gyres
Wiſe Nature oft herſelf her *workmanſhip* admires. *Drayton.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a myſtery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanſhip* and uſe of them. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter*.] The performer of any work.

What time this world's *great workmaſter* did caſt
To make all things, ſuch as we now behold,
It ſeems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whoſe perfect mould
He faſhion'd them ſo comely. *Spenſer.*

Every carpenter and *workmaſter* that laboureth. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Deſire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaſter* leads to no exceſs. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *woman*.]

1. A woman ſkilled in needlework.

The moſt fine-fingered *work'woman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *workingday*.] The day not the ſabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

Sunday, the other days, and then
Make up one man, whoſe face thou art;
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if duly the were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wiſh would ſoon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [peolb, Saxon; *werelt*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. Syſtem of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds*.

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milt.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the firſt that compaſſed the whole *world*. *Heylin.*

4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable, to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakſpeare.*

The making of a will is generally an eafy talk, as being at once a double parting with the *world*. *Fell.*
I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*
He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*
Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering, for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal in the *world*. *Dryden.*

5. A ſecular life.

Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires;
Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts ſhot above,
While ſhe is lovely does to heav'n make love:
I need not urge your promiſe, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*
By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which ſteal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe ſolicitations we are ſo apt to comply. *Rogers.*

6. Publick life; the public.

Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to priſon. *Shakſpeare.*
Hence baniſh'd, is baniſh'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life.

Here I 'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curſes undergo,
Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shakſpeare.*
Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my reſpect are all the *world*. *Shakſp.*
I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts, furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh.*
Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*
In double fifths table barks: with him a *world* of men
Moſt ſtrong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*
What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſion upon the contrary practice! *Biſhop Sanderſon.*
Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
Is in them all but love and battles?
O' th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*
It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*
There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a hon. *L'Eſtrange.*
Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryden.*
From thy corporeal priſon freed,
Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with meaſured pace;
A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*
Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And ſlight your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*

9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expreſſion for many: *all the world* is a favourite phraſe, in French, for *many*.

This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other, worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*
'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakſpeare.*
Thus the *world* may ſee what 'tis to innovate! *Drayton.*
He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, [illegible] could maintain the [illegible] by unanſwerable reaſon[illegible] *Clarendon.*
[illegible] turn them over to the ſtudy of beauty and [illegible] and the whole *world* conſpires to make them [illegible] ſomething elſe, *Law.*

10. Courſe of life.

Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjuſtly. *Clariſſa.*

11. Univerſal empire.

Rome was to ſway the *world*. *Milton.*
This through the caſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,
Love loſt poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world*. *Shakſp.*
What, ſtart at this! when ſixty years have ſpread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain?
Dryden.
If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Lubs ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon.*
The girl might paſs, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world* in modern phraſe
For viſits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the *world* contains.

Had I now a thouſand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might preſent to God one year of ſuch devotion and good works, as I never before to much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide compaſs of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
That muſt new *worlds* in it deſcry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete.

The baſſa having recommended Barbaroſſa, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

16. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.*

17. *In the world.* In poſſibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*

18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe, now little uſed.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* to placed. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worldly*.] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *world*.] A mortal ſet upon profit.

Baſe minded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for reſpect of gain to let ſo much time paſs? *Sid.*
The one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, time-ſervers, and pleaſers of men more than pleaſers of God. *Hooker.*
God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greateſt god below the ſky. *Spenſ.*
For his weeping in the needleſs ſtream;
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakſpeare.*
That other on his friends his thoughts beſtows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*
If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exerciſe. *Shakſpeare.*
Haſt thou not a *worldly* pleaſure at command?
Shakſpeare.
The fortitude of a chriſtian conſiſts in patience; not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*
Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*
As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought ſo heavy upon me, they are moſt of them of our own making, and fall away as ſoon as we know ourſelves. *Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate.

They 'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* means [illegible] erected it. *Hooker.*
Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the preſent life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, [illegible] to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*
Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe
By ſimply meek. *Milton.*
This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly* or voluptuouſly diſpoſed. *South.*
Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
Think ere you ſpeak, I grant you leave to chooſe. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. ſ.* [pyrm, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakſpeare.*
Help me into ſome houſe,
Or I ſhall faint! A plague o' both your houſes!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakſpeare.*
Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold:
I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes. *Sandys.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect or *worm*. *Milton.*

2. A poiſonous ſerpent.

The mortal *worm*, *Shakſpeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Phyſicians obſerve theſe *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that ſpins ſilk; ſilkworm.

Thou oweſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool
Shakſpeare.

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vaniſh'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakſp.*

6. Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul.
Shakſpeare.
The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm*.
Milton.

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.

The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and end at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle, the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, viz. the depth between the outſide of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealouſy
Did worm and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*

1. To drive, by ſlow and ſecret means, perhaps as by a ſcrew.

They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed*. *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEATEN. *adj.* [from *worm* and *eaten*.]

1. Gnawed by worms.

[illegible] him as con-
cave as a [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

2. Old; worthleſs.

W O R

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh.*

Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave, that's dust without, and stink within. *Donne.*

Wo'RMWOOD. *n. s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*] A plant.

Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads, but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakspeare.*

Pituitous cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer.*

I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that savour? *Locke.*

Wo'RMY. *adj.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakspeare.*

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of *wear.* *Worn out* is quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A *worn-out* trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*

Wo'RNIL. *n. s.*

In the backs of cows, in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin. *Derham.*

To Wo'RRY. *v. a.* [ƿoꞃızen, Sax. whence perhaps the word *warray.*]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakspeare.*

The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws. *King Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law, then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakspeare.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

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All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad, worse, worst.* [ƿyꞃꞅ, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your sort? *Daniel.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable? *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare.*

The WORSE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had *the worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel, and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks *the worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

Wo'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me,
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

Wo'RSHIP. *n. s.* [ƿeoꞃðꞅcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know,
And in the most exact regard support
The *worships* of their names. *Shakspeare.*

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Psalms.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour honesty. *Shakspeare.*

3. A title of honour.

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shakspeare.*

Th' old Roman's freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship*, with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryden.*

4. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship* when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Under the name of church, I understand a body or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation. *Pearson.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train. *Dryden.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube, from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *Luke.*

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shaksp.*

To Wo'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exodus.*

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Colossians.*

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a sufficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the same. *White.*

Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passengers shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare.*

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she contemns her own idolater. *Carew.*

To Wo'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

Wo'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shaksp.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakspeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

Wo'RSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shaksp.*

Wo'RSHIPPER. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of g[illegible] that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief[illegible] *worshippers*? *Shaksp.*

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer [illegible] heaven by their height. [illegible]

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God who created heaven and earth. *Nelson.*

Worst. *adj.* [the ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*.] Moſt bad; moſt ill.

It thou hadſt not been born the *worſt* of men,
Thou hadſt been knave and flatterer. *Shakſpeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is ſtill of all other the *worſt*, and it is with anguiſh they cry out. *Locke.*

Worst. *n. ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can ſay I 'm at the *worſt*?
I 'm worſe than e'er I was,
And worſe I may be yet: the *worſt* is not,
So long as we can ſay, this is the *worſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

That you may be armed againſt the *worſt* in this unhappy ſtate of affairs in our diſtreſſed country, I ſend you theſe conſiderations on the nature and immortality of the ſoul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own:
He who ſecure within can ſay,
To-morrow do thy *worſt*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his eſtate before he beats about in ſearch of a hare, on purpoſe to ſpare his own fields, where he is always ſure of finding diverſion when the *worſt* comes to the *worſt*. *Spectator.*

To **Worst.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The caſe will be no worſe than where two duelliſts enter the field, where the *worſted* party hath his ſword given him again without farther hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worſted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madneſs to contend where we are ſure to be *worſted*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The victorious Philiſtines were *worſted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when ſhe ſaw her brother *worſted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

Wo'rsted. *n. ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool ſpun.

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, three-ſuited, hundred pound, filthy, *worſted*-ſtocking knave. *Shakſpeare.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view,
The very *worſted* ſtill look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort. *n. ſ.* [pyrt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liverwort*, *ſpleenwort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [pyꞃt, Saxon.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

To **Worth,** or *Wurth.* *v. n.* [peoꞃðan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be*.

Wo *worth* the man
That firſt did teach the curſed ſteel to bite
In his own fleſh, and make way to the living ſp'rit. *Spenſer.*

Worth, in the termination of the names of places, comes from [illegible], a court or farm, or pоꞃð [illegible] road. *Gibſon.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [peoꞃð, Saxon.]

1. [illegible] value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of theſe my ſimple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But ſo much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcaſite ſhall have the colour of gold exactly: and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and ſulphur. *Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whoſe chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not inſtructed in the ſchool of Chriſt, that had not rather end the days of this tranſitory life as Cyrus, than to ſink down with them of whom Elihu hath ſaid, *memento moriuntur*! *Hooker.*

Having from theſe ſuck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conſcience of her *worth*,
That would be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in ſuch a ſtrain,
As none but ſhe, who in that court did dwell,
Could know ſuch *worth*, or *worth* deſcribe ſo well. *Waller.*

Detected *worth*, like beauty diſarray'd,
To covert flies, of praiſe itſelf afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure thoſe things, whereupon time was then well ſpent, have ſithence that loſt their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that deſire is quite extinguiſhed. *South.*

Worth. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that ſhe is a woman,
More *worth* than any man; men that ſhe is
The rareſt of all women. *Shakſpeare.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeſſed diſſertation againſt a philoſophy which the greateſt part of Europe have deſerted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd,
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to conſider how admirably he has turned the courſe of his narration, and made his huſbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addiſon.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deſerving of: either in a good or bad ſenſe.

Your ſon and daughter found this treſpaſs *worth*
The ſhame which here it ſuffers. *Shakſpeare.*

The caſtle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made ſecure againſt a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign ſecure; and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Hither, Eve, and *worth* thy ſight behold,
Eaſtward among thoſe trees, what glorious ſhape
Comes this way moving. *Milton.*

Whatſoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is life indeed, life *worth* preſerving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addiſon.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter, but was diſcouraged for want of ſomething that I could think *worth* ſending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not ſo to another. *Watts.*

3. Equal in poſſeſſions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

Although *worth* nothing, he ſhall be proffered the beſt endowed and moſt beautiful virgin of their iſland. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thouſand crowns. *Addiſon.*

Wo'rthily. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our ſouls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is baſe. *Ray.*

2. Deſervedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,
To loathſome ſickneſs, *worthily*, ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milt.*

You *worthily* ſucceed [illegible]
your anceſtors, but alſo to [illegible]. *Dryden.*

3. Juſtly; not without cauſe.

Chriſtian men having, beſides the common light of all men, ſo great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of ſo bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* ſeem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is preſent; if 't be known to him
That I gainſay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falſehood! *Shakſpeare.*

A chriſtian cannot lawfully hate any one, and yet I affirm that ſome may very *worthily* deſerve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deſerves it moſt. *South.*

Wo'rthiness. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Deſert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthineſs*, accepted; ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom ſhe thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthineſſes* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, muſt hold his virtue to you, whoſe *worthineſs* would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than ſlack it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakſpeare.*

Who is ſure he hath a ſoul, unleſs
It ſee and judge, and follow *worthineſs*,
And by deeds praiſe it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate ſoul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What ſet my thoughts on work was the *worthineſs* and curioſity of the ſubject in itſelf. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs*. *Sidney.*

Wo'rthless. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his falſe hopes, the truſt of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthleſs* emulation. *Shakſp.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthleſs* Valentine ſhall be forgot. *Shakſp.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthleſs* crowd away. *Roſcommon.*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In ſearch of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the *worthleſs* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand, and for a *worthleſs* woman? *Addiſon.*

Wo'rthlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthleſſneſs* ſpoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *More.*

A notable account is given us by the apoſtle of this windy inſignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthleſſneſs* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South.*

Wo'rthy. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits: with *of* before the thing deſerved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom ſhe thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthineſſes were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I ſee in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I ſee in you
That ſhould merit hate. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou art *worthy of* the ſway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakſp.*

2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the beſt things have the [illegible] and beſt operations, it will follow, [illegible] man is the *worthieſt* creature on earth, and [illegible] ſociety of

[illegible] man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No worthier than the dust! *Shakspeare.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other gentiles, in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace;
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Davies.*

Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her,
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] the most important, [illegible] the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Digby.*

We see, the [illegible] ordered for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislay'd,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My suit rings for you made your heart my due,
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death? *Shakspeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deuteronomy.*

WO'RTHY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity to repeat in this quarrel what has been alleged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquir'd a future fame,
And of three christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued. *Shakspeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon: whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterit was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest
Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Spenser.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakspeare.*

Wot you what I found?
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakspeare.*

WOVE. The preterit and participle passive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The participle passive of *weave*.

WOULD. The preterit of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which *would* justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it*. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou WOULDEST *do it*. Such must be the consequence to thee, that such should be thy act.

He WOULD, or *it would*. This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*, that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

[illegible] live,
And to their [illegible] *would* [illegible]
A good [illegible] *Chapman.*

He, by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind to do. *Sidney.*

There are several who *would*, or at least pretend they *would*, bear much in their own business, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

4. Was or am resolved, I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* [illegible] walking so late, [illegible] make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

[illegible], that [illegible] *would* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *would* [illegible] be what they [illegible]

It will be [illegible] ideas belonging to [illegible] sible, if we *would*, [illegible] of them belonging to [illegible] have names for. [illegible]

By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*.

What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakspeare.*

Mr Slender, what *would* you with me?
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend,
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same,
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon.*

8. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would*, *might God will*, *might God decree*. From this phrase, ill understood, came *would to God*, thence *I would to God*; and thence *I would*, or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I wish*: and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I would this musick would come.
I, this sound I better know. *Shakspeare.*

What men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

Lad! *I would* I could hear mo. *Ben Jonson.*

Would to heaven that youth such spirit did feed
Now in my nerves, and that my joints were knit
With such a mischief, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulysses. *Chapman.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring [illegible] unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton.*

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and, by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conserve it. *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible] the throne;
Would [illegible] one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING. *n. s.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire, disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitances of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *n. s.* [puno, Sax. *wonde*, Dut.] A hurt given by violence.

I can [illegible] my gashes cry for help.—
So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shakspeare.*

Now show the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee,
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Shakspeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib; wide was the *wound*,
[illegible] and heal'd. *Milton.*

[illegible] *wound*, the soldier flew. *Rowe.*

[illegible] *wounds* should be cured, without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbuthnot.*

[illegible] the fear of their [illegible] that they must be made [illegible] towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry sense about thee. *Shakspeare.*

I kill, and I make alive, I *wound*, and I heal. *Deuteronomy.*

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded*. *1 Samuel.*

He was [illegible] our transgressions, he was bruised for [illegible] *Isaiah.*

When ye sin so against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. [illegible]

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded*, shelter sought. *Dryden.*

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

Wound. The preterit and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height, and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace,
A walk so *wound* about it *Chapman.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled, as the other. *Wilkins*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a thong. *Temple*

Wou'nder. *n. f.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

Wou'nless. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

Wou'ndwort. *n. f.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wou'ndy. *adj.* Exceſſive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſtockings of Sufan's coſt a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

Wox. } The preterit of *wax*. Became.
Woxe. } Obſolete.

The ape in wonderous fromonch *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenſer.*

Wo'xen. The participle of *To wax*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Wrack. *n. f.* [*wrack*, Dut. præcce, Sax. a wretch. The poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme requires; the later writers of proſe commonly *wreck*. See **Wreck**.]

1. Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks.

Now with full ſails into the port I move,
And ſafely can unlade my breaſt of love,
Quiet and calm: why ſhould I then go back,
To tempt the ſecond hazard of a *wrack*? *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With uſe of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in ſlaughter, and pleaſed themſelves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to univerſal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To **Wrack.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. See **Wreck**.

2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; to ſhake.

Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the ſport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture always *rack*.

Mercy rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with diſdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joſeph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their ſymbolization. *Brown.*

To **Wra'ngle.** *v. n.* [from *wrangleſeur*, Dutch, *Minſhew*; *wrong*, *Skinner*.] To diſpute peeviſhly; [illegible] perverſely; to altercate; to [illegible]

[illegible] for a ſcore of kine they would *wrangle*,
[illegible] would call it fair play. *Shakſpeare.*

[illegible] unhatch'd practice
Hath [illegible] his clear ſpirit; and in ſuch caſes
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakſpeare.*

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee thoſe, who were by Chriſt deſigned for fiſhers of men, picking up ſhells on the ſhore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too! *Decay of Piety*

Incompleat ideas we impoſe on ourſelves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongſt unthinking men, who examine not ſcrupulouſly ideas, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious, he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addiſon.*

Fill'd with the ſenſe of age, the fire of youth,
A ſcorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the queſtion, *wrangle* e'er ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

He adviſes therefore to ſet aſide all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the teſtimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

Wra'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe, would produce law-ſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

Wra'ngler. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

Tell him he hath made a match with ſuch a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be diſmay'd
With chides. *Shakſpeare.*

Lord, the houſe and family are thine,
Though ſome of them repine,
Turn out theſe *wranglers* who defile thy ſeat,
For where thou dwelleſt all is neat *Herbert.*

You ſhould be free in every anſwer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite converſation, than like ſurly and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the underſtanding, ſours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To **Wrap.** *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [hpeopian, Saxon, to turn; *wrſſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter ſeeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itſelf. *John.*

This ſaid, he took his mantle's foremoſt part,
He 'gan the ſame together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intenſive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample boſom to the tide,
And ſpreads his mantle o'er the winding coaſt,
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying hoſt *Dryden.*

Wiſe poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themſelves through all her veils *Carew.*

The ſword made bright is *wrapt up* for the ſlaughter. *Ezekiel.*

Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in miſt
Of midnight vapour, glide obſcure. *Milton.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift.*

3. To comprize; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happineſs was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* **Wrap** *up*. To involve totally.

Some dear cauſe
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* awhile;
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakſpeare.*

King John tied to Lateus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in ſo many calamities, after the loſs of his kingdom. *Knolles.*

Things reflected on, in groſs and tranſiently, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obſcurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly.

Whatever things were diſcovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the deſcription he makes is, that there are ſuch things as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To tranſport; to put in ecſtacy: for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent ſire prepar'd to ſay,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the [illegible] properly be *rapped*, though *wrapped* is now frequently uſed in this ſenſe.

Wrapt up in ſilent fear he lies. *Waller.*

Wrapp'd in amuſe the matrons wildly [illegible] *Dryden.*

Wra'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were preſſed to my ſides, and my legs cloſed together by ſo many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Spectator.*

Wrath. *n. ſ.* [pnaö, Saxon; *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger, fury; rage.

Thou doſt the prayers of the righteous feed
Pretent before the majeſty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenſer.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakſpeare*

I fear, leſt there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, ſtrifes. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to eſcape, but ſhun
The preſent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful ſpring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddeſs! ſing. *Pope.*

Wra'thful. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenſer.*

Fly from wrath:
Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thouſand furies wait on *wrathful* ſwords. *Spenſer.*

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakſpeare.*

The true evangelical zeal ſhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in vehement and *wrathful* paſſions. *Sprat.*

Wra'thfully. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly; paſſionately.

Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakſp.*

Wra'thless. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

Before his feet ſo ſheep and lions lay,
Fearleſs and *wrathleſs*, while they heard him play *Waller.*

To **Wreak.** *v. a.* old preterit and part. paſſ. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only uſed in the paſt tenſe, is originally the preterit of *wreak*. [præcan, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither ſent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyſelf. *Spenſer.*

Him all that while occaſion did provoke
Againſt Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him ſtirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenſer.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſt;
Come *wreak* his loſs, whom boothe ye complain. *Fairfax.*

You could purſue
The ſon of Perops then, and did the goddeſs ſtir
That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Drayton.*

2. To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

He left the dame,
Reſolv'd to ſpare her life, and ſave her ſhame,
But that deteſted object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryd.*

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To diſtant climes; then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*

[illegible] pour'd away
To *wreak* [illegible] on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My maſter is of churliſh diſpoſition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoſpitality. *Shakſpeare*

WREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obſolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shakſp.*

Some ill 's behind, rude ſwaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy gueſts, and breake
All laws of humanes; Jove ſends therefore *wreake.* *Chapman.*

2. Paſſion; furious fit. Obſolete.

What and if
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterneſs? *Shakſpeare.*

WREA'KFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in uſe.

Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakſpeare.*

She in Olympus' top
Muſt viſit Vulcan for new arms, to ſerve her *wreakful* ſon. *Chapman*

WREA'KLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf;
So firſt the harmleſs flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakſpeare*

WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲeoð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twiſted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to theſe three firſt titles of the two houſes, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and ſmoke to roll
In duſky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton.*

He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton*

Let altars ſmoak,
And richeſt gums, and ſpice, and incenſe roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakſpeare.*

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roſcommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view. *Dryden.*

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A ſecond *wreath* ſhall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choiceſt ſongs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verſe ſhall bleſs Aminta's name. *Prior*

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterit *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen.* [from the noun.]

1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never ſonnet for her ſake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving boſom, to keep down his heart. *Shakſpeare*

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had *wreath'd* itſelf,
Who with her head, nimble, in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented glides did ſlip away. *Shakſ.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom and one ſmooth entire ſtraw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon*

2. It is here uſed for *to writhe.*

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his ſhining body round;
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide. *Gay.*

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work, ſhalt thou make them, and faſten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Exodus*

As ſnakes breed in dunghills not ſingly, but in knots, ſo in ſuch baſe noiſome hearts you ſhall ever ſee pride and ingratitude indiviſibly *wreathed* and twiſted together. *South*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flowers that *wreath* the ſparkling bowl
Fell adders hiſs, and pois'nous ſerpents roll. *Prior.*

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dreſs in a garland.

For thee ſhe feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

The ſoldier, from ſucceſsful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd* and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in ſinging waſte an hour. *Dryden*

WREA'THY. *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted.

That which is preſerved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* ſpires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the deſcription of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]

1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea.

Fair be ye ſure; but hard and obſtinate,
As is a rock amidſt the raging floods;
'Gainſt which a ſhip, of ſuccour deſolate,
Doth ſuffer *wreck* both of herſelf and goods. *Spenſer.*

Like thoſe that ſee their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death, and yet they ſtrain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain taſk, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I preſent, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*

2. Diſſolution by violence.

Not only Paradiſe,
In this commotion, but the ſtarry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton.*

The ſoul ſhall flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the cruſh of worlds. *Addiſon.*

3. Ruin; deſtruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and 'vantage, or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakſpeare.*

4. It is miſprinted here for *wreak.*

He cried, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer*

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ſhip was conſidered as a *wreck.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands.

Have there been any more ſuch tempeſts wherein ſhe hath wretchedly been *wrecked?* *Spenſer.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakſpeare.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ſhips and loſt anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the ſea, demonſtrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envied, if they ſhould conſpire,
They *wreck* themſelves, and he hath his deſire. *Daniel.*

3. In the following paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute.*

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakſpeare.*

I faint! I die! the goddeſs cried:
O cruel, couldſt thou find none other
To *wreck* thy ſpleen on, parricide?
Like Nero, thou haſt ſlain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.

With mightier objects we muſt try
His conſtancy, with ſuch as have more ſhew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praiſe,
Rocks whereon greateſt men have often *wreck'd.* *Milton.*

WREN. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Latin.] A ſmall bird.

The poor *wren*,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakſpeare.*

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the leaſt of birds; yet the diſcoveries of America have ſhewed us one far leſs, the hum-bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ƿɲingan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force.

Wrench his ſword from him. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh form!
How often doſt thou with thy caſe, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiſer ſouls
To thy falſe ſeeming! *Shakſpeare.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakſpeare.*

Cæſar's army, wanting ſomething, demanded a miſſion or diſcharge, with no intention it ſhould be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other deſires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get looſe, I broke the ſtrings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that faſtened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To ſprain; to diſtort.

O moſt ſmall fault,
How ugly didſt thou in Cordelia ſhow!
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakſpeare.*

You *wrenched* your foot againſt a ſtone, and were forced to ſtay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twiſt.

2. A ſprain.

Some ſmall part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loſes its ſtrength. *Locke.*

3. *Wrenches*, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies means, ſleights, ſubtilties; which is, I believe, the ſenſe here.

He reſolved to make his profit of this buſineſs of Britain, as a quarrel for war, and that of Naples, as a *wrench* and [illegible] for peace. *Bacon.*

To WREST [illegible] [ƿɲæſtan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt [illegible] violence; to extort [illegible] writhing or force.

To wring this ſentence, to *wreſt* [illegible] of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wreſted* from us? *Milton.*

Where you charged in perſon, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered ſtrength, and *wreſted* that victory from others that they had loſt to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bid us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon.*
O prince, I bluſh to think what I have ſaid;
But fate has *wreſted* the confeſſion from me. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their ſpeeches is to *wreſt* them againſt their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook,
And ſome about him have too laviſhly
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shakſpeare.*

Wreſt once the law to your authority,
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

Wrest. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſtortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premiſes, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill, what needeth this *wreſt*, to draw out from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is uſed in *Spenſer* and *Shakſpeare* for an active or moving power. I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his reſt.

Adown he kept it with ſo puiſſant *wreſt*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a groneful ſound. *Fairy Queen.*

Antenor is ſuch a *wreſt* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all muſt ſlacken,
Wanting his manage. *Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. An inſtrument to tune.

Wre'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſt.*] He who wreſts.

To Wre'stle. *v. n.* [from *wreſt.*]

1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wreſtle* for prize more. *Shakſpeare.*

Another, by a fall in *wreſtling*, ſtarted the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman.*

To play or *wreſtle* well, it ſhould be uſed with thoſe that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap ſpring with ſo ſtrong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wreſtling* preſs the ground. *Pope.*

2. To ſtruggle; to contend: followed by *with*.

I perſuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wiſh him *wreſtle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakſpeare.*

James knew not how to *wreſtle with* deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be entangled in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

Wre'stler. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]

1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art.

When the young *wreſtlers* at their ſport grew warm,
Old Milo wept to ſee his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft thoſe graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He, that the world ſubdued, had been
But the beſt *wreſtler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in [illegible]ſtling.

So earneſt with thy G[illegible]ew care,
No ſenſe of danger, inte[illegible]ayer?
The ſacred *wreſtler*, till [illegible]
[illegible]t his hold, but halting [illegible] heav'n. *Waller.*

Two [illegible] help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. ſ.* [ƿrecca, Saxon.]

1. A miſerable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and ſays her Henry is depos'd,
He ſmiles, and ſays his Edward is inſtall'd,
That ſhe, poor *wretch*, for grief can ſpeak no more. *Shakſpeare.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it ſtrives. *Shakſpeare.*

Illuſtrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply;
View not what heav'n ordains with reaſon's eye;
For bright the object is, the diſtance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthleſs ſorry creature.

Baſe-minded *wretches!* are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paltry wool may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has theſe poor men in queſtion. Never ſaw I
Wretches ſo quake; they kneel, they kiſs the earth,
Forſwear themſelves as often as they ſpeak. *Shakſp.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* ſo vile. *Daniel.*

When they [illegible] company of [illegible] *wretches* [illegible] their places. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When ſoon away, the waſp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted ſo;
He thought his wings were much too ſlow,
O'erjoy'd they ſo were parted. *Drayton.*

Then, if the ſpider find him faſt beſet,
She iſſues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing*.

Excellent *wretch*. *Shakſpeare.*

Chaſtened but thus, and thus his leſſon taught,
The happy *wretch* ſhe put into her breaſt. *Sidney.*

Wre'tched. *adj.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miſerable; unhappy.

Theſe we ſhould judge to be moſt miſerable, but that a *wretcheder* ſort there are, on whom whereas nature hath beſtowed ripe capacity, their evil diſpoſition ſeriouſly goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to thoſe you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why doſt thou drive me
To range all o'er a waſte and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs.

When God was ſerved with legal ſacrifices, ſuch was the miſerable and *wretched* condition of ſome men's minds, that the beſt of every thing they had being culled out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor, ſtarved, or diſeaſed thing, not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noiſe is the moſt *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty ſcribblers bring. *Roſcommon.*

Forgive the many failings of thoſe who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to thoſe heights that you poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unuſed examples therein, as well of true natural goodneſs as of *wretched* ungratefulneſs. *Sidney.*

Wre'tchedly. *adv.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſerably; unhappily.

From theſe two wars, ſo *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; deſpicably.

When ſuch little [illegible] arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* muſt that man ſneak, who finds himſelf guilty and baffled too. *South.*

Wre'tchedness. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate.

My miſery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind ſteps. I cannot fall worſe than I am; and do not obſtinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedneſs*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard miſhap him brought to ſuch diſtreſs,
And made that caitiff's thrall the thrall of *wretchedneſs*. *Spenſer.*

Clarion did at [illegible]
To loweſt *wretchedneſs*; and i[illegible]
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenſer.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedneſs*, then they creep a little, and ſue for grace, till they have recovered their ſtrength again. *Spenſer.*

I love not to ſee *wretchedneſs* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his ſervice periſhing. *Shakſpeare.*

We have with the feeling loſt the very memory of ſuch *wretchedneſs* as our forefathers endured by thoſe wars, of all others the moſt cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

Wre'tchless. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whoſe corruption, written for *reckleſs.*] Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs.

For any man to put off his preſent repentance, on contemplation of a poſſibility that his latter repentance may ſerve the turn, is the moſt *wretchleſs* preſumption, and hath no promiſe of mercy annexed. *Hammond.*

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our *wretchleſs* oſcitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

Wre'tchlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *wretchleſs.*] Careleſneſs.

The devil drives them into deſperation, or into *wretchleſneſs* of moſt unclean living. *Common Prayer.*

To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [ƿrigan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

[illegible] a wriggling with tail,
[illegible] prevail. *Tuſſer.*

[illegible] on the [illegible] *Moore.*

The [illegible] *Swift.*

[illegible] *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition ſteer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' uſurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his ſucceſſors would often *wriggle* in their ſeats as long as the cuſhion laſted. *Swift.*

To Wriggle. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Then he was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beaſt with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His ſeat, and caſt his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A thin ſhin-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-rooſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wri'ggletail. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail.* See Wriggle.

My ragged ronts all ſhiver and ſhake,
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacoke, but now it avails. *Spenſer.*

Wright. *n. ſ.* [ƿyrhta, ƿyrhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights
In brave vermilion prow deckt ſhips, nor *wrights*
Uſeful and ſkilful. *Chapman.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the ſame ſound with *wright*, a workman; right, or equity; and rite, or ceremony; but ſpelled very differently. *Watts.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung*. [ƿrungan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence.

The prieſt ſhall wring off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Leviticus.*

2. To force by contortion: with a particle, as *out*.

He thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it, a bowl full of water. *Judges.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding of linen clothes; in which act she *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wrung out.* *Wiseman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand.
Shakspeare.

4. To writhe.

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands.
Shakspeare.

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon.*

If he had not been too much [illegible] by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachms, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shakspeare.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for this wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?
Shakspeare.

That which I must speak
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakspeare.*

Easy ties,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my secret.
Milton.

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage.
Shakspeare.

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects, and *wrings* the tortur'd soul.
Roscommon.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whitgift.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick, but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To Wring. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

Wri'nger. *n. s.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer.*
Shakspeare.

Wri'nkle. *n. s.* [ƿrincle, Sax. *wrinkel,* Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet! Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakspeare.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or least *wrinkle,* of old age. *Howel.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you, and all your senseless tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind;
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Swift.*

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;
No threatening cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

To Wri'nkle. *v. a.* [ƿrinclian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakspeare.*

Sorrow makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here streams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend.
Gay.

Here stood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd.
Pope.

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

Wrist. *n. s.* [ƿirꞇ, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist,* and held me hard.
Shakspeare.

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side, then shew the *wrist* bone thereof.
Peacham.

The auxiliary artery, below the cubit, divideth into two parts; the one running along the radius, and passing by the *wrist,* or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto three branches.
Brown.

Wri'stband. *n. s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

Writ. *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred scripture, that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ.* *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs.*
Spenser.

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ.*
Knolles.

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not named. *Milton.*

He cannot keep his fingers from a meddling with holy *writ.* *More.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*

His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ,* that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults [illegible] ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head, hold up your hands;
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ,* wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Chloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth.
Shakspeare.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakspeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

Writ. The preterit of *write.*

When Sappho *writ,*
By their applause the criticks shew'd their wit.
Prior.

Wri'tative. A word of *Pope's* coining, not to be imitated.

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ* or *wrote*; participle passive *written, writ,* or *wrote.* [ƿriꞇan, appriꞇan, Saxon; *ad rita,* Islandick; *writa,* a letter. Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every sitting,
What you must pay. *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakspeare.*

When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deuteronomy.*

David *wrote* a letter. *2 Samuel.*

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ.* *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good to be so hard to please,
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write* the pretty things that you admire.
Granville.

4. To tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To Write. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't. *Shakspeare.*

Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that beg'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in *writing,* he begg'd mine.
Shakspeare.

2. To play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, *write,* sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakspeare.

4. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdras.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'st done.
Shakspeare.

Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter, that I love;
Though I now [illegible] years,
[illegible] have had [illegible] peers. *Ben Jonson.*

Those who [illegible] *write* themselves men, [illegible] thought it no shame [illegible]

He *writes* himself *divina providentia*, [illegible] other bishops are only *divina permissione.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.
Waller.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practiſes the art of writing.
2. An author.

All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents, and all three famous *writers.* *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh materials for a *writer.* *Addiſon.*

Writers are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addiſon.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*

To **WRITHE.** *v. a.* [ppiðan, Saxon.]

1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* ſhrimp
Should ſtrike ſuch terror in his enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

Hatefulleſt diſreliſh *writh'd* their jaws
With ſoot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth ſhe *writh'd,* her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown,
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the curſtneſs of a ſhrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twiſt with violence.

Then Satan firſt knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton.*

Amid the plaited ſcales it took its courſe,
And in the ſpinal marrow ſpent its force;
The monſter hiſs'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain,
He bit the dart. *Addiſon.*

3. To wreſt; to force by violence; to torture; to diſtort.

The reaſon which he yieldeth, ſheweth the leaſt part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed.* *Hooker.*

4. To twiſt.

The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the ſky
His *writhen* bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming felon ſtrook. *Dryden.*

To **WRITHE.** *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impal'd, and left
To *writhe* at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſon.*

To **WRI'THLE.** *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obſolete.

Her *writhled* ſkin, as rough as maple rind,
So ſcabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *writ.*]

1. A legal inſtrument; as, the *writings* of an eſtate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their cloſets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

2. A compoſure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world ſhould be ſtudied; inſomuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to caſt away all reſpects unto human *writings,* to his motion they condeſcended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with thoſe pagan philoſophers who became chriſtians, as we find in moſt of their *writings.* *Addiſon.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows thro[illegible]
Writings, all tending to th[illegible]nion
That Rome holds of his [illegible] *Shakſpeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.

The [illegible] of which I ſpoke conſiſts not in bold ſtrokes, if it makes not a great effect at at diſtance: that ſort of freedom belongs rather to a *writing-maſter* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The part. paſſ. of *write.*

Their doctrine and their ſtory *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible ſigns, the moſt apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a deſcription of the ſaid audible ſigns by ſigns viſible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak.* *Spenſer.*

WRONG. *n. ſ.* [ƿpange, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment; not right, not juſtice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong,* which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She reſolved to ſpend all her years, which her youth promiſed ſhould be many, in bewailing the *wrong,* and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be juſtified. *Spenſer.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong,* who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

One ſpake much of right and *wrong.* *Milton.*

Imitation of an author is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator, to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to thoſe whom, in our own *wrong,* we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong,*
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong,* every man has a ſelf. *Watts.*

2. Errour; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong.* *Roſcommon.*

Here was *wrong* on both ſides; and what would follow but confuſion? *Leſley.*

Proceed; quoth Dick, ſir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong,*
Each line they add is much too long:
Who falleſt walks, but walks aſtray,
Is only furtheſt from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not juſt; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, ſince you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the *wrong,* then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Leſley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they give *wrong,* ambitious, and falſe ideas of what is good and laudable. *Spectator.*

Their hearts are conſtantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* ſtate, by the indiſcreet uſe of ſuch things as are lawful to be uſed. *Law.*

2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable.

Of Gloſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* ſide out. *Shakſpeare.*

We never think of the main buſineſs of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* ſide of my comprehenſion. *Swift.*

Singularity ſhews ſomething *wrong* in the mind. *Clariſſa.*

3. Acting improperly[illegible]
[illegible]who want, whi e th[illegible]they dream
[illegible] along,
Senſe to be right, and paſſion to be *wrong.* *Young.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.

If he go *wrong,* ſhe will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

A thouſand odd capricios men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong.* *Locke.*

Ten cenſure *wrong,* for one that writes amiſs. *Pope.*

To **WRONG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without juſtice.

So worthy a part of divine ſervice we ſhould greatly *wrong,* if we did not eſteem preaching as the bleſſed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould *wrong,*
Be ſtrew'd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenſer.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakſpeare.*

Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'ſt* me, if thou think'ſt
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addiſon.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon.

She reſolved to ſpend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer.* *Sidney.*

If any ſeat be taken away by a ſtranger, the churchwarden may have action againſt the *wrongdoer.* *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliſs,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger.* *Shakſpeare.*

Many times a prince is driven to ſpend far more of his treaſure in puniſhing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loſs of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt.

I am ſo far from granting thy requeſt,
That I deſpiſe thee for thy *wrongful* ſuit. *Shakſpeare.*

He that hath wronged ſo in daily trade, that he knows not in what meaſure he hath done it, muſt redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Thoſe whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award anew. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

Dorus, and Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully,* ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourſelf to your fortune, and as *wrongfully* do require Mopſa to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder *wrongfully.* *Shakſp.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good nature; what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully*? *Dryden.*

He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion. *Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*]
WRONGHEA'DED. } Having a perverſe underſtanding.

Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wronghead,* rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly eſteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglesly* valiant, conſiderately pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs.

What thou wouldſt highly,
That wouldſt thou holily; wouldſt not play falſe,
And yet wouldſt *wrongly* win. *Shakſpeare.*

Madmen having joined together ſome ideas very *wrongly,* err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. *Locke.*

WROTE. The pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the cloſet of his heart, the

[illegible] the prerogative of omniſcience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [prab, Saxon; *vrod*, Daniſh.] Angry. Out of uſe.

The Lord ſaid unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth*? *Geneſis.*

WROUGHT. [prohb, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*; or, more analogically, of the old word *wreak*.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matthew.*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falſehood of theſe miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the ſtone is mine,
I'd not have ſhewed it. *Shakſpeare.*

If thou be one that haſt, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by theſe calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a chriſtian courſe of life, thou art ſurely in the higheſt degree tied to magnify and praiſe his goodneſs. *Duty of Man.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be juſt or kind?
Dryden.

This Artemiſa, by her charms,
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrought* the king.
Rowe.

3. Produced; cauſed.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greateſt confuſion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened. *Addiſon.*

His too eager love
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction,
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in ſilver, and whoſe works are unſearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.*

Moſes and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Numbers.*

Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*

What might be *wrought*
Fuſil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one.
Shakſpeare.

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,
Wrought ſtill within them. *Milton.*

7. Uſed in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deuteronomy.*

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body paſſive, yet is it by the good diſpoſition thereof repulſed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own raſhneſs *wrought*,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his before I ſpoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.

It had been no leſs a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

11. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. *2 Corinthians.*

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The ſpirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, ſet up an end my thought.
Chapman.

The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habitual tenderneſs for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*

Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo many ſucceſſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleneſs and vanity is to be obſerved in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accuſtomed to lead. *Law.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought*. *Milton.*

14. Agitated; diſturbed.

We ſtay upon your leiſure——
——Give me your favour; my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakſpeare.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *wring*.

He ſtill cold to me; then my hand he *wrung*.
Chapman.

No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his ſhoe *wrung* him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*

The tender anguiſh nature ſhoots
Through the *wrung* boſom of the dying man.
Thomſon.

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about, but then is all my heſt
Wry words, and ſtamm'ring, or elſe doltiſh dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidn.*

2. Diſtorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and ſir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practiſed, but when the diſorder is a contraction of the muſculous muſcle *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted.

He mangles and puts a *wry* ſenſe upon proteſtant writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the holy ſcripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort.

To what pain are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts! *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *n. ſ.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneouſly, for a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *u*. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers. *Y* is, in old Engliſh, ſometimes prefixed as an increaſing ſyllable to preterits and paſſive participles of verbs. It ſeems borrowed from ge, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterit. It is ſometimes put before preſent tenſes, but I think erroneouſly.

YACHT. *n. ſ.* [a Dutch word.] A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD. *n. ſ.* [geapb, Saxon.]

1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a houſe.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown.*

Xanthus one day ſent Æſop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Eſtrange.*

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmleſs battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [geapb, Saxon.] A meaſure of three feet.

A peer, a counſellor, and a judge, are not to be meaſured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of ſpecial grace. *Bacon*

The arms ſpread croſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, ſo ſpread, to the middle of the breaſt, is with us called a *yard*. *Holder*

An aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys water from mount St Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addiſon*

3. The ſupports of the ſails.

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſlip their cables, and ceaſe to row,
Then hoiſt their *yards* a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A meaſure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimenſions. What affinity has thinking with ſuch attributes? no more than there is between a ſyllogiſm and a *yard-wand*. *Collier.*

YARF. *adj.* [ȝearpe, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick.—Methinks I hear Antony call. *Shakſpeare.*

I do deſire to learn, ſir; and I hope, if you have occaſion to uſe me for your turn, you ſhall find me *yare*. *Shakſpeare*

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully.

The ſilken tackles
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakſpeare.*

YARN. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay, all the *yarn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakſpeare.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together, our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would deſpair, if they were not cheriſhed by our virtues. *Shakſpeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be moſt encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be uſeful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only ſpun the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one ſmall portion of the twine,
And let the ſiſters cut below your line:
The reſt among the rubbiſh may they ſweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of ſome old miſer's heap.
Dryden.

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the ſound; *hurrio*, Lat.] To growl or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

YA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [*milleſolium*, Latin.] A plant.

YAWL. *n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs.

The ta[illegible]-eyed juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executor[illegible]
The lazy *yawning* drone. *Shakſpeare.*

In *yawning*, the inner [illegible] of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear ſo well. *Bacon.*

At length ſhook off himſelf, and aſk'd the dame,
And aſking *yawn'd*, for what intent ſhe came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot, faſt aſleep,
Me didſt thou bid to truſt the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gaſhes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakſpeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakſpeare.*

Now will I clap up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For ſwallowing up the treaſure of the realm.
Shakſpeare.

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit from his *yawning* entrails pour'd.
Sandys.

Hell at laſt
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them cloſ'd.
Milton.

The ſword pierc'd his tender ſides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream *Dryden*

High the rear'd her arm, and with her ſceptre ſtruck
The *yawning* cliff: from its diſparted height
Adown the mount the guſhing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To expreſs deſire by yawning.

The cheateſt thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apoſtles were. In which one circumſtance if they imagine ſo great perfection, they muſt think that church which hath ſuch ſtore of mendicant friars, a church in that reſpect moſt happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Oſcitation.

There, Paridel, the mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair;
And heard thy everlaſting *yawn* confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below;
And ſometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a diſmal paſſage to the dead;
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtartle at the ſudden flaſh of day *Addiſon.*

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

Ere to black Hecate's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakſpeare.*

YCLAD. part. for *clad*. Clothed.

Her ſight did ravith, but her grace in ſpeech,
Her words *yclad* with wiſdom's majeſty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys.
Shakſpeare.

YCLE'PED. [the participle paſſive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh, in the preterits and participles, from the Saxon ȝe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddeſs fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphroſyne,
And by men heart-eaſing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D. The old preterit of *To dread*.
Spenſer.

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which juſtify yourſelves *Luke*

YEA. *adv.* [ea, or ȝea, Saxon; *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is ſo, or, is it ſo?

Yea, hath God ſaid, ye ſhall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Geneſis*

Let your converſation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay
[illegible] *Matthew.*

Why do diſputes [illegible] the day?
Whilſt one ſays only *yea*, and t'other nay
Denham.

2. A particle by which the ſenſe is intended or enforced: not only ſo, but more than ſo.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd.
Shakſpeare.

A raſcally, *yea* forſooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then ſtand upon ſecurity.
Shakſpeare.

From thoſe Philippine are brought coſtly ſpices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot.*

All the promiſes of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the [illegible]portance of *yea* and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into [illegible] immutability. *Hammon*

They durſt abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his ſanctuary itſelf their ſhrines. *Milto*

Notwithſtanding this great proximity of man [illegible] himſelf, *yea*, and notwithſtanding the obſervation made in all ages, we ſtill remain ignorant of man things concerning ourſelves. *Ha*

To YEAD, *or* YEDE. *v. n.* preterit *yod*. [This word ſeems to have been corrupted formed from ȝeob, the Saxon preterit ȝan.] To go; to march. Obſolete.

They wander at will, and ſtay at pleaſure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leiſure.
Spenſ

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herſelf withdraw aſide,
From whence ſhe might behold that battle's proo
And eke be ſafe from danger far deſcry'd. *Spenſ*
Yet for the *yede* tierce half aghaſt,
And kiddy the door ſparred after her faſt. *Spenſ*
That fame mighty man of God,
That blood red billows like a walled front,
On either ſide diſparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*.
Spenſ

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bri young. Uſed of ſheep.

This I ſcarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young.
Dryde

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the leaſt [illegible]
Mortim

YEA'NLING. *n. ſ.* [from *yean*.] The you of ſheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were ſtreak'd and pie
Should fall as Jacob's hire *Shakſpea*

YEAR. *n. ſ.* [ȝeap, Saxon.]

1. If one by the word *year* mean twel months of thirty days each, *i. e.* thi hundred and ſixty days; another inte a ſolar *year* of three hundred ſixty ſ days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundr fifty-four days, there will be a great v riation and error in their account things, unleſs they are well apprized each other's meaning. *Wat*

See the minutes, how they run:
How many make the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live.
Shakſpea

With the *year*
Seaſons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the ſweet approach of even or morn.
Mil

Though we ſuppoſe but the addition of one for every thouſand *years*, yet long before this there ſhould have been a greater number than could be found in the earth. *Hak*

The doctor, upon occaſion, calculating his pences on himſelf, found them to be not above pound in the *year*.

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at conceived in them, to ſerve them for many laying, allowing ſuch a proportion for every as will ſerve for one or two incubations.

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a ye

2. It is often uſed plurally, without a ral termination.

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakſp*

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That ſmiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the tr
To make my lady laugh when ſhe's diſpos'd,
Told our intents. *Shakſp*

There died alſo Cecile, mother to king Ed IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had liv tee three princes of her body crowned, and murthered.

He look'd in [illegible], yet in his *years* were ſeen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

Y'EARLING. *adj.* [from *year.*] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

Y'EARLY. *adj.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year.

The *yearly* courſe that brings this day about,
Shall never ſee it but a holiday. *Shakſpeare.*

Why the changing oak ſhould ſhed
The *yearly* honour of his ſtately head;
Whilſt the diſtinguiſh'd yew is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

Y'EARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and ſees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay, to-morrow is Saint Criſpin. *Shakſpeare.*

For numerous bleſſings *yearly* ſhower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive;
For theſe, and more, accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,
And *yearly* ſome are falling of the few. *Young.*

To **YEARN.** *v. n.* [eaꞃnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs. In *Spenſer* it is ſometimes *earn.* It is by *Spenſer* uſed for deſire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderneſs or pity.

He deſpis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and ſtern,
And to be eas'd of that baſe burden ſtill did *yearn.* *Spenſer.*

Make the libbard ſtern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn.* *Spenſer.*

Though peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or ſnake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat ſhot. *Spenſer.*

Falſtaff, he is dead,
And we muſt *yearn* therefore. *Shakſpeare.*

Joſeph made haſte; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he ſought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Geneſis.*

When the fair Leucothoe he ſpy'd,
To check his ſteeds impatient Phœbus *yearn'd,*
Though all the world was in his courſe concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have ſuffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove ſo nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn.* *South.*

At beholding the miſeries of others, they find ſuch *yearnings* in their bowels, and ſuch ſenſible commotions raiſed in their breaſts, as they can by no means ſatisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addiſon.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* ſoul. *Pope.*

To **YEARN.** *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to ſee it. *Shakſpeare.*

I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shakſpeare.*

YEAST. *n. ſ.* See **YEST.**

YELK. *n. ſ.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow,* Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk.*

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nouriſhment of the ſame: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you ſhall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with ſome antient philoſophers, the people ſtill opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind
From th' included *yolk,* not ambient white, aroſe. *Dryden.*

To **YELL.** *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly *yells,*
Nor griſly vultures, make us once affear'd. *Spenſer.*

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new ſorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it reſounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like ſyllables of dolour. *Shakſpeare.*

Now worſe than ere he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell,* poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted ſore
Some treaſon had been wrought her. *Drayton.*

Yelling monſters that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-ſtruck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghoſt. *Thomſon.*

YELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell,*
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is ſpread in populous cities. *Shakſpeare.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan ſtood aſtoniſh'd at their cries,
And aſk'd his guide from whence thoſe *yells* ariſe. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the ſtreets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [ȝealepe, Sax. *gheleuwe,* Dutch; *giallo,* Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to ſee a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow,*
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* ſheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intenſe, bright, and copious *yellow,* which was alſo the beſt of all the *yellows.* *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce ſeen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomſon.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *n. ſ.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not ſtarve the cauſe; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee counſel. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *n. ſ.* [*cenchrymus bellonii.*] A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowiſh* colour, yet there is found of it alſo black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellowiſh.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruiſed madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate ſolution, exchanged its *yellowiſhneſs* for a redneſs. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and aſhes, were well matured, as appeared in their *yellowneſs* and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

Yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes, and a ſaffron coloured urine, are ſigns of an inflammatory diſpoſition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is [illegible] in *Shakſpeare* for jealouſy.

I [illegible] will poſſeſs with *yellowneſs.* *Shakſpeare.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

When the gallpipe is ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, ſlaver, and all the parts of the horſe that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, and rayed with the *yellows.* *Shakſpeare.*

To **YELP.** *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakſpeare.*

YEO'MAN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology ſeems to be that of *Junius,* who derives it from *geman,* Friſick, a villager.]

1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen ſhould uſe their children as the honeſt farmers and ſubſtantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a ſpaniel by his ſide is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honeſt man: he is juſt qualified to kill an hare. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* ſeemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready ſtill for fight. *Spenſer.*

You, good *yeomen,*
Whoſe limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The mettle of your paſture. *Shakſpeare.*

He inſtituted, for the ſecurity of his perſon, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon.*

Th' appointment for th' enſuing night he heard,
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his truſty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windſor St. John whiſpers me i' th' ear;
The waiters ſtand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room! as if a duke were paſſing by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England:
Spring creſtleſs *yeomen* from ſo deep a root? *Shakſpeare.*

4. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant.

A jolly *yeoman,* marſhal of the hall,
Whoſe name was appetite, he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats. *Spenſer.*

YEO'MANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry,* or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To **YERK.** *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a ſpring.

A leaping horſe is ſaid to *yerk,* or ſtrike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Far. Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakſpeare.*

YERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To **YERN.** *v. a.* See **YEARN.**

YES. *adv.* [ȝiſe, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no.*

Pray, Madam, are you married? — Yes. *More.*

2. It is a word of enforcement: even ſo; not only ſo, but more.

This were a fit ſpeech for a general in the head of an army, [illegible]ng to battle: yes, and it is no leſs fit ſpeech [illegible] of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you deſpiſe the [illegible] to books confin'd,
Who from his ſtudy rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he ſpeaks. *Pope.*

YEST. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Hudibras.*

When [illegible] behind,
Where [illegible] is borne by guſts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The ſpume on troubled waters; foam; froth.

Now the ſhip boring the moon with her main-maſt, and anon ſwallowed with yeſt and froth, as you'd thruſt a cork into a hogſhead. *Shakſpeare.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [gheſter, Dutch; *heſternus*, Latin.] Being next before the preſent day. It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be ſow'd upon our ſands,
As in a breaſt ſo barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yeſter* ſun beheld
Muſt'ring her charms. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. ſ.* [geſtandæg, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt, the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our *yeſterdays* have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakſpeare.*

We are but of *yeſterday*, and know nothing, becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow. *Job.*

You are both fluid, chang'd ſince *yeſterday*;
Next day repairs but ill laſt day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yeſterday's waters and to-day's the ſame. *Donne.*

If *yeſterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yeſterday was ſet apart as a day of publick thankſgiving for the late extraordinary ſucceſſes. *Addiſon.*

Mrs. Simper ſends complaint in your *yeſterday's* Spectator. *Addiſon.*

Naked from the womb
We *yeſterday* came forth, and in the tomb
Naked again we muſt to-morrow lie;
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

Marius gave us *yeſterday* a repreſentation of the empire of the Turks, with no ſmall vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over;
For *yeſternight* by Cateſby was it ſent me. *Shakſpeare.*

The diſtribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yeſternight*. *Bacon.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yeſt*.] Frothy; ſpumy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the *yeſty* waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakſpeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [gyt, get, geta, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to ſlav'ry draw. *Cowley.*

Though ſuch men have liv'd never ſo much upon the reſerve, *yet*, if they be obſerved to have a particular fondneſs for perſons noted for any ſin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the ſin, before there was ſo in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never ſuffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and ſhall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotſon.*

He is ſomewhat arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* theſe imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compaſſion for his miſeries. *Dryden.*

Let virtuoſo's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuſe thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET. *adv.*

1. Beſide; over and above.

This furniſhes us with *yet* one more reaſon why our Saviour lays ſuch a particular ſtreſs on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still [illegible] ſtill remaining the ſame.

They [illegible] heard while they were [illegible] reaſon to be[illegible] continued in a [illegible] them in their [illegible] *Addiſon.*

3. Once [illegible]

Yet, [illegible] one dim ray of light
Indulge, [illegible] eternal night. *Pope.*

4. At this [illegible] hitherto: with a negative [illegible]

Thales being aſked when a man ſhould marry, ſaid, Young men, *not yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

5. At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a compariſon betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his diſcretion. *Baker.*

6. It denotes continuance and extenſion, greater or ſmaller.

Shake not his hour-glaſs, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days, and thoſe which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's ſwift ſcene ſhall change. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honeſt man, and keeps it to himſelf, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault muſt not be aſcribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift.*

Men may not too raſhly believe the confeſſions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence againſt them; for the witches themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Nor *yet* amidſt this joy and brighteſt morn
Was abſent, after all his miſchief done,
The prince of darkneſs. *Milton.*

9. Hitherto: ſometimes with *as* before it.

Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can expreſs. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given*.

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
She ſhall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the reſt in heaven. *Spenſer.*

YEW. *n. ſ.* [iw, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood, uſed for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which conſiſt of many apices, for the moſt part ſhaped like a muſhroom, and are barren; but [illegible] which are produced at remote di[illegible] on the [illegible] tree, do afterward become hollow bell-ſhaped berries, which are full of juice, and include ſeeds ſomewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The ſhooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut ſound;
The myrrhe, that her foul ſin doth ſtill deplore;
Alder, the owner of all wat'riſh ground. *Fairfax.*

Slips of *yew*,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakſpeare.*

He drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*

The diſtinguiſh'd *yew* is ever [illegible]
Unchang'd his branch, and p[illegible]ent his green. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.

His ſtiff arms to ſtretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs ſtill paſſing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

YEX. *n. ſ.* [See YUX.] The hiccough.

To **YEX.** *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YFE'RE. *adv.* [ȝfere, Sax.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To **YIELD.** *v. a.* [gelðan, Sax. to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tilleſt the ground, it ſhall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her ſtrength. *Geneſis.*

No country, for the bigneſs of it, can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. *Heylin.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms, eight hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakſpeare.*

The wilderneſs *yieldeth* food for them. *Job.*

All the ſubſtances of an animal, fed even with aceſcent ſubſtances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline ſalts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without ſo mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*

The mind of man deſireth evermore to know the truth, according to the moſt infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of ſnow *yielded* yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteneſs is not at all increaſed. *Locke.*

4. To give, as claimed of right.

I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to concede.

I *yield* it juſt, ſaid Adam, and ſubmit. *Milton.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the propoſition, can make no queſtion of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a paſſage to the whiſtling ſword,
And cloſes when 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I ſtrive
To *yield* the ghoſt; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vaſt, and wand'ring air. *Shakſpeare.*

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghoſt. *Geneſis.*

8. To reſign; to give up: ſometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over*.

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, eſpecially of hawking, was, at that time following a merlin, brought to ſee this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakſpeare.*

She to realities *yields* all her ſhows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the ſpring of this evil, and an unwillingneſs to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

9. To ſurrender: ſometimes with *up*.

The enemies ſometimes offered unto the ſoldiers upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and ſometimes threatened them as faſt. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their miſrule. *Milton.*

To **YIELD.** *v. n.*

1. To give up the conteſt; to ſubmit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

All is [illegible]; immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield*. *Milton.*

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongues and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark how they whisper. *Shakspeare.*

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair? *Shaksp.*

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield*. *Proverbs.*

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts.*

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converse
Thee satiate, to short absence I could *yield*. *Milton.*

4. To concede, to admit, to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*

5. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithae and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*. *Pope.*

YIE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakspeare.*

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shaks.*

YOKE. *n. s.* [geoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numbers.*

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

The States promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryd.*

2. To join or couple with [illegible]

Be *yok'd* with [illegible]
Cassius, you are *yoked* [illegible]
That carries anger as the flint bears fire.
Seek not in [illegible] bonds to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia.

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the [illegible]
With which he *yoketh* [illegible]
Razeth your cities [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain; [illegible]

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

[illegible] the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Hellespont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. s.* [*carpinus*, Lat.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *n. s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
YO'KEMATE. } *mate*.]

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Spectator.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YOLK. *n. s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray.*

YON.
YOND. } *adj.* [geond, Sax.] Being at a distance within view.
YO'NDER.

Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakspeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables? *Ben Jonson.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

Let other swains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

Then hear me, gracious heav'n, and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:
Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,
Like ma[illegible] and still be new. *Harte.*

If I [illegible] to fall down *yonder* precipice, and break my neck, I should be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

YON.
YOND. } *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when we
YONDER. } direct the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou seest *yond*. *Shakspeare.*

First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple women scolding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

[illegible] know not whence derived.] [illegible]: perhaps transported with [illegible] alienation of mind, in [illegible] concurs with the rest.

[illegible] which hath long time fought
[illegible] and at the last them found
[illegible] twains, then waxeth wood
[illegible] force he laid about him. *Spenser.*

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairfax.*

YORE or *Of Yore*. *adv.* [geogara, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which, though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*

2. Of old time; long ago. with *of* before it.

And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore*,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore. *Drayton.*

The bright-eyed Vesta long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The devil was piqued such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, inh, Saxon; of ge, ye.]

1. The oblique case of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Ephesians.*

I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And handsel fate before *you*. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in the nominative, in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary.

What gain *you* by forbidding it to teaze *ye*?
It now can neither trouble *ye* nor please *ye*. *Dryd.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

But, madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one; whoever.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison.*

5. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG. [[illegible] yong, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.

Carcits should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew.*

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-eyed cherubims. *Shaksp.*

[illegible] I am resolv'd
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in
housewiferies. *Chapman.*
As tiger's [illegible] he lashes his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.
Cowley.
Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy sprity blood with age be cold,
Thou hast been young. *Dryden.*
When we say a man is young, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed. *Locke.*
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the youngest here had it. *Locke.*
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.
Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.
The hedge sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shaksp.*
So many days my ewes have been with *young*,
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shaksp.*
The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is because there might be more plenty. *More.*
Not to her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine,
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*
Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.
She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. f.* [from *young*; yeongling, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life.
More dear unto their God than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.
— Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*
Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*
The stately beast the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]
1. Early in life.
Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *n. f.* [from *young*.] A
YOU'NKER. } young [illegible], in contempt.
What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd? *Shakspeare.*
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shaksp.*
While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers*, he abroad would lye. *Chapman.*
Fame tells, by age taken to reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son,
And whilst the younger from the path declines,
Admiring the strange [illegible] of the signs,
Proud of his charge he drove the fiery horse,
And [illegible] father in his course. *Creech.*
The young [illegible] at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From [illegible] till twelve o'clock
[illegible] Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNKER. [illegible] [from *young*.] Youth.
[illegible]
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eoper, Saxon.]
1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.
Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*
Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryd.*
Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.
Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakspeare.*
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*
A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen. *Felton.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.
Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspeare.*
That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*,
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shaksp.*
This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air.
Conceive and fare thee well.—
— *Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakspeare.*
He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakspeare.*
While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*
My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours*. *Dryd.*
It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. f.* [*your* and *self*.]
1. You, even you; ye, not others.
If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*
O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Shakspeare.*

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before. as, *you love only* yourself; *you have betrayed* yourselves *by your rashness*.
Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside yourselves than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.
Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

YOUTH. *n. f.* [ẏeoᵹuð, Saxon.]
1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.
But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need,
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*
His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*
The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.
Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*
If this were seen,
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakspeare.*
O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*
The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryd.*

3. Young men. Collectively.
As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest, as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Jonson.*
About him exercis'd heroic games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*
The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]
1. Young.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*
There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.
Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*
In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous, as in youth.
How is a good christian animated by a stedfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages, is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obsolete.
True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays. *Spenser.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.
The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [y and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.
That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

YUCK. *n. f.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. f.* [ᵹeol, ẏeol, ẏehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.

YUX. *n. f.* [ẏeox, Saxon; sometimes pronounced *yex*.] The hiccough.

Z is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its found is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of Engliſh original begins with *z*.

ZA'FFAR. } *n. ſ.*
ZA'FFER. }

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a maſs call *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral *Hill*

Cobalt being ſublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; their German mineraliſts call *saffir* *Woodward.*

The artificers in glaſs tinge their glaſs blue with that dark mineral *zaphra* *Boyle.*

ZA'NY. *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanni*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *fanna*, a ſcoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some eccentrick, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, ſome trencher knight, ſome Dick,
Told our intents before *Shakſpeare*

Then write that I may follow, and ſo be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil thy *zany*,
I ſhall be thought, at leaſt like thee I ſhape,
All the world's fool, though I be thy ape. *Donne*

Oh, great reſtorer of the good old ſtage,
Preacher at once, and *zany*, of thy age *Pope.*

ZA'RNICH. *n. ſ.* A ſubſtance in which orpiment is found, it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος; *zelus*, Lat.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

In this prudent age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and ſkill, meekneſs will not now paſſe for any merit: marvel, whatſoever he ſhall hear reproved by whomſoever *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor ſhew doth better, this doth inter the *zeal* I had to ſee him. *Shakſpeare*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies *Shakſpeare.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the moſt eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the ſeraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppoſ'd. *Milton*

Had *zeal* anciently armed itſelf againſt ſovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of ſaints. *Holyday.*

We muſt look our prayers be with *zeal* and earneſtneſs: it is not enough that we ſo far attend them, as barely to know what it is we ſay, but we muſt put forth all the affection and devotion of our ſouls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with ſuch a *zeal* the cauſe embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haſte,
The father, mother, and the kin beſide,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king ſeiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to deſtroy. *Dryden*

Seriouſneſs and *zeal* in religion is natural to the Engliſh *Tillotſon*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety by overacting ſome things in their religion; by an indiſcreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned *Tillotſon.*

True *zeal* ſeems not to be any one ſingle affection of the mind, but rather a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, rather a gracious conſtitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, ſwaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but moſt fervent. *Spratt.*

When the ſins of a nation have provoked God to forſake it, he ſuffers thoſe to concur in the moſt pernicious counſels for enſlaving conſcience, who pretend to the greateſt *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Sterling ſpeech*

This rebellion has diſcovered to his majeſty, who have eſpouſed his intereſts with *zeal* or indifference. *Addiſon.*

A ſcorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the ſalvation of ſouls, nor any thing poor in his profeſſion, but idleneſs and worldly ſpirit. *Law.*

ZEA'LOT. *n. ſ.* [*zelateur*, Fr. ζηλωτὴς.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

But now, whereas theſe *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themſelves comply with the ſame in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White*

The fury of *zealots*, inteſtine bitterneſs and diviſion, were the greateſt occaſion of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem *King Charles*

Are not theſe men too often the greateſt *zealots*, who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unvearied paſſion, for what it once knows to be worthy of ſuch paſſion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that ſo many of theſe deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cauſe which they at firſt abhorred, and have wanted or acted to the contrary to an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the proteſtant religion. *Addiſon.*

ZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a deſire no greater than our neceſſity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This deſire of delight or noon, came to my ſphere
A ſpirit *zealous*, as he ſeem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We ſhould be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of thoſe ſnares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* againſt any perſon, but only againſt their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things that are ſerious; but then it ſhould be only for good things: a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for all things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Spratt.*

Being inſtructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main deſign, and as haute beings not admitted into the ſecrets of government, the laſt reaſons of providence, or capable of diſcovering the final purpoſes of God, they muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends in which alone they can ſee each other *Dryden*

Peter thus ſaved himſelf, he may be *zealous* in the ſalvation of ſouls. *Law.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With paſſionate ardour.

Thy care is loſt, and *zealouſly* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not ſhame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very reconcilable with the civil and religious liberties we ſo *zealouſly* aſſert *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN *n. ſ.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice, where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZEDOARY. *n. ſ.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *n. ſ.* The name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreſon *zed*, thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakſpeare.*

ZE'NITH. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence with certainment to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our ſouls? *Davies.*

Theſe ſeaſons are deſigned by the motions of the ſun, when that approaches neareſt our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it ſummer. *Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *n. ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The
ZE'PHYRUS. } weſt wind; and, poetically, any calm ſoft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakſpeare.*

Zephyr you ſhall ſee a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a fan with wings diſplayed, as about to fly. *Peacham.*

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr* *Milton*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton*

ZEST. *n. ſ.*

1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zeſt* of pleaſure, and their balm of woe. *Young*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *n. ſ.* [from ζεύγνυμι.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſſly, and to the other by ſuppliement; as, hate overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK, *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, Fr. ζωδιακὸς, *ἐκ τῶν ζώων*, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

The golden ſun ſaluted the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glift'ring coach. *Shakſp.*

Years he number'd ſcarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel:
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The ſtage's jewel. *Ben Jonſon.*

It exceeds even their abſurdity to ſuppoſe the *zodiack* and planets to be ſufficient of, and antecedent to, themſelves or to exiſt any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a grotto, that ſhot a dazzling light,
Sat ſtill in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His ſacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his ſides ſurround. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his ſide,
As in a glift'ring *zodiack*, hung the ſword
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the ſpear. *Milton.*

ZONE, *n. ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a ſtarry *zone* his waiſt, and round
Thy magick belt thy ſhining *zone* is paſt,
But Salisbury's garter ſhall for ever laſt. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddeſs from her nymphs be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A diviſion of the earth.

The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*; the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is ſtill the ſame; the torrid *zones*
And thoſe more frigid ones,
It muſt not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is luſt or friendſhip, not
The thing we ſhow:
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can expreſs,
And would love more, could I but love leſs. *Suckling.*

And as five *zones* th' aetherial regions bind,
Five correſpondent are to earth aſſigned:
The ſun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryd.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his journey, and ſcarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.]

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nd forms
nd of locuſt
upward; but in a large
o fore legs, and ſaltatory
middle of the other four, by
prophet and praying locuſt. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cauſe being the glory of its maker, this leads to divinity; and for its inferiour ends, as it is deſigned for alimental ſuſtenance to living creatures, and medicinal uſes to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λόγος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *n. ſ.* [ζωόφυτον, of ζωὸν and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column*. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. ſ.* [ζωοφόρος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST, *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τέμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

THE END.

Luke Hanford, printer,
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